tur. 17. Ann Eliza, wife of er 55th year. dence. 44: North Lesalle-et., 10 a.m. Friends of the family t. 19, by carriages to Hotelook a. m., thence by cars to

. A. Beek, at his parents 19, at 1 o'clock. Carriages to Saniav. at 6 o'clock p. m., maser, ared 50 years. endeace of her son-in-law, L. salle-st., by carriages to Graceeral of Charles Hempsted will Church, Hyde Park, Monday,

NCERETTS. egg H. THOMAS POST, G. A. or the Soldiers' steuaton at Ac-MEETING AT THE YOUNG

RELLAS. FOR

G TRADE. L GRADES.

& FANNING. ranklin-st., N. Y.

Star, the only genuine Wa-and proprietors of the Patent parably fasten the cover to the use only our Hercules frame,

GORE & CO., FALL TRADE ION SALE

&SHOES, DAY, Aug. 20, ing at 9:30 a. m.

MADE GOODS wold, including those Standard don't by us, such as Boys', and Youthe'.

O SHOE CO.'S WEAR,

'Goar. Rid. Grain and Calf; all
ywarraned. Also a line of

E PINE CALF BOOTS.

TRADE SALE GOODS. FALL SEASON, 1879 AUG 19, 9:30 A. M. ant to the Trade.
P. GORE & CO., Auctionsers.

MEROY & CO., 87 STATE-ST.

Mortgage Sale

UCTION. g, Aug. 18, at 10 o'clk.

and Wool Carpets. rains. Every article must ortgagee.
EROF & CO., Auctioneers.
78 & 80 Handolph-st.

Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro PAPER.

Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co., PAPER WRITING. AND Samples, and Prices sent on appl 150 AND 152 CLARK-ST.,

CHICAGO. EXCURSIONS.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STR. "RUBY Ill leave Clark-st. Bridge every day at 9:30 a.m. south and Hyde Park Fishing and Picnic Grounds, aring you there until 4:30 b.m. Kound trip, 23 cts. For water works Crib. South Park. Hyde Park, and overnmen Pier at 2:30 b.m. every day. Round trip. Jeas. Grand Moonlight Excursion every evening at ecork. Fare only 50 cts. Band on board.

HENRY BABY, Manager.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY. AUGUST 19. 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

CASUALTIES.

New York, Aug. 18.—Considerable damage has been done to buildings in course of erection

bout the city by a heavy fall of rain. In some

nstances foundations have been undermine

and walls have fallen. In the evening the rain

and walls have fallen. In the evening the rain gave place to a heavy gale.

The storm along the hudson was severe, and boats and trains are delayed, the latter by trees across the track.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Ang. 18.—A terrific storm of wind and rain visited this section early this morning. At 4 a. m. the velocity of the wind had reached sixtv-eight miles per hour. A large number of shade trees was prostrated. Several houses and sheds were unroofed. A German and British barks are ashore. It is feared serious damage has been done to the crops.

Crops.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 18.—The rainstorm, which commenced here Friday evening, continued with an occasioal intermission until this afternoon. The rainfall was 4 12-100 inches being greater than for any month this year.

CAPS MAY, Aug. 18.—A violent wind and rain storm prevailed here all day. Streets were flooded, trees torn up, telegraphic wires crostrated, and this evening a nortion of Denizot's pier was carried away. With a heavy wind tonight and a high tide, considerable damage is feared.

feared.

ATLANTIC CITT, Aug. 18.—A severe storm set in early this morning, and increased at moon to a fierce gale, the velocity of the wind reaching over sixty miles per hour. There was a heavy rainfall, and many of the streets are inundated.

rainfall, and many of the streets are fundated. A large coasting schooner is in distress from loss of sails. She has cast anchor within a short distance of the beach. A crew of five persons are lashed to the rigging, but as yet all efforts of the life-saving crew to rescue them have failed. She lies in a very dangerous position. At 10 p. m. the wind abated somewhat, but a tremendons any is religing.

p. m. the wind abated somewast, but a dous surf is rolling.

New York, Aug. 18.—The Sound boats are detained here by the storm.

Lewes, thel. Aug. 18.—The strecking schooners came ashore this afternoon near the steamboat pier. Another schooner is beached near Station 2. Wreckers have gone to her assistance.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 18 .- Mrs. George

Johnson, wife of a well-known wealthy farmer of Lodi, in this county, sister of Mrs.

M. McLean, of this city, was drowned this

morning in Saline River. She was crossing the river on a log and fell. It is supposed she was stunned, as the water is not deep. When dis-covered by her husband she was dead.

TEXAS FLOODS.

GALVESTON, Aug. 18.—The News' Southwes

specials report very heavy rains in that section.

The streams are swollen. The Rio Grande rose sixteen feet in two days. Telegraph wires are

prostrated, and the mails greatly delayed. Great damage to stock is apprehended.

OFF THE TRACK.

south-bound train on the Charlotte, Columbia

bankment near Columbia, by a broken rail, Sunday night, and turned completely over. Six-teen persons were injured. None seriously.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., Aug. 18.—A brakeman named David Waite, on the Kansas Central

Railroad, went into a drug store at Haverhil

Saturday night, and, thinking to take a drink from a bottle of whisky, took poison, and died in a few minutes.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PETERSBURG, Aug 18.—An accident on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railway resulted in the death of one man and serious wounding of two

SPRINGFIELD.

Appointment by the Governor-Licenses Is-

sued to New Corporations.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, 111., Aug. 18.—The Governor

to-day appointed John G. Mananan, of Sterling, Whiteside County, as a Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, to fill

the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. M.

Licenses to organize were to-day issued by

the Secretary of State to the following proposed corporations: The Josephine Gold and Silver Mining Company of Arizona; capital, \$1,000.000; headquarters, Chicago; corporators, Hugh McDougall, William M. Loughim, and William

LABOR AND CAPITAL

Special Disputch to The Tribung.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 18.—The coal-miners

& Angusta Railroad were thrown down an em

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 18 .- Two coaches of a

FOREIGN.

VOLUME XXXIX.

TO RENT.

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Two very desirable Fire-

Proof Offices on second

WM. C. DOW.

8 Tribune Building.

STORE

FOR RENT.

Store No. 119 Washington-st., near Board of Trade, 15257 feet. Rent low. Apply to CHA(LLES GOODMAN, Room 43, 116 Washington-st.

GENERAL NOTICE.

Special Notice

Taking effect on Monday, Aug. 25, the rates on freight will be advanced to following figures:

Per 100 lbs. Per 100 lbs. Per barrel,

**HATHAWAY** 

COAL.

MAIN OFFICE-38 Market-st., cor. Randolph.

on ige AND DOCK-68 Kingsbury-st., cor.

OFFICE AND DOCK-267 Archer-av., corner

ANTHRACITE COAL for sale by the cargo, car-load, and at retail.

Orders by mail, Am. Dist. and Bell Telephones will secure prompt attention.

EDUCATIONAL.

REDUCED TERMS.

The Classical, the Scientific, and the Gramma lehools, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11. For fur-

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Residence on Washington-st., East

Is 18 rooms; is strictly first-class in every particu-tion, with Two-Story and Basement Brick Barn. Lot 25x b. We are authorized to sell this property for about if the cost of the building alone. Terms cash. MEAD & COE, 140 LaSaile-st.

MILLINERY.

THE LEADING HOUSE.

JEFFRAS, SEELEY & CO

99 West Fourth-st.. Cincinnati,

MILLINERY

CLOAKS.

NO GOODS AT RETAIL.

Chicago, to Take Effect Aug. 29, 1879.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

endment to Rule 1 of the Rules Governing

the Inspection of Grain in the City of

RULE 1-WINTER WHEAT.
No. 1 WHITE WINTER WHEAT shall be pure white Winter wheat, sound, plump, and well cleaned.
No. 2 WHITE WINTER WHEAT shall be white Winter wheat, sound, and reasonably pure and reasonably clean.

No. 1 ARRER WHEAT shall be pure amber Winter wheat, sound, plump, and well cleaned. No. 1 Long Rep Winter Wheat shall be pure red winter wheat, of the long-berried varieties; sound, huma, and well cleaned.

Summ, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Long Rep. Winter Wheat shall be of the same safeties as No. 1, sound and reasonably clean.

nricties as No. 1, sound and reasonably clean.

No. 1 Red Winter Wheat shall be pure red Winter sheat of both light and dark colors of the shorter-berderateites; sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 New Winter Wheat shall be red Winter wheat of both light and dark colors; sound and reasonable days.

No. 2 WINTER WHEAT shall include all mixtures of he different varieties of Winter wheat, and shall be ound, reasonably clean, and of good milling quality.

No. 3 WINTER WHEAT shall include Winter wheat not clean and plump enough for No. 2. but weighing not less than 54 counds to the measured bushel.

RESPONDED

WINTER WHEAT shall include Winter musty, or from any cause so badly dam-der it unfit for No. 3.

W. M. SMITH, GEORGE M. BOGUR, JOHN H. OBERLY, and Warehouse Commissioners.

SE SIGHT DETICIAN

ile shall be in force on and after Aug. 29, 1879, moraded that all wheat in store on said date in a winter wheat under the rule hereb; and the inspected out in accordance with the se of said rules as Winter wheat.

OPTICIANS.

AIBUNE ARICELES BUILDING

of Union Park.

Br. STEVENS PARKER.
Warden of Bacine College, Racine, Wit

.35 .30 .28 .27

floor. Apply to

Report of the Death of Mrs. Sartoris Authentically Denied.

Signs of Coming Prosperity in the British Iron and Other Trades.

floor, and one on third The Vale of Cashmere Threatened with a Renewal of the Famine.

> De Lesseps Acknowledges that His Canal Scheme Is a Failure.

French Editor Seriously Wounded in a Duel with Swords.

The Health of Pope Leo XIII. Reported as Comparatively Good.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NOT DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The announcement of the death of Mrs. Sartoris, daughter of Gen. Grant, s not true. The mistake arose from the death of Mrs. F. W. Sartoris, formerly Adelaide

RAIN AND PLOODS. London, Aug. 18.—In consequence of the storm traffic is suspended on the railway between Chester and Holyhead. The viaduct at Lland Dulas, Wales, has been washed away; also, some of the bridges. Several sewers were burst by the freshets on the lines of the Liverpool railways. Birkenhead is flooded. There has been thirty hours of continuous rain at Chester. verflowed, and the low-lying lands are flooded. The wheat crop is gradually rotting, and any crops left standing will not pay for the cutting. The rain at Sheffield was so violent as to wash away the foundations of five houses in course of

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION. A week's notice of the 5 per cent reduction of wages of operatives has been posted in most of the cotton-mills at Staleybridge, where 200,000 spindles are running on short time, and 200,000 are stopped altogether, while 636,000 are working full time. A more general adoption of the short-time system is expected this winter. In Ashton-under-Tyne 425,000 spindles are stopped, and 200,000 work on short time.

RIOT IN IRELAND.

At Lurgan, Ireland, Saturday, 200 police charged on a mob with fixed bayonets. The police were beaten back, and twenty of their num-ber injured. The rival mobs fired at each other with rifles. One leader of the Catholic party had some dynamite, which exploded, injuring him fatally.

THE IRON TRADE. A more cheerful feeling and other signs of improvement are noted in the iron trade.

BRAZILIAN LOAN. The Brazilian Embassy here publishes a tele gram announcing that the new Brazilian loan is more than twice covered by subscriptions. SUGAR REFINERY BURNED.

Elegant Four-Story and Basement Stone-Front The sugar refinery of David Martineau & Sons is burned. The damage is estimated at

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS. In the British iron irade there are even signs of improvement that have reached a stage in which workmen are beginning to claim increased wages. In Sheffield the starting of new fulnaces is contemplated, as the stocks are being reduced. A cheerful feeling in other trades is reported, though business at present is stag

SPECIE COMING. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—The steamship Bothnis sailed to-day for New York with £80,000 in

INDIA.

TAX TROUBLES. CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.—Affairs in Numpa, Dis trict of Madras Presidency, growing out of the levying of a tax on palm trees, are so serious that the Duke of Buckingham has decided to proceed in person to the scene of the dis turbances. This step is much criticised, as it is considered that great harm has already been done by the conflict of authorities.

HOPES FOR THE FUTURE. LONDON. Aug. 18 .- The Pail Mail Gazette says: "As Cashmere is the only part of India which appears to be still threatened with famine, there are hopes of a revival of prosperity in India. So confident is this feeling in Manches ter that anticipations are indulged in, and here and there preparations made for a great revival

A timely rain in Cashmere might yet secure half an average rice crop. The statement made some time ago that this would be enough to support the people rests upon the assumption, apparently well founded, that half of the inhabitants have either perished by famine or

FRANCE. THE EDUCATION BILL LONDON, Aug. 18 .- The News' Paris correspondent says the announcement that the auditors at the sittings of the Council of State must have a degree from a State university is believed to indicate the policy of the Government in case the Senate rejects the Ferry Educational bill.

M. Perron, a Sub-Lieuetenant of Hussars, and M. Riviere, editor of the *Progress de Lyon*, yesterday fought a duel with swords at Lyons. The atter was wounded in the lungs. RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The number of victims of he accidental collision on the Argentan & Granville Railway is larger than at first reported. Fifteen were killed and thirty-six wounded.

COLLISION.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The steamer Royal Welsh, from Baltimore July 28, struck the pier on en-tering the harbor of Dieppe, France, causing a leak by which 500 tons of the cargo of wheat were damaged.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT. Paris, Aug. 18 .- The report of Senator Pelle tan on petitions for and against the Ferry Edu-cational bill shows that six are in favor of and hirty-six against the bill. A total of 16,000,000 hostile signatures has been secured, but the re-port states that these signatures are not all spontaneous. Many are fraudulent, and many were obtained by agitation, by dissemination of circulars, and other methods.

PARILURE ACKNOWLEDGED.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Lesseps announces in a circular that the issue of 800,000 shares of the Panama Canal stock has not been covered. He says he might convene a meeting of subscribers and start a company with them, but he prefers, being certain of success, to wait until more light has been thrown on the value of the attacks which have been directed against the scheme at the last moment. De Lesseps will shortly go to America, and on his return he will set the FAILURE ACKNOWLEDGED.

Company on its feet. The subscribers are, therefore, informed they can withdraw their de-posits whenever they like. Their present sub-scriptions, however, will give them the right to shares when the Company is eventually consti-

TURKEY.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—Quiet has been restored in

THE GREEK PRONTIER CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18 .- The note of instructions to the Turkish Commissioner makes no reservation in regard to the rectification of

The Turkish Ambassador at Rome has in-formed the Porte that Signor Cairoli, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in conversation had declared that Italy would support France relative to the rectification of the frontier, and that Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed Italy that France would not go to war on behalf of Greece, but was confident of bringing about such understanding among the European Powers as would compel the Porte to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18.—The Turkish commander in Syria has been obliged to make from starvation.

THE ALBANIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18.—A deputation of Albanians has presented a memorandum to the Government asking that autonomy be granted

SUSPENDS. The Levent Heraid suspends its publication

THE FAR EAST.

THE DRUNKEN DESPOT OF BURMAH. By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.
London, Aug. 17.—The King of Burmah has again abandoned bimself to the most immoder ate and reckiess drinking, and has executed number of the principal nobility. He is steadily oursuing a policy of irritation and insult agains the British in Mandalay, and the British Res dency, although strongly guarded by troops, is not considered safe. It is closely watched by spies. The river is full of Burmese vessels of

> HUNGARY. ILL-PATED SZEGEDÍN IN FLAMES.

VIENNA, Aug. 17.—A terrible conflagration the origin of which is unknown, is raging at Szegedin, and the flames threaten the destruc tion of all spared by the late disastrous floods. The people are panic-stricken and flying from the

ROME.

THE POPE'S HEALTH. ROME, Aug. 18 .- A dispatch has been sent to the Papal Nuncios, signed by Cardinal Nina, Pontifical Secretary of State, announcing that the health of the Pope is comparatively good. GARIBALDI.

ROME. Aug. 18.-The health of Gen. Garlbaldi the last three days has been worse. He cannot eat on account of arthritic pains.

EGYPT. CAIRO, Aug. 18.—The Egyptian Ministry formed by Cheerif Pasha on the accession of the present Khedive has resigned, and another Ministry, composed of various Pashas of whom little is known, has been formed, the Khediye head-ing the Presidency of the Council.

BELGIUM.

THE SOCIALISTS. BRUSSELS, Aug. 18 .- The Socialist federation here has posted placards calling a meeting of workingmen to protest against the expulsion of the foreign Socialist agitators, Johann Most and Herr Brousse.

RUNAWAY. Special Disputch to The Tribune. GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 18.—This evening, rhile Mr. M. Comstock, of this city, and W. D. out riding, their horse took fright and ran sev-BOSNIA. eral blocks, throwing both gentlemen upon the ground. Mr. Comstock had his right shoulder bedly mashed. Mr. Baker's left leg caught in VIENNA, Ang. 18.—Preparations are making

to enter Novi-Bazar with from 15,000 to 20,000 men shortly, so as to extinguish the antici-GERMANY.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL. BERLIN, Aug. 18 .- The third court-martial or the Grosser Kurfurst disaster will assemble on

RUSSIA. CLOSED. St. Petersburg, Aug. 18 .- The volunteer fleet

subscription has closed. Two million roubles have been collected.

THE PRESS EXULTANT. St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—The whole Rus sian press, and particularly the organs of the Old Russian party, are very exultant over the resignation of Count Andrassy, whose whole career, it is alleged, has been hostile to the

HAVANA, Aug. 18 .- If the drought continue

the crops will be seriously injured. SWITZERLAND.

ISMAIL PASHA. LONDON, Aug. 18.—It is reported that Ismail

Pasha intends to reside at Geneva. FALL OF THE PRIME MINISTER-WHY REFORMS

ARE IMPOSSIBLE.

London Spectator, Aug. 8.

The fall of Khaireddin Pasha, the Prime Minister, reported this week from Constantinople, is a very important event. For the second time a Grand Vizier, backed with more or less ear-nestness by all the European Embassies, has attempted to limit the semi-sacred authority of the Sultan, and for the second time the failure has been complete. Khaireddin, like Midhat, was a very able man, and like Midhat he ap-pealed to the reforming party,—only to learn, like Midhat, that this party has no strength. Popular power in Turkey, such as it is, remains with the Old Turks, who are led by the Ulema, which latter cannot, if they would, declare the Khalif less than abolute. The notion that the lawyers simply obey orders from the palace is erroneous. The Ulema will, no doubt, remain silent when asked, they always give a decision in accordance with the Sacred Law, and under that law the

Khalif must always remain unfettered. There is no escape possible in Turkey from this circle. and no resistance conceivable, so long as the Sultan is also the representative of the faith, and the mob is Mussulman. A constitutional and the mob is Mussulman. A constitutional Khalif is just as possible as a Protestant Pope, and so long as the Khalifate exists, so long will any Minister, however powerful, fall at his master's nod. This particular collapse is explained by affirming that Khaireddin was an Arab; but Midhat belonged to the dominant caste and the regular official hierarchy, and felliust as easily.

caste and the regular official hierarchy, and fell just as easily.

With Khaireddin falls, according to one generally trustworthy authority, a very great scheme. An Arab and a Tunisian, he had an idea, it is said, of sacrificing the European dominions of the Sultan, and compensating him by reviving his authority over Egypt, Arabia. Tunis, Tripoli, and the whole of North Africa, the whole of which, except the strip of Algeria in which Frenchmen are really obeyed, is governed by a dominant Arab caste. To carry out this plan, it would nave been necessary to emigrate to Asia. dominant Arab caste. To carry out this plan, it would have been necessary to emigrate to Asia, to shake off European influence, and to reinvigorate Mohammedanism at its centre; and this, according to the statement, was Khaireddin's leading idea. which had its attraction even for his master, who has heard of the giories of the elder Khalifate. It might be carried out by a strong

WASHINGTON.

man, but he must be a Khalif, and must have what the later Turkish Sultans have never had,—the confidence of the Arabs, the ability to lead a conquering army in the field, and the strength to give equal rights to all Mohammedans. The Arabs will never yield to the ascendency, though they may submit to the power, of a Mongol tribe, which has never claimed to be civilized, has never founded a city, and never produced a learned man. Time Extended for the Settlement of Four Per Cent Subscriptions.

A Talk with Secretary Sherman Regarding Matters in His Department.

The Treasury Will Hereafter Affect the Money Market Very Little.

Regulations Governing Express Charges

in Dealings with the

a Monrol the, when the prince and man.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL—A CONTRAST.

PARIS, July 30.—The Herra Zeitung, a German military paper, speaking of Lieut. Carey, who, it thinks, cannot be considered to have neglected his military duty in not hazirding his life for one whose position in the English army was that of a spectator, cites an adventure of Prince Friedrich Schwarzenberz, who took part as a volunteer in the conquest of Algeria:

"One day he accompanied a party of Chasseurs a Cheval on an expedition, in the course of which they were attacked by superior forces and had to gallop off as fast as they could. The Prince, who brought up the rear, soon remarked that his saddle was ill-adjusted and was getting so loose that he feared he should lose it, in which case the flery Arabian steed would in all probability have thrown him and he would have been left without hope of rescue. The Prince accordingly asked one of the chasseurs nearest to him to stop for a minute and lend him a hand to set it right; but, as the pursuers were almost at their heels, mobody took notice of the not very inviting solicitation. The Prince of the chasseurs turned and came to his assistance, saying it should nover be said that a French soldier left a foreign officer in the lurch. With the aid of the gallant fellow, the saddle was adjusted, and the two loiteerers caught up to their party. The Prince, who has fought in many climes and seen many a brave fight, has always greatly extolled this deed of the gallant chasseur without ever blaming the conduct of his other companions." Treasury. Statistics Showing the Extent of Our Trade with European Coun-

tries.

FOUR PER CENTS. VALUABLE PRIVILEGE EXTENDED TO THE

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The amount paid nto the Treasury during the present month by the banks subscribing to the 4 per cent loan has been \$30,000,000. The amount of bonds still outstanding for which payment has not been made by the banks is about \$45,000,000. Under the terms of subscription this entire sum should have paid to the United States Treasurer on July 21, the date upon which the last call for the 10-40s matured. The leading sub scribing banks, however, have lately appealed to Secretary Sherman for an extension of time, upon the ground that to pay into the Treasury at once that large amount of United State notes, and thus suddenly withdraw so much money from the channels of business, would seriously affect the money market, by forcing the banks summarily to call in their loans, and would at the same time depreciate the 4 per cent bonds. After a long discussion banks, the Secretary has modified his order of March 26 last, which required the banks to pay for their bonds upon the expiration of ninety days from the date of subscription, and directed that drafts should hereafter be made upon

ONLY WHEN FUNDS ARE REQUIRED by the United States Treasurer to redeem the called bonds presented at the Treasury Department for redemption. In the modified order the Secretary has also directed the Treasurer to give the banks credit on their bond account for the called bonds presented by them for redemp tion. It is provided, however, that the subscrib ing banks must be prepared for final settlement with the Government on account of the refunding ioan upon the 1st day of October. The effect of this new order is to allow the banks to retain the public funds until actually needed by the Treasurer of the United States to pay for ealled bonds presented for redemption.

THE TREASURY.

A TALK WITH SECRETARY SHERMAN. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—Secretary Sherman, who leaves for Obio to-morrow, being mestioned concerning future financial opera

ions of the Treasury, replied: "The Treasury operations will probably here-after have no material effect upon the money market. It is probable that before the 1st of October nearly all the called bonds outstanding, sented for payment, and will be paid for through the Clearing-House of New York. As much of this money will go to different parts of the

CAUSE SOME MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY from that city, but it will naturally soon come back again. After the refunding operations are badly mashed. Mr. Baker's left leg caught in the wheel, breaking his ankle and otherwise in-flicting severe injuries, he being a large man. His sufferings are great. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns. INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., Aug. 18.—John Hosg-land, 9 years old, was accidentally drowned while wading in White River to-day. closed out the Treasury payments will be equal to our receipts, and no more, except the small balance of the fractional currency fund which

Congress required to be paid out." "What will be the probable amount of gold imported in payment of breadstuffs, etc.?" "I do not think the movement of gold to this country will be very large. It is evident our exports will be greatly in excess of the imports, and mainly of breadstuffs, meats, and cotton; but the excess will be paid for largely by Amer but the excess will be paid for largely by American securities held abroad. I wish they would all come back; still, some gold will come, and our domestic production of gold will stay here. This will give the banks an excellent opportunity to provide themselves with coin reserve instead of United States notes, of which the reserve now consists. United States notes will all be wanted in active use for the largest crops and the largest business we have ever had." "How about the price of silver; has it ad-

vanced?"
"Yes; the price of silver is advancing some "Yes; the price of silver is advancing somewhat. There is a better demand for silver for China, and therefore the price is higher in San Francisco than in New York. I should not be surprised if the silver on the Pacific Coast should go to China, and that our supply for coinage should come from Colorado, Mexico, and perhaps London."

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

The Treasurer of the United States has issued his regulations for express charges on meneys to be issued and redeemed. On United States notes and on National bank notes sent for redemption the charges at contract rates are deducted from the proceeds. On fractional silver coins and on minor coins sent for redemption to the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer, or any Assistant Treasurer, the charges must be prepaid by the sender. On fractional currency sent for redemption in sums less than \$500 the charges must be prepaid by the sender, and on returns therefor the charges at contract rates are deducted. On United States notes returned in any other amounts than multiples of \$1,000 for National bank notes redeemed, the charges are collected of the consignee. On United States notes returned for United States notes, irractional silver coins, or minor coins redeemed, the charges are deducted. On fractional silver coins returned for certificates of deposits, checks. United States notes, or National bank notes, the charges are collected to the consignee. On transfers of funds from National bank depositories the charges must be baid by the banks. Express charges will be paid by the banks. Express charges will be paid by the banks. Express charges must be baid by the banks. Express charges must be baid by the banks. Express charges must be read by the reasurer and of Assistant Treasurers of the United States on fractional currency sent to the Treasurer for redemention in sums of \$500 or more, and on TREASURY CIRCULAR. Assistant Treasurers of the United States on fractional currency sent to the Treasurer for redemotion in sums of \$500 or more, and on United States notes and fractional silver coin returned therefor; on standard silver dollars sent from the Mint in multiples of \$500 on orders from the Treasurer; on minor coins is sued by the Mint at Philadelphia in the multiple of \$20 in exchange for lawful money of the United States, sight drafts on New York or Philadelphia, Post-Office money-order, or in return for minor coins redeemed; on United States notes sent in multiples of \$1,000 in return for National bank notes redeemed.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE

Irvine.

The American Telegraph Company of Chicago; capital, \$25,000; corporators, Merton A. Thurber, Samuel B. Munsou, Jr., and John Thurber, Samuel B. Munsoo, Jr., and John Parker.
Certificates of organization were also filed by the James Gettings Seminary, of La Harpe, Hancock County to be under the management of the North Illinois Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. The Trustees are P. J. Strong, W. C. Bainter, J. W. Cassell, Benjamin Warren, Sr., Robert Sutton, A. J. James, Kinsey Gettings, James M. Campbell, C. M. Bryan, Thomas J. Campbell George Kirkpatrick, C. C. Preston, James M. Magaii, W. H. Jorllen, and Robert Burns. WITH PRANCE, GERMANY, AND GREAT BRITAIN. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.-The appual report of the Secretary of State upon the com-mercial relations of the United States with foreign countries, for the year 1878, has just been Robert Burns.

Also, by the Friendship Pleasure & Benevo-lent Club, of Chicago; Directors, Gustav J. Schlief, Robert Severio, and Frederic Knispel. the improved condition of the export-trade of the United States. He says that the depres-sion which has for some years paralyzed the trade and industries of foreign nations was, if anything, more emphatic during the year 1878 than in previous years. He holds that the statistics show that we have not only now, to a great extent, emancipated ourselves from dependence upon Europe for our supply of manufactures, but that we have, in some important branches of manufactures, eno-day struck for an increase of wages, demanding an advance of 25 cents per ton over the pres-ent price, 75 cents. The strikers are perfectly quiet and orderly, but evidently determined to stick it out.

tered into very successful competition with Europe in its own markets. The trade of France with the United States shows a decrease of importations into the United States shows a decrease of importations into the United States of nearly \$3.500.000 over the preceding year, while the dom/stic exports from the United States to France have increased more than \$10,-000,000 in the same time. The following are among the items of increase of the exportations: The value of cotton has increased \$300,000; lard. \$1.000.812; bacon and hams nearly \$9. The value of cotton has increased \$500,000; lard. \$1,000,812; bacon and hams, nearly \$2,000,000; agricultural implements, from \$20,000,000; agricultural implements, from \$1,000 to \$1642,000; and wheat-flour from \$1,000 to \$173,000. The importation of silk and velvet piece goods has decreased about \$2,000,000; calfskin leather, and hides, about \$1,000,000; raw silk, \$500,000; cotton goods, \$450,000; hats and hatters' goods, \$700,000.

The balance of trade between Germany and the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1878, was, in round numbers, \$19,000,000 in our favor.

the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1878, was, in round numbers, \$19,000,000 in our favor.

The wheat-import into Great Britain from the United States shows an increase of \$14,000,000; of cotton, an increase of \$8,600,000. The exports from Great Britain to the United States of froff, manufactured and unmanufactured, have decreased \$2,000,000; cotton manufactured, have decreased \$2,000,000; cotton manufactures, linen manufactures, and woolen manufactures, linen manufactures, linen

INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE RECENT ELECTION.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.-It appears that some persons on behalf of the railroad companies, which have been at work for several years trying to have the Indian Territory opened to white settlement, took an active part in the mpalgn, which was conducted from Parsons, Kans., were very considerable; and, as the re-puted managers are distinguished by their woputed managers are distinguished by their woful impecuniosity, it is only fair to infer that
they received assistance from some
one in the railroad interest. Mr. Dr.
Bushybead, the successful candidate for
the office of Principal Chief of the
Cherokees at the late election, is classed as a
"Liberat" in politics, and his claims were supported by the outside interests mentioned.
They expect to be able to use him next winter
to further some of their schemes for the spoliation of the civilized tribes of the Indian Territory. In this expectation they will, however,
be disappointed. From all accounts, there are
substantially none of the members of either of
the civilized tribes in favor of dividing up the
country for the benefit of the railroads, and Mr.
Bushyhead's intimate friends say that he in particular is as much opposed to the railroad
schemes as any one in the Territory.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MEDIATION OFFERED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—The American Ministers to Peru, Chili, and Bolivia have been at any time when requested by each of those bring about peace. This step has been taken by our Government as an evidence of its friendly feeling toward these nations, and the interest of our South American commerce.

THE LAND COMMISSION. To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—Commissioner
Williamson, of the General Land Office, will
leave to-night to join the Public Land Commission at Denver.

The Postmaster-General has designated Terre Haute, Ind., as a free-delivery city after Oct. 1

A FIASCO. The Railread and Immigration Sharks Capt-ure and Bamboozle the Exodus Exploring Party—Sad Outcome of a Laudable Under-

-Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18.-The white and colored excursion party from the State of Missis Kansas will return to St. Louis at 6 o'clock this morning, having left Kansas City at 7 p. m. By arrangement with the railroads, they are allowed until the 20th to start from St. Louis for Mississippi. Mr. Enos Turner, one of the managers of the excursion party, who came on in advance, stated that about one-fourth of the colored porof the excursion party, who came on in advance, stated that about one-fourth of the colored portion of the excursionists who were out with him would remain in Kansas, and not return. He thinks that the other colored people generally will bear home a good report of Kansas, and thereby induce others to leave. He thinks that the exodus will continue this fail. He says he tells those who have got \$300 to \$400 in cash that they can do pretty well in Kansas. It now begins to look as though the enterprising planters who organized this great excursion, by which they boped to secure such a report from Kansas as would disgust every darky in Dixie with the very idea of emigration, have been sadly duped. It is said that among those who undertook to manage the excursion were one or two who had sold themselves to the land and railroad agencies of the West. These gentlemen were keen and enterprising, and they saw to it that nothing unpleasant or sterile should meet the critical gaze of the 500 representative negroes who were to report to their Southern brethren. The train was taken through garden spots, of which the State boasts as many, and the delightful indian summer weather, together with well-filled corporosities, to which the railroads administered, made that region seem a very paradise to the excursionists. In fact, so well did they like it that full one-fourth of the excursionists who went to inspect concluded they didn't want to go back and report at all, but wanted to "stay right dar, and don't be takin' no chances about gittin' back agin." The balance, however, had a little more regard for the important mission which the brethren of the South bad imposed upon them. They held on to their return tickets, and now the train is making its return trap, being on its way from Kansas City to St. Lou's at this time. It will arrive here to-day, and it is said that the travelers are racking their brains to find big enough words to describe the wonderful beauties of the bappy land of Kansas. It is said that they will report alm tion of the excursionists who were out with

Legh Powys, the English clergyman who has been in this country about two years, was taken into custody to-day, charged with being invane, and will be sent by his relatives to the Bloomingaic Asylum. His sons have been searching in many cities for him.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

POLITICAL.

Notes Regarding the Pending Campaign in the State of Ohio.

The Weekness of the Greenbackers Becoming Daily More Apparent.

How the Tilden Barrel Is Being Tapped for Ewing's

The "Sinews" Being Applied Where They Will Do the Most Good.

A Spirit of Bitter Contention Among the Old Democratic War-Horses.

Special Dispatch to The Tydown.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 18.—During the two months that have elapsed since the meeting of the two State Conventions in this Commonthe two State Conventions in this Common-wealth, I have had as good an opportunity as almost any correspondent could possibly desire to ascertain the feeling of the people and the status of affairs in this "hub of the nation" from a political standpoint. I have seen both candidates for Governor several times, and con-versed with them on their hopes and expecta-tions. I have frequently talked with their chief lieutenants in regard to their plans for man-aging their respective campaigns. I have visit-ed nearly every section of the State, and con-versed with members of all parties, both high ed nearly every section of the State, and conversed with members of all parties, both high and low, both soft and hard, both ignorant and learned, both communistic and noncommunistic, with those out of employment and those carrying forward profitable jobs. I may have misread the signs of the times, and have misconstrued the varied information which I have

few predictions and recording a tew reflection right now as the actual campaign is about It should be stated in the beginning that the 20th of August was the date fixed upon by both of the Committees some weeks ago for firing a mutual and telling broadside all along the line. For that date both noted and notorious speakers have been engaged, and it was thought that from that time on to the October-day elec-

gathered; but at any rate I feel like evolving a

intelligent voter One of the things which I have ascertained the most definitely is that, as yet, except in certain localities, the interest taken by the common people in the coming contest is not so great as would be judged by newaper-articles published both within and without the State. The nation very naturally looks upon Ohio as the State to sound the keynote for 1880, and upon its complexion on election-day is thought to hang a momentous tale. The constant agitation from Washington and the East soon began to make the local politicians appreciate their importance, and they commenced the work of organization. Charlie Foster, who had ever been remarkable as an organizer, began to visit the heretofore uncan-AND BULLDOZE THE IGNORANT ONE. Foster, who had ever been remarkable as an organizer, began to visit the heretofore uncanvaseed districts, and, after shaking hands and getting thoroughly acquainted, began to make telling apeeches. Gen. Ewing sat very uncessity in his chair in Congress, and cursed the days until the ill-advised extra session of Congress was over and he was released to meet his foe upon his native heath. Hastening here after a heaty conference and herealty with the where hasty conference and bargain with the wizard ditional with the war-horse, he began the work making daily and nightly speeches. Both can didates have kept this kind of work up during all the dog days of July and early August, a thing never known before in the history of the State. The number of political speeches that

have thus far been made is SOMETHING TRULY REMARKABLE. Both candidates, if anything can be judged by appearances, are considerably jaded, but still have their respective arguments pretty well conned and learned by rote, to be used at the

greater mass-meetings which shall assemble later in the towns and cities.

Again, the principal interest in the campaign thus far centres in local-issues. In some coun-

Again, the orincipal interest in the campaign thus far centres in local-issues. In some counties it is over the nominees for the Legislature, in others over the county offices. The wisdom or unwisdom of the selection of county tickets will have very much more to do with the general result than would at first be thought possible. In a good many places this is appreciated, but in others there is somewhat of a disposition to let the matter go by the by.

The subject of most interest in Ohio polities for several years past has been the Greenback movement. Last year it seemed to grow with the season with the rapidity and rankness of a pigweed. The claim of the leaders was that they should sweep the whole State. To the non-partisan resident of Toledo and Lucus County it seemed almost likely that the unboly claim would be verified. There and been nothing in the State for years that so captivated the minds of a certain class of the community; nothing which so appealed to that element of their nature which first met a responsive chord. The slavery agitation was far of and cool in its nature compared to it. This came into the humble homes, and promised plenty and comfort to hungry mouths. Many deeper-thinking minds than those possessed by the Ohio Greenbackers had been first confused and then corrupted by the sophistries of the scheme, and for the time the opioion spread like contagion. Of course the greater defection was from the Republican ranks, as that party was in power, and, therefore, responsible for the hard times. But the result of resumption has been marvelous in dispelling the Greenback flusion. The foundation of the party had been removed, and the superstructure crumbled. This fact has been noted by the Democratic papers, and

MUCH USPOUNDED SOLACE
has been derived from the fact, as they claim, that the disbanded Greenbackers will large y find shelter beneath the Democratic fold, and support Solt-Moner Kwing. Never was greater mistake mode. The soft-money idea is largely dead, because their faith was not stro

ning and naturally seek their out allowables again.

Another point which will naturally solidify the drifting Greenbackers with the Republicus party is the fact that is standing out more prominently every day that the attempt will be made by the Democracy the moment they are sufficiently strong to either rule or ruin the nation. The work of the past seasion of the Confederate Congress emphasised this fact, and is pointed out by many a man who is seeking new party affiliations as the one thing of overshadowing importance. These men were always Republican in sentiment and tradition. They simply doubted on the one question of me successfully accomplished they rejoiced, in many instances, as much as the strongest advocates of hard money. Now that he question is pretty well settled

BRADDEN & CO., 187 and 130 Wadnah-ar. A Grion SALE S & SHOES DAY, AUG. 19.

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LL TRADE SALE

Icaned a little towards the Democratic party. I say is with shame now, but I was disgusted with some things that I thought the Republicans had done wrong, and I thought they deserved a rebuke. But before I was a Natiqual I was a soldier, and before any party-allegiance, I have ever held the good and welfare of my country. The opinion was strong with me that resumption could not be brought about without great injury to trade and greater distress to the workingman. The arrival of the first day of last January

DIEPELLED THAY IDBA,
and the extra session of the Confederate Congress proved to me beyond question that at the present time the only safety for the Union lies in the hands of the Republican party,—the party of the War, the party of reconstruction. I do not deairs, my comerades, that the principles for which I fought through four bloody years shall be trifled and fooled away by legislation by the very parties whom we conquered. I wanted to make this public confession, and state further that, until the affairs of this Government very materially change. I am and shall continue to be a Republican. I shall vote its tickets and contribute my mite towards its councils."

This sentiment was loudly cheered by the andience, and I am convinced it is shared by many.

So much in a genera lway. Now for particulars. to Washington, do not agree with his statements made in private conversation with friends upon the same occasion. In conversing with the latter in regard to the political situation in Ohio, instead of that confidence with which he is reported in the press to be possessed, he expressed very grave doubts in regard to the outcome of the Democratic campaign. The information which he received from the State

many.

So much in a genera lway. Now for particulars. In the first place the alleged union of Gen. Ewing with Tilden is distracting all of Thurman's friends, and while they may vote the Democratic ticket when election day comes they will not work for the success of the cause. They always have known Ewing's overweening ambition, and many of them

many of them

\*\*EAVE VERY LITTLE CONFIDENCE\*

In him or account of his recent conversion to the cause and the many bitter things he has said about the party in the past, and when ho tries to undermine a life-long Democrat like Thurman they are much displeased, and think it would be a healthful lesson to defeat him while endeavoring to elect the rest of the ticket. Second—Gen. Rice is without question sulking in his tent. He has been reputed a great stumper, and his single leg was expected to serve as a great rallying-cry. But he has not made a single speech thus far as any one knows, having returned from Congress to take a quiet seat in his Findlay bank, and watch the smoke of battle from afar. He is far from satisfied with the dirty internecine querrel in the Convention which assigned him to a second place, and placed the bitter enemy of his life-long friend, Judge Thurman, into the front rank. He will prove no great help to the ticket.

Third—The attempt of Judge Sherwood, of Toledo, a former Republican and Greenbacker, to hand over the National camp to the Ewing forces has already

BEGUN TO REACT UPON THE PARTY.

I large number of the Greenbackers see there they have been sold, and the Democrats ser a bargain and sale between Sherwood and wing which shall divide the offices of that ection to the great loss of the local politicians.

Fourth—The miners of the State bave been or many months backs greatly dissatisfied with man by the name of Pasten, whom Gov. Ishop appointed as Mine-Inspector. He is imply a politician who desired some place, but ho has no possible conception of the work of the office. He knows nothing about mines or biners, and they understand it. The fact is ow out that Pasten is a friend of Ewing, and ast it was through Ewing's strong solicitations hat Gov. Bishop made the appointment. The setting on this account among the large mining

nat Gov. Bishop made the appointment. The eling on this account among the large mining population is very great, and will do Ewing uch injury.

Fifth—I hear no reports in any parts of the tate except of the Republicans united and enusiastic; and, looking at the matter as I will, ally the most overwhelming defeat would seem to be awaiting the Democrats on election-day.

ILLINOIS Epecial Disputch to The Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill. Aug. 18.—The party papers and lers of this State are just now looking and for a suitable person to honor with the mination for the Governorship of Illinois on the Republican ticket. THE TRIBUNE was the first to favorably mention the name of our honored and respected citizen, Gep. R. J. Oglesby, and the newspapers throughout the State, with but few exceptions, have come out strongly in favor. It is not known, certainly, that he uld accept the nomination if tendered him, the following from the Decatur Republican ecent date is probably the General's true on with reference to his candidacy for Gu-

bernstorial honors.

That the Republican party of Illinois has been very kind to him in the past; that it has been very kind to him in the past; that it has besieved him greatly; that it has placed him in many positions of honor and trust; and that, perhaps, it is now time for him to stand aside and let it honor some other good man, and that he does not feel like thrusting himself upon the party. But that, if the Republicans of Illinois feel that be ought once more to take the field and be their standard-bearer, he, as a good Republican, will not be doing his duty if he refuses.

The friends of Gen. Oglesby in this part of the State believe that he is the leading reprentative Republican in Illinois, and, being the rongest man in the party, by reason of his ell-known bouest, valuable experience, and oldier record, he ought, and doubtless will, be rain called to the front to lead the Republican sets on to victory in 1880. The soldier elevent of the State is for him, and will work and for his election if nominated.

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

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CARLEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 18.—The Democratic County Convention was held here to day, with good attendance. Speeches were made by the Hon. C. A. Walker and others. Resolutions were adopted embracing the Ohio platform. Zachariah Harris, the present incumbent, was renominated for County Treasurer on the first bellot. E. C. Winchester, of Bunker Hill, was nominated for County Surveyor on the eighth ballot. The Democracy of this county are divided into factions, and the prospects for a Republican victory were never brighter.

THE TILDEN BAR'L.

Special Disposed to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18.—In to-day's Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18.—In to-day's Tribune I see reproduced on the first page a Columbus special to the Cincinnati Gazette of last Saturday, to the effect that "an agent in the confidence of Mr. Tilden will be dispatched to Ohio with a bar'l on tab." and that "the funds are not to be intrusted to the Democratic State Committee." This is going away from from to get the news and getting behind the returns.

On the 6th of July last 1 telegraphed The Tribune from here as follows: "A letter from TRIBUNE from here as follows: "A letter from New York states if Mr. Tilden will run for Gov-Americans.

QUENEC, Aug. 18.—The Irish ship-laborers have resolved not to accept any reduction of wages as asked by the French section.

In both the St. Patrick and the French churches, yesterday, the clergy recommended moderation. A number of ladies who are remaining in town have songht protection at the citadel.

The Magistrates of the city will call a meeting of interested persons, and will ask the Government to enforce the Blake act.

The arms of the companies of the Quebec Battalion have been stolen at Larete by people from Cap-Blanc.

QUEBEC, Can., Aug. 18.—Everything is quiet. ernor, his friends will not only carry New ernor, his friends will not only carry New York but will also put money enough in the Ohio campaign to secure the election of Ewing. This programme will be carried out with the subsequent effect of nominating George H. Pendleton for Vice-President with Tilden, and giving Ewing Thurman's place in the Senate." Two weeks after this appeared and had general circulation a Leavenworth paper worked it over as original: "Gath" then reproduced it in the Cincinnati Enquirer, and your Washington correspondent, Aug. 1, confirmed it. The facts are that Mr. Tilden and Mr. Bersum have both personally assured Ewing that he should have all the money he needed, and upon that promise Mr. Ewing has been engaged for four weeks in "casting off" the State so as to settle upon what districts the Tilden money should be used. Your correspondent authoritatively states that the following sums have been agreed upon: To Frank Hurd, \$5,000 for the Toledo district; to Charles Reemelin, \$12,000 for thamiton County; to the Mahoning Valley region, \$8,000. Dan Voorhees and Bayless W. Hanns, of Indians, have consented to look after the Ohio Nationals, under the direction of Sam Cary, who will be given sufficient money to quiet the noisy ringleaders. The sources of information relied upon ay your correspondent are indisputably correct, and here in St. Louis the Ohio campaign is looked upon with more interest than was ever a Missouri campaign. Ewing will be prepared to expend \$75,000 of Eastern money before the alection. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 18.—Thomas N. Johnson, 65 years of age, residing at 89 Fifth street, died this morning from the effects of a bulletwound inflicted by his own hand Saturday afternoon. At the Coroner's inquest this morning William B. Johnson, son of the deceased, testified that his father came home Saturday noon, took dinner, and then went up-stairs to sleep. Shortly afterward a pistol shot was heard, and the old man was found by the family lying on

either the disaffected parties cares to father the bills, so there is likely to be no investigation, As Mr. Helmer is a candidate for re-election, the investigation would certainly insure him the office, for there is no doubt that his books

THURMAN.

led him to fear defeat. He considered the cam-

paign from the start a desperate one, and one that would require unceasing attention and ex-ertions on the part of the Democratic managers.

He impressed his bearers with the feeling that he regarded the situation as extremely critical and that, while he favored most vigorous efforts, he would still enter upon his work with very little hope of final success.

MOBRISON'S VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—Congressma

Morrison, of Illinois, who arrived in this cit to-day, said he had little idea in reference to the

ondition of the campaign in Ohio. He hoped

o see Ewing elected, and was willing to make neech or two to help him; but as far as his ob-

ervation extended in passing through the State

there was more interest, among the Democracy outside than in the State itself. At Parkers-

ourg he met an ex-Democratic Congressma

who talked at length in regard to the political

situation, and gave it as his opinion that no on

could have a definite idea as to the result of the election, since the campaign was not in the least degree enthusiastic. Unless the party could be much more thoroughly aroused than it is at present the vote at the coming election would be comparatively a light one.

TILDEN AND BARLOW.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 .- Gentlemen in the habi

of meeting Tilden say that he is becoming weak rapidly and that incoherence characterizes much of his speech. S. L. M. Barlow makes no con-

cealment of his preference for Bayard as the Democratic candidate for Fresident, and will supply the needed money for the campaign if that is necessary. Barlow is reputed the possessor of more "barrels" than Tilden.

CONGRESSMAN BUTTERWORTH.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 18.—The Hon. Ben But

erworth, member of Congress, to-day received cordial invitation from Senator Blaine and

Eugene Hale to esist in the Maine campaign speaking in Hale's district. He will probably accept the invitation if he can spare the time from his business.

CANADA.

Lost His Nerve-Lumber.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
TORONTO, Aug. 18.—Information baving beer

aid against Capt. Pender, of the Oswego Belle,

for carrying Seamen Lovell and Winters as two of his crew without the shipping articles re-

quired by the Seamen's act having been signed, the case came before the Police Magistrate

Capt. Pender withdrew a plea of not guilty. which had been entered, and acknowledged th

charge, under advice of his counsel, Mr. Howell,

who admitted that the act required articles to

tioned that he thought it was the first instance in which the act had been put in force on the

nland waters, and offered proof of the general custom among vessel-men of sailing without articles; that there is no Shipping Master vet appointed for this port, and that the production of articles was not demanded at the Custom House before clearance heing granted. The Magia-

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 18.—Thomas N. John-

Lake Captain Muleted\_A Preacher

Cases at Memphis. Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—The utterances of Senator Thurman, which were made for publication on the occasion of his late visit to Washington, do not agree with his state-Return to the Beleaguered City of a Large Party of Memphians.

YELLOW-FEVER.

A Decrease in the Number of New

Their Uncordial Reception by the People Doing the Fighting.

Only Thirteen New Cases, Seven Whites and Six Colored.

New Code of Regulations Adopted by the Tennessee Board of Health.

MEMPHIS.

MORE ENCOURAGING. Special Dispotch to The Tribuna.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 18.—A red-hot sun all day, with a counteracting low temperature in shady places, made Memphis rather uncomfortable to those who entertain doubts about their mmunity from the prevailing plague. It was that kind of temperature that produced a chilly ensation in the system when not exposed to he sun's rays, and the other extreme to those whose duties compelled them to be out doors. Notwithstanding this unfavorable atmospheric condition, the Board of Health books produce gratifying reports of a decrease in the number f new cases, only fifteen being officially anounced. Of these seven are white and six olored. Several others are reported sick today, but the attending physicians are not satis-fied of the character of their illness. Among them are Thomas Cocke, well known in con mercial circles; John C. Hook, a compositor in the Appeal office, and Gen. Skeffington, a recent accession to the Memphis Bar, but wall known PROM OUTSIDE THE CITY LIMITS

hear of two cases of yellow-fever, stricken last night. They are: Mrs. Van Anderson, daughter of the late Gov. James C. Jones, and ber daugh ter, aged about 12 years. They reside about ur miles east on the Poplar street boulevard I have just learned that the daugster aged 16, of Mr. Schiller, an Appeal compositor s among the sick to-day, but her symptoms, as yet developed, do not indicate a well-define ase of yellow-fever. She is one of last year's victims, having an unquestioned attack. If her liness should turn out yellow-fever, it will cause a stir among the majority remaining here inder the impression that they are fever-proof.

THE UNDERTAKERS report seven interments, one being outside the city limits. Among the interments appear the names of Arthur L. White, nephew of Dr. E. A. White, of this city. He was a young medical student of very bright promise, and highly respected.

ANOTHER SQUAD OF REPUGEES returning from St. Louis arrived vesterday, but were soon nabbed by the health authorities. Those unacclimated by having not had the fever were promptly sent outside the city

attack of the plague.

The Odd Fellows report the death of Mrs. lilcher, of their charge, which occurred out or the Old Raleigh road, outside the city limits

early this morning. The following are the names of whites official y reported among the new cases to-day: J. H. Hahn, Jackson and Maine. Ed Freeland, Vance and Hernando.

William Carroll, No. 94 DeSoto. James K. Murray, No. 115 Hernando. Mrs. Julius Soller, No. 119 Beale. Willie Stern, Carolina and Fifth. Mrs. George Weiss, Ross avenue.

The following names of whites are embraced

articles was not demanded at the Custom House before clearance being granted. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$4.80 in each case, the extreme penalty being \$20.

Smelal Diameton to The Tribuns.

LONDON. Aug. 18.—A meeting of the Congregational Church members was held to hear explanations from their pastor, the Rev. A. W. Wallace, relative to his letter of resignation. He simply stated that he had been discouraged in the work of the ministry by the coldness and apathy of his flock. Out of 200 members, only a small aumber attended the prayer-meetings and Mrs. Elizabeth Hilcher, 36 years, No. 168 Old Raleigh road. Arthur L. White, 24 years, No. 169 DeSoto.

William Costello, 50 years, Carolina, near Guffo Salveta, 31 years, No. 246 Madison. Lorentz Sallis, 48 years, Hospital. W. C. Nelson, 14 years, Poplar boulevard,

ive miles from the city. BARRICADES. A meeting of the General Committee of safety was held to-day, at which, among other things, was discussed the necessity of placing a cordon of barricades around the southern inected district, embracing that part of the city ounded by Georgia street on the south, Welligton on the east, St. Martin on the west, and Beale on the north, so as to allow no one to go in or to come out, except to go to points to re-

apathy of his flock. Out of 200 members, only a small aumber attended the prayer-meetings and appeared at the sacramental-table. The congregation had made no effort to share his burdens, and their indifference was more than he could bear. He did not find fault with his salary, and had no other mission in view. After making his statement the reverend gentleman retired, and the meeting consulted. It was generally regretted he had taken the course he had, and they resolved to retain his services.

J. B. Cox, W. Tribllocck, E. A. Lee, John Phillips, and H. Heaman have been appointed delegates for the St. George's Society, of London, to the North American St. George's Union Convention, to be held in Bridgeport. Conn., in September.

Social Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Ottawa. Aug. 18.—Exports of lumber from Canada fell during the months of April, May, and June from \$5,701,081 to \$3,618,182, a decrease of more than 36 per cent. As one accompaniment of the new tariff, there is a dimunition of more than \$2,000,000 in the amount of lumber exported, and consequently in the wages spent in winning it. As another result of the national policy, in the same three months, the value of ships exported has sunk from \$706,279, in 1878, to absolutely nothing in 1879. Not a single ship has been sold for export since the new tariff came in. To the Western Associated Press.

CLINTON, Ont., Aug. 18.—The salt manufacturers have dissolved their association, some members selling under the agreed prices.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—The American cricketers and outside members of the Canadian team have arrived. A promenade concert was given in their honor to-night, and an excursion will be given to morrow. Betting slightly favors the Americans.

QUEBEC, Aug. 18.—The Irish ship-laborers have resolved not to accept any reduction of main outside the city limits. THE COLORED PHILANTHROPISTS. A rumor was current on the streets to-day that Mr. Froman, the colored man sent abroad to solicit subscriptions for the Colored Relief Association, had telegraphed home for money to defray his expenses home. It is also said that the Colored Relief Committee held a meeting to-day, and resolved that the amount of contribution received was too small for present use. The railroads having closed, no supplies could reach them; therefore the amount on hand would be held over for use next year, or when another

NEW CASES.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Eight new cases were reported to the Board of Health up to noon to-day, six white and two colored. Among the number are J. H. Hahn, Cordelia Atwood, Ed Freeland, William Carroll, and Mrs. Julia

Five deaths have occurred: Arthur L. White, Lorentz Saliis, Elizabeth Hilcher, W. C. Nelson, and Alexander Franklin. The last named is colored. W. C. Nelson died five miles out, on the Poplar street boulevard.

PROSTRATED.

Gen. John S. Skeffington, a prominent criminal lawyer, was prostrated this morning. His case is not yet reported to the Board of Health. The weather is growing warmer. LATER.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18.—Thirteen cases in all were reported to the Board of Health to-day, six of whom are colored. Two additional deaths have occurred,-William Costello and Gruffo

Thomas H. Cocke, a well-know eltizen, was stricken at noon; also J. C. Hooll, a printer at the Appeal office.

Mrs. Van Anderson and daughter are down with fever, four and a half miles distant from the city, on Poplar street boulevard. The lady is a daughter of ex-Gov. J. C. Jones.

ISOLATION.

The Tennessee State Board of Health officials to-morrow will begin the isolation of dwellings where yellow-fever exists. Guards will be placed to prohibit communication with the in-mates.

Dr. Jerome Cochrane left at noon for Mobile.

MISS BIRDIE GAFF,
e'dest daughter of A. L. Gaff, ticket-agent at White Haven, was attacked with fever at noon

First—No person shall be permitted to enter a town or place which is dangerously affected with yellow-fever, unless such person has already had the yellow-fever, and then only after obtaining permission of the Superintendent of Quarantine. Second—The Superintendent of Quarantine at each place dangerously affected shall have

charge and control, with the counsel and advice of this Board, of the disinfection of houses, and privies; cellars, clothing, bedding, and all other textile fabrics, baggage, mails, cars, depots, sewers, drains, public and private, and other things and places as it may be at any time considered precessory to disinfect

other things and places as it may be at any time considered necessary to disinfect.

Third—Local Boards of Health are expected to have charge and exforce general sanitation within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, and give aid and support to Superintendents of Quarantine during the epidemic in the carrying out of such rules and regulations as the State Board may from time to time adopt.

At the night session of the State Board of

At the night session of the State Board of Health the following rules were adopted:

First—A house infected with yellow-fever shall be designated with yellow-fever.

Second—No persons shall be permitted to enter a house infected with yellow-fever, except the physician, clergyman, and such nurses and attendanis as are necessary to the care of the sick.

Third—No person except the physician and clergyman shall be permitted to leave an infected house without permission in writing of the Superintendent of Quarantine, they having first compiled with such method of disinfection as may be prescribed by him. Physicians and clergymen may enter and refire from the apartments of sick of yellow-fever at all hours, provided, however, that they shall not enter a non-infected house, carriage, car, or other public place of resort until their persons and apparel have been thoroughly disinfected.

Pitth—Public assemblages of all kinds are pro-hibited in any place dangerously infected with yellow-fever, and the Superintendent of Quaran-tine is charged with the rigid enforcement of this rule.
Sixth—From the hour of 9 o'clock p. m. until
the hour of 4 a. m., each and all persons not engaged in the care of the sick or in the execution of
their duties as officers of the law shall remain at
their home or their respective premises, unless
by permission of the Superintendent of Quaran-

The enforcement of this rule was left to the discretion of the President. The rules adopted by the State Board to-day were the result of the recent conference at Me

Kenzie's.

President Plunkett received a dispatch to-night from John Johnston, Superintendent of Quarantine at Memphis, saving: "I find this morning a number of parties returning to the city in vio-lation of our rules. I wish the State Board to pass formally a rule or regulation positively forbidding parties from entering Memphis with-out permission of the State Board first had, and obtained through its representative in Mem-

VARIOUS.

NEW YORK. New York, Aug. 18 .- Virginia Lopez, who prived with her parents from Havana last week on the Saratoga, has died of yellow fever in the uarantine hospital. A waiter of the steamer is down with the disease.

ON SHIPBOARD.

PROVIDENCE, R. L., Aug. 18 .- The schooner Susan Stetson, from Miragoane for Providence, has arrived here. She lost the Captain's wife at Hayti and two seamen on the voyage from yel-HAVANA.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—One hundred deaths from yellow-fever last week,—an increase of seven over the previous week. ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 18.—Samuel Kern, of Jackson, Miss., but lately from Cairo, was sent to the quarantine hospital to-day, sick with yellow-

"REMITTED."

How the Word Is Defined by Louisians Democrats.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18 .- Senator Kellogg, in speaking to-day of repudiation in Louis lana, said that one feature of the proposed settlement had not been fully exposed, which is this: The ordinance confiscates all interest now on hand, and to be thereafter collected up to n.xt January. This money has been, and is being, collected from taxoavers for a specific purpose. It belongs by provision in the present State Constitution to the bondhoiders, and cannot be diverted to any other use except by palpable violation of the organic law. The payment of this money is in the words of the ordinance, "Fremitted." The meaning of this word as construed by Democratic statesmen in Louisiana makes it synonymous with "stealing," as that word is understood in civilized communities. All money to the credit of the interest account on the 15th of next January is to be transferred to the General Fund, and used to pay the ordinary expenses of the State Government. ana, said that one feature of the proposed set uses of the State Government.

He Biows His Hore Somewhat Loudly the Court-Room at New York.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 .- Levy, the distinguished cornetist, when not engaged in playing at Manhattan Beach under his \$450-a-week con-tract, is engaged in the courts, where his credittract, is engaged in the courts, where his creditors are trying to get satisfaction. There was an unusually exciting scene in his case to-day. After much open swearing and threatening between the opposing counsel, whom the Justice could not subject, the creditors' counsel asked questions tending to show that Levy was a bigamist, having been married in England before coming hither. Then Levy got up and swore long and roundly at the lawyer, denouncing him as a liar, villian, and the rest, and shaking his fist until he was finally set in his chair and held there by his counsel. The Court seemed helpless in presence of the wrathful lawyers and client, and the rowing continued throughout the session.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19-1 a. m.-Indications: For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, slightly warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, light southerly winds in west portions, and fall-

For the Lower Lake region, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, light, variable winds, nearly stationary temperature, and generally rising For the Upper Lake Region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, winds mostly from the southeast to southwest, stationary tempera-

ture, stationary or falling barometer.

The Ohio River will fall.

Cautionary signals continue from Cape Hatteras to Maine.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18. Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Vel. R'n. Weather
6:53 a. m. 39.054 61 77 Calm. Foggy.
11:18 a. m. 39.058 69 61 E 5 Clear.
2:00 p. mr. 30.017 70 44 E 9 Clear.
3:83 p. m. 29.883 71 45 E 10 Clear.
9:00 p. m. 29.960 70 61 S. E 4 Clear.
10:13 p. m. 30.001 68 79 S. E 4 Clear.

Maximum, 71: minimum. 57.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CMIGAGO, Aug. 18-10:18 p. m. Stations. Bar. Thr. | Wind. Rain. Weather.

PORT OF BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Aug. 18.—Cleared—Props B. W.
Blanchard (mdse), V. H. Ketcham, C. J. Kershaw, Chicago; schrs Ses Gull (400 tons coal),
Adventurer (200 tons coal), Detroit; M. E.
Perew, Toledo; L. A. Law (1,300 tons coal).

Freights steady and vessels scarce; charters,
schooner is A. Law coal to Chicago, 40c.

THE SCANDAL

Peace at Present Reigns in the House of the Spragues.

Friends Still Busily at Work in the Interest of Both Parties.

Alleged Account by the Ex-Governor of the Shot-Gun Episode

MRS. SPRAGUE.

MINDING HER OWN BUSINESS.

NABRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 18.—Mrs Sprague is in constant communication with her lawyers, and is determined not to comply with the demand of her husband that she relinquish the custody of her children and sign over her property to them. She is not restrained in seeing friends, or sending any receiving letters and messages. Sprague is said to have asked his wife the question, after the scene with Conkling: "Your man got away pretty quick, didn't he?" And in commenting on her extravagance he asked: "Where is that \$5,000 you got re-cently? I suppose you have squandered all he asked: "Where is that \$5,000 you got re-centiy? I suppose you have squandered all that." Mrs. Sprague was allowed \$2,500 a year for household expenses in Washington. The Canonchet farm stand on the books as valued at \$450,000. Mrs. Sprague declares she has reason to be grateful that no one was murdered in the outbreak at the Pier.

AT CANONCHET.

PACTS AND COMMENT.

Dispotch to New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 15.—While Mrs. Sprague was at Providence she consulted with legal advisers and with her political friends. It was decided to publish her statement, which ppeared in a Providence paper, and which had marked effect upon public opinion. The design of the statement was supposed to be to excite sympathy for Mrs. Sprague. If that was the purpose, it has failed completely. She has not been altogic ther popular with Providence society, and what little sympathy she had appears to have been lost. Providence people remember so well the peculiar circumstances under which the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Sprague took place that they are not disposed to either side very warmly, and persons who have never associated much with ex-Gov. Sprague are decided in their opinion that, if he has erred, he has also been greatly provoked.

Gov. Sprague half invited, and certainly allowed, Mrs. Sprague to return to Canouchet, but he took full charge of the establishment and the servants. Visitors were refused admittance, and some callers had the mortification of being declined permission to leave their cards. How long this state of things will last no one can tell. While he has a great many foolish and egotistical advisers, he has also some sober and prudent friends, and with the advice and consent of these he has decided to make no answer to Mrs. Sprague's statement. He considered the statistics of the providers and statistics of the late of the considered the statistics of the statistics of the considered the considered the considered the considered the considered the statistics of the considered ign of the statement was supposed to be to ex-

and prudent friends, and with the advice and consent of these he has decided to make no answer to Mrs. Sprague's statement. He considers himself in law entitled to his children, and he believes that Mrs. Sprague's proper place is at Canonchet. He has promised her protection, comfort, and peace, and unless Mrs. Sprague decides to return to her previous advisers, from whom she is now cut off to a certain extent, it is probable that peace will continue at Canonchet. This fact I have from one of Mr. Sprague's most intimate friends.

The unsavery rumors about Mrs. Sprague cannot be probed to the bottom. Time may establish her innocence. The Governor is said to be in doubt in this matter, but he talks and acts as if he believed his wife entirely undeserving of the dreadful innuendoes published in a Washington and Chicago paper. The evidence of her innocence, as far as it accessible, is considered by her friends to be much stronger than the mere inferences of guilt that have been seized and accepted as conclusive by those who do not know her. Persons who know Mrs. Sprague, and who do not approve of her deportment, believe her a pure woman. Gov. Sprague misself indignantly resents all insinuations to the contract.

indignantly resents all insinuations to the contrary.

He has confided to a friend that his wife was unwilling to follow him into his poverty, as it would involve a total withdrawal from public life. At the same time he has acknowledged that his habits have frequently been objectionable. Those who have known him from boyhood say that he was av intemperate man before his marriage. He is said to have frequently appeared in public in an intoxicated condition, but his friends maintain that he is not an habitnal drunkard. In Providence and Newport he does not have the reputation of being a scholar. He has, latterly, identified himself with the Greenback movement and with yearrisnism. He has, latterly, identified himself with the Greenback movement and with ygrarianism.

The German teacher, Herr Linck, is now at the Lake Side, a little boarding-house near here. The Governor objected to Linck for the reason that he wanted no strangers whatever at his home, Mrs. Sprague having generally more company than her husband liked. Mr. Sprague also objected to what he considered needless expense, as he had ordered a vacation for his children on account of their delicate health. He informed the man in various ways that he was not wanted, and made threats of cudgelling and shooting. Mrs. Sprague distinctly save that she referred the question of Herr Linck's salary to her husband. It is to be inferred that Linck staid longer than was prudent or proper under the circumstances. But the threat of shooting was incidental, the gun having been taken up against Senator Conkling.

The feud between the Senator and the ex-Governor dates back to the time when Mr. Sprague was in the Senator conkling at that time demanded certain political favors of Senator Sorague, and, when they were refused, Senator Conkling boastfully demanded to be considered by his colleague as an enemy who knew not how to forgive. Mrs. Sprague, it is said, knew of this, yet she employed Senator Conkling as her counsel, notably when she wished to be relieved of paying taxes on Edgewood, her father's bequest 'o his daughters. Mrs. Sprague was also socially intimate with Senator Conkling. This the ex-Governor resented.

There are manifestations of a desire among

wood, her father's bequest 'to his daughters. Mrs. Sprague was also socially intimate with Senator Conkling. This the ex-Governor resented.

There are manifestations of a desire among the creditors of the Sprague estate that the Trustee, Mr. Chafee, should take actual possession of the property in South Ringstown, and do whatever he may toward restoring peace in Narragansett. The management in that quarter of Mr. Chafee's domain could not well be worse, if half the current reports are to be credited. This means, in other words, that the Trustee of the Sprague estate. Mr. Chafee, should try to get even with Mr. Sprague by driving him out of his home. But Mr. Chafee does not possess the requiste authority, and his friends deny that he has the necessary inclination. He said to be on bad terms with both Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, and he has no interest to sacrifice Mr. Sprague, and he has no interest to sacrifice Mr. Sprague, for the benefit of the lady or Senator Conkling. The latter is now regarded as an intruder by Mr. Sprague, as well as his friends. The Providence Journal is very friendly to Senator Conkling and very severe upon ex-Gov. Sprague, and probably does not care about Mrs. Sprague.

Reports are current that the latter desires a separation. Her friends advise her to that effect, while her husband is averse to a divorce, and will take no steps in that direction. He acts on the defensive, and one of his counselors states explicitly that he will be guided in his proceedings by the opposing side. Mrs. Sprague has cooled down to-day, and, if she is willing, a peaceful termination is quite feasible, and, in fact, probable. The Governor's indugnation is less against his wife than against her advisers, notably Mr. Conkling. The latter demanded to be considered Mr. Sprague's enemy, and he has governed himself accordingly. It is supposed that he may have some pretext for staying at the house of his enemy, but a good excuse has not yet been given, and ex-tiov. Sprague is in her right mind by her husband's friends. It

enred between Mr. Sprague and Senator Conk-ling on Friday, Aug. 8, as the story came from the lips of Mr. Sprague himself. Its publica-tion would not be permitted even now but for the letter of Mrs. Sprague.

lows: He had been down in Maine on a business trip, expecting to be sheent until Saturday night. He finished his business before he expected to, and returned late Thursday night, but did not see Mrs. Sprague, although he knew she was present in the house. On Friday morning he learned for the first time, and down at the pier, that Senator Conkling was up at his house and had been there a day or two. The Governor and had been there a day or two. The Governor was angry beyond measure, and the cause of his anger, he said to this friend, was the intimate relations between Senator Conkling and his wife, which had long been highly obnoxious to him. The existence of these relations were no secret to him. He had seen the scandal growing and becoming more and more public, and

of the conduct of Senator Condling toward his wife at Washington. Bitter words had often been spoken between his wife and himself be cause of that intimacy. She was fully aware how obnoxious to him was that intimacy and But in spite of this, said Mr. Sprague, in spite of all the scandal and the violence to his feelings, that she should invite Senator Conk-ling to be a guest at his bouse during his ab-sence, and that Conkling should have the brazen effrontery to come there at all, incensed him beyond all measure. As he expressed it, Senator Conkling was trying to do for his home in Rhode Island what he had already done for his bome in Washington, and he had determined to put an end to it at once and forever.

to put an end to it at once and forever.

With this deliberate intention he hurried back to Canonchet as soon as he heard Conkling was there. Near the house he met Linck, the German Professor, but he declared positively that he had no row with him, and had no idea of shooting him. He did not even have his gun with him at the time. He did order Linck to leave the house, and was opposed to his being there, not, however, because he had anything against the man himself, but because he could not afford to have such an attachment to his establishment, and he felt that the display of such extravagance at Canonchet

WAS INJURING HIM

WAS INJURING HIM

in his efforts to save the wreck or his vast property interests and to get on his teet again financially. But he hardly gave Linck a thought. Probably he did speak angrily, he said, for he was very angry; but his indignation was against Conking and not against Linck.

He found Conkling in the house alone, and ordered him out on the instant. Conking refused to go. A few high words ensued, and then he (Sprague) went up-stairs to get his shotgun. He found that he had no percussion-caps for his weapon, and went off to the village to get some. As soon as he could procure them he gun. He found that he had no percussion-caps for his weapon, and went off to the village to get some. As soon as he could procure them he hurried back, and Conkling was still there. He again ordered bim to leave and Conkling refused to go, and tried to mollify Sorague and excuse himself from leaving so suddenly on the ground that he had no carriage for himself or his baggage, which was not even packed. Thereupon Mr. Sprague drew out his watch and told Conkling that he would give him thirty seconds to get out, and that if he was not out by that time he (Mr. Sprague) would blow his brains out.

At that moment a carriage appeared in sight, which had evidently been sent for while Senator Sprague was absent in his search for caps. At any rate, Conkling immediately got into it and drove away, leaving his baggage behind him. What happened afterward in the house is not related, except that Conkling's luggage was hustled out of the house at short notice. Not satisfied that Conkling would quit hanging around the place, and determined to make him fully understand that he (Sprague) was thoroughly in carnest, and that it was not a mere passing fit of rage, the Governor, as soon as he had said his say at the house, and ordered Conkling's luggage out, inipped into his own wagon, and drove off toward the Pier to find Conkling, and he

CARRIED HIS GUN WITH HIM.

CARRIED HIS GUN WITH HIM.

He found Conkling pacing up and down in front of a cafe. Jumping from his carriage, he beckoned Conkling to come to him and said, curtly: "I want you."

Conkling came, and another scene ensued. Conkling spoke low and mildly, evidently seeking to avoid attracting observation, and tried again to pactiv the Governor. This oply enraged Mr. Sprague the more. He denounced Conkling violently, and told him plainly that be had had enough of his intimacy with Mrs. Sprague. The Governor reminded Mr. Conkling that he had broken a promise he once made in Washington to give up his acquaintance with Mrs. Sprague.

Finally, the Governor cut Conkling short in an attempted reply, by asking him abruptly if

Finally, the Governor cut Conkling short in an attempted reply, by asking him abruptly if he was armed. Conkling, bristling up, replied that he was not; that if he was he (Sprague) would not go on as he was going. Without noticing this threat, Sprague replied:

"Then go and arm yourself, and hereafter go armed. I don't intend to shoot an unarmed man; but I tell you now that if you ever cross my party series will shoot you controlly."

my bath again I will snoot you on signt."
With that threat Gov. Sprague jumped into his carriage again and drove off, and Mr. Conkling returned to the cafe. This is undoubtedly a substantially correct story of what actually happened between Senator Conkling and ex-CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 25 at 7:55 p. m. was caused by fire in the basement of No. 70 Rancaused by fire in the basement of No. 70 Randolph street, discovered by Lieut. Foley, of Pinkerton's police. The room was occupied by Jacob Lambrecht, tailor, and Charles Siebert, shoemaker. The fire was caused by the ignition of some straw from coals. Loss nominal.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 12, at 3:10 yesterday afternoon, was caused by a quantity of hay catching fire in the barn of J. C. Boddy, coal-dealer at No. 725 West Lake street, and was extinguished with a few pails of water. No great damage was done. As usual in this locality the origin of the fire is a mystery. No one was seen about the premises, but it is sure that a stall full of hay would not catch fire of itself. The mysterious barn-burner has undoubtedly commenced work again.

The alarm from Box 22 at 5 o'clock last evening was caused by the explosion of a kerosens lamp in the second-story of Nos. 6 and 8 Wabash avenue, owned by Mr. Lafiin. Damage trifling.

PUBLIC OPINION. THE MAN WHO MADE THAT OLD COLUMBUS LIE!

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—I was in Washington when the approaching marriage of Gov. Sprague and Miss Chase was the event, and when that old Columbus scandal came up. Through my hosoital-work I became acquainted with Alan Gangewer, Secretary of the Ohio State Association for the care of soldiers, who had been editor of the Ohio State Journal, afterwards private secretary to Gov. Chase, and is now Assistant Auditor in the Treasury Department. If there ever was a more honorable man I never knew him; and any allusion to this slander made him angry. He treated it all as a base and baseless lie; but his wife, a most excellent woman, and one peculiarly observant of the proprieties, one who had tried to be a mother to the motherless Kate, and had quite taken her into her heart, thought she was imprudent; plaines, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sug-day morning. There were only three ladies of the bousehold at home when the fire was dis-covered, and very little of the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at \$2,500. The house was insured for \$1,200, and the furniture for \$600. Nothing is known of the cause of the fire. but, as for any harm, real or intended, it was not to be thought of. She herself had never known Kate to overstep the mark; but Mr. —, who held some position under Mr. Chase, and was constantly about the State House, told very strange tales. At mention of this man's name her husband exclaimed, "Balderdash!" and left the room; but from that man's standand left the room; but from that man's standing in society it seemed that the little girl must have given some ground for the stories he told, which, by the way, were the first edition of those now told by the Democratic editor of the Democratic Post at Washington. She had been in the habit of going to the Capitol, no doubt, and going through the rooms with unusual freedom, and this gave opportunity for many surmises. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 18.—The Free Press
Hilledale (Mich.) special reports a fire raging in
that place in Waldron Block—one store and s
news-depot. Two men were injured by falling nises.

A friend in the West wrote me on the sub-

dom, and this gave opportunity for many surmises.

A friend in the West wrote me on the subject, and gave this man as authority, and repeated his story with minute circumstances difficult to reconcile with any theory of innocence. From two other sources I heard the story, and in both cases traced it back to this man, whose position seemed to place him above question in a matter of simple veracity. It was like the old story that once got abroad among the animals that the world was falling. "Who told you?" says the hen to the duck. "Oh, the cow told me!" Some one else told the cow, and when it came back to the cat, she bravely affirmed: "I saw it, and heard it, and felt it!"

Others stoke on hearsay; but this man saw with his own eyes, heard with his own ears, felt, in his deeply aggrieved soul, the great wrong which had been done to virtue's course. He came to Washington and got an appointment, and it was not long until he proved himself as rotten as a pumpkin which has lain afield all winter; and falsehood proved to be his special gift. Some people could make a story out of small material; but he was a creator, and made his out of nothing. If he made a oromise, it was only to break it, and, when he told the truth, it was from some accident, forgetfulness, or necessity; but he was always plausible; and those to whom he had lied yesterday were apt to believe him to-day. He had literally lied his way into office, and all through life; or the habit had grown upon him, until, like a cancer, it had taken all the vitality out of him.

I went to Liverpool in the spring \$f\$ 1876, on the Captain,—a letter which had been sent to me by a lady friend in the West, who had received it from one of her lady friends, who, having heard that I was going on that sinp, had volunteered her good offices to insure me the most politic attentions from her friend, Capt. Grogan. I had never seen or heard of the Captain's friend, but my friend stood No. 1 in the social and religious life of her city, and, out of respect to her, I would not

Sally, and to feel that the Captain of the Egypt was even more of a sailor and less of a runtle-man than I had supposed; but he told me if I had any more letters from Sally I had better throw them thus, as he crumpled that one up and tossed it overboard. Even them I thanked

him.

In Washington early in 1877 the history of that man who played pussy in the Columbia scandal came up for discussion, and I learned that he had maintained most infamous relations with a woman, more infamous than himself; that when his corruption became so flagrant that even the Grant Administration could no longer endure him, and he was dismissed, he married this woman, for the sake of the money she had accumulated, principally by going to Europe as traveling companion for men who were off on a debauch.

He took her to a Western city, where bleasts.

debauch.

He took her to a Western city, where his political influence had given him social standing, and introduced her as his wife, which she was, and where she was received into the best circles, and where he deserted her because she would not give him her money to go into a political companion.

It was while one was flourishing as a lady of fortune, dress, and address; a hady of culture who had traveled extensively in Europe, mingled in Washington society, and falled to the low estate of dwelling in the horrid West, and sharing the misfortunes of her deeply, information. low estate of dwelling in the norrid west, and sharing the misfortunes of her deeply-injured husband, that she favored me with that letter of introduction to Capt. Grogan, of the good ship Egypt, which letter he so ungaliantly tossed into the billows.

Now that man, the husband of that woman; the man who was perfectly familiar with her

Now that man, the husband of that woman; the man who was perfectly familiar with her career long before he married her; he man who married that woman to get her money, and left her when he did not get it; the man who could not tell the truth if he tried, is, and was, the whole and sole originator of the lie which has blighted Mrs. Sprague's lin.

Without that old lie all these new lies would be as bubbles in the wind, and I now defend her that I may make some little atonement for the wrong I did her in believing there must be some truth in his miserable falsehoods.

JANE GREY SWISSHELL.

A WORD TO MRS. GRUNDY. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—" He that is free from sin let him cast the first stone." The man who could coolly strike another when down, is a coward and no man, strike a woman when down would in my ion be too contemptible to talk about. Now I have read carefully, with a legal Democratic eye. this whole Sprague and Conkling matter, and have yet failed to find one particle of evidence against Mrs. Sprague's chastity, but 1 do find her a shrewd diplomatist in Washington society, with a large, expensive family on her hands, and her a shrewd diplomatist in Washington society, with a large, expensive family on her hands, and poverty staring her in the face. She knew Conkling, his weak points, and understood self. his influence. Her property had been sold for taxes, and irredeemably lost to her and her family, forever, unless it could be removed, and she very wisely concluded to use such means as were in her power to accomplish that object, and save her family from want and starvation; and the brave little woman succeeded, and now Conkling stands in the same position that a man did whom I shall calf Miller.

Miller was a very wealthy, good-looking old bachelor, and, although he had a notorious reputation as a rone at Saratoga, still, like all other noted rich men, he of course had many very influential and respectable friends, and one of these resided in the State of New Jersey with his family, consisting of several grown-up son and a beautiful daughter named Kate, whom Miller induced, as a mark of pure friendship, to accompany him, with her brother, on a pleasure trip to Saratoga. Now this was all right and proper so far; but, on their way, the brother was, through a business matter, comcelled to stop at New York for a few days, and therefore allowed Miller and his sister to precede him to secure accommodations for the party. Well, to cut a long story short, rooms were secured and their names were duly registered; but Miller's reputation having soon become well known to the zuests of the house, therefore Mrs. Grundy began to talk, and both Miller and the young lady were turned out of the hotel and publicly disgraced. The same with the Conkling-Sprague matter. Drowning men will grasp at straws. Mrs. Sprague knew her man, and played her cards to win, letting the world wag their tongues as they pleased. But there was one card—as it now appears—that the plucky Kate wholly overlooked,—it was the knave; it was Conkling's well-known reputation; and that alone has done all the harm.

Now, human nature is the same the world over. Can any same ma

"Amount of warrants drawn appropriations for the current the month of July, 1879: General Fund, 1880 Fine Department Fund, 1870. Sewerage Fund, 1879. Department Public Works, 18 Pohce Fund, 1879. School-Tax Fund, 1879. Public Liorary Fund, 1870. Street-Lamp Fund, 1870. Sewerage-Tax Fund, 1879. City-Hall Fund, 1879. Interest Account Fund, 1879.

Warrants issued the year p former years, redeemed to urer during July, 1879... Amount of warrants outs 31, 1879, payable on de

THE COL

Comptroller's Finance

1 Mild Search for th

It Was Not Forthcomin

A First Ward Aldern

The regular weekly m

Council was held last even

bers present except Ald Stauber, and Meyer. In

Mayor, Ald. McCaffrey was o

A message was read from has already been printed—re

tablishing of free bathing-

arred to the Finance Com

The Comptroller submit

port for July, which was ret-

Committee and ordered pri

Amount of money actually in Treasury, at close of books, 1879

Less warrants drawn and pay mand, not yet presented.

School Funds
General Sinking Fund

General taxes, 1876
General taxes, 1877
School Tax Fund, old accoun
General Fund, 1876
Department Public Works, 5
School Tax Fund, 1876
General taxes of 1877 unde
General Fund, 1877
Fire Department, 1877
Department Public Works, 18
School-Tax Fund, 1877
Department Public Works, 18
School-Tax Fund, 1877
Police Fund, 1877
Indebtedness Fund, 1877
General Fund, 1878
General Fund, 1878
Fire-Department Fund, 1878
Fire-Department Fund, 1878

General Fund, 1878...

Fire-Department Fund, 1878
Sewerage Fund, 1878
Department Public Works
atton Fund, 1878
Street-Lamp Fund, 1878
School-Tax Fund, 1878
Contingent Fund, 1878
Contingent Fund, 1878
Lewerage-Tax Fund, 1878
City-Hall Fund, 1879
Sewerage Fund, 1879
Sewerage Fund, 1879
Department Fund, 1879
Department Fund, 1879
Poplice Fund, 1879
Public-Library Fund, 1879
Porfeitures in 1873 and 1874

"Amount of warrants drawn

Net balance...
Which I apportion and credit
Water Fund...
Special assessments.
City-Hall Fund, old accoun
Jonathan Burr Fund...
Personal redemptions
Police, Life and Health Insura

July---Balance

of the West Si

nance Becomes

Sept. 1

\$1,052,10

An ordinance was intre reference to the waterthat as soon as practicable : list of delinquents should City Collector ordered to

THE POLICE C Supt. O'Donnell, of the submitted the following, w Submitted the following, w
CHICAGO, AUZ. 18. 1870.—
Chty Council, etc.—GENTLEN
most respectfully represent
body that the Police Courts o
Divisions of this city are ov
ness, which fact occasions a
members of the police force
business in these courts. P
eling beats all in
noon of the next da
witnesses against prisoners
rested, which deprives the o
and impairs their efficienc
night. Not infrequently the
two or three times, with the
loss of rest, and inefficienc
consequence.
The same press of business

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Russell & Johnson's planing-mill and two tenements adjoining bare been burned. Loss \$100,000. Amount of insurance not ascertainable. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The Rev. S. S. Joselys, one of the earliest of Abolitionists, died at the home of his brother, in Tarrytown, yesterday, aged 80.

DESPLAINES.

ated about a mile south of the Village of Des-

AT HILLSDALE, MICH.

The residence of Mr. Hiram Jefferson, with its sheds, barns, and other outbuildings, situ-

Aged 80.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 18.—Mrs. Hiram Arnold, an old and esteemed resident of this place, died to-day, aged 68 years. The disease which culminated in her death was Bright's disease of the kidneys. She had resided here forty years.

Dunque, Is., Aug. 18.—Mrs. J. W. Cov. wife of the wholesale drugglet, died very suddenly to-day of heart-disease.

THE MICHIGAN MILITIA.

special Dispatch to The Tribuna
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 18.—Gov.

well and his staff have been here to-day to review the Second Regiment of Michigan State troops, which closed the annual encampment is the morning. He was much pleased. This evening our citizens have given the Governor and his staff a very pleasant informal reception in the pariors of the Morton House. The review occurred in the presence of fully 20,000 days and was a grand success.

NEWSPAPERS IN NEBRASKA.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 18.—An addition to the newspapers of the State is reported nearly every week. The latest effort of the kind is at Bloomington, Frankin County, and the proprietor, J. D. Calhoun. The newspaper business in Nebraska is very much overdone, and, but for the help of politicians in certain cases, many well-known newspapers would starve outright. Lincoln has a population of only 10,000, and tour daily papers. Think of that!

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
NEW YORK, Ang. 13.—Arrived, statements, from Liverpool.
GLASGOW, Ang. 18.—Arrived, State & September 19.

two or three times, with the loss of rest, and inefficience consequence.

The same press of business sions great loss of time to cit cure warrants, because such obtained from the Justice i busily enganed in the trial or upt trials for the purpose of for such warrants without of persons on trial.

I would respectfully sugar establishment of a Police Court. The police precincts so as to comprise the territory now it wast Division Police Court. The police precincts so as to comprise the territory now is non Street, Thenty-second Grove Avenne Districts; the comprise the territory included the sugar and the Third Precinct Madison Street, West Lake mago Avenue Districts; and tembrace the Rawson Street Larrabee Street, and Chicage This plan would give a Police precinct, and would recourt by taking off the Deer West Side Police Court, as at would be relieved of the Street District, and the No has very little business, con lason, dispose of all the busy vision, together with that Street District, which district to the North Division Court Street. Respectfully.

Acting General Supartition of Williams. Acting General Su
PETITIONS AND COM
The nomination of Willist
the Police Court, North Sid
and his bond was approved
A petition was read and
the North Chicago Railway
its tracks, as required by the
A communication was ree
Gasligat Company propose
for \$15 per lamppost per ye
Aid. Knopf submitted a
moostrating arginst chan

Referred.

THE WEST SIDE B

Ald. Cullerton inquired
Mayor's veto of the West
hance was not in his posses
The Clerk replied that it
Ald. Swift said the vete
and if it was not present
continues would become
question, he moved that
for the Mayor.

Ald. Everett said he he
thought its non-presentat
on the Mayor's part.

Ald. Rawleigh thought
necessary to send for the M
veto it, it would be his fan
Ald. MeNally thought it
business of the Council to
He was a smart man, and
Ald. Dixon—I object.

Ald. Throop—Is not the
the body?

Ald. MeNally—Yes, sir.
Ald. Throop—Is not the
the question, as he had doe
Michigan-avenue ordinance.

Game further debate foll

Voorbees and Bayless W. Hanna, of Indiana, have consented to look after the Ohio Nationals, under the direction of Sam Cary, who will be given sufficient money to quiet the moisy ring leaders. The sources of information relied upon by your correspondent are indisputably correct, and here in St. Louis the Ohio campaign is looked upon with more interest than was ever a Missouri campaign. Ewing will be prepared to expend \$75,000 of Eastern money before the election.

NEBRASKA.

\*\*Brectal Disstack to The Pribune.\*\*

Linkolis, Neb., Aug. 18.—Shortly after the defalcations of ex-City-Treasurer McCounel were discovered, the newspaper organ of the Democratic and Greeoback parties of this city began to howl, and it was strongly hinted that the present incumbent (Louis Helmer) would do well to show his hand. This Mr. Helmer at once agreed to do, and, in a card published in one of the city papers, asked that a man be selected by the Democratic Central Committee, and one by the Greenbackers, to act in conjunction with one of the city papers, asked that a man be selected by the Democratic Central Committee, and one by the Greenbackers, to act in conjunction with one of the city papers, asked that a man be selected by the Democratic Central Committee, and one by the Greenbackers, to act in conjunction with one of the city papers, asked that a man be selected by the Democratic Central Committee, and one by the Greenbackers, to act in conjunction with one of the city papers, asked that a man be selected by the Democratic Central Committee, and one by the Greenbackers, to act in conjunction with one of the city papers, asked that a man be selected by the Democratic Central Committee, and one by the Greenbackers, to act in conjunction with one of the city papers, asked that a man be selected by the Democratic Central Committee, and one by the Greenbackers, to act in conjunction with one of the city papers, asked that a man be selected by the Democratic Central Committee, and one by the Greenbackers, to act in conjunction with on to-day. Dr. R. W. Mitchell, who returned from Bart-lett to-night, reports a negro sick with fever near that town. His infection can be traced to this city. SPRAGUE'S VERSION.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 16.—The Globe has the following dispatch from Narragansett Pier: Senator Sprague has been in consultation with his lawyers, and absolutely declines to make a statement for publication directly, but an in timate friend relates the substance of what occurred between M. Sprague and Sanctar Control of the Street of of the S TENNESSEE. SANITARY REGULATIONS.

NASHVILLE, Team., Aug. 18.—At a called session of the Tennessee State Board of Health the following resolutions were adopted for the government of Memphis or other infected projects.

hat the Captain of the Egyot sailor and less of a gentle-apposed; but he told me if I ters from Sally I had better a he crumpied that one

early in 1877 the history of red pussy in the Columbus or discussion, and I learned ined most infamous relations are infamous than himself; ption became so flagrant that ministration could no longer e was dismissed, he married a sake of the money she had thaily by going to Europe as on for men who were off on a

was flourishing as a lady of d address; a lady of culture extensively in Europe, min-on society, and fallen to the ling in the horrid West, and ortunes of her deeply-injured favored me with that letter o Capt. Grogan, of the good h letter he so ungallantly

the husband of that woman; perfectly familiar with her re he married her; the man woman to get her money, and id not get it; the man who ruth if he tried, is, and was, is originator of the lie which Sprague's lip.

I lie all these new lies would be wind, and I now defend her tome little atonement for the believing there must be some ble falsehoods.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM TO MRS. GRUNDY.

dittor of The Tribune. 18.—"He that is free im cast the first stone." en down would in my with a legal Democratic eye, and Conkling matter, and nd one particle of evidence ue's chastity, but 1 do find matist in Washington society. matist in Washington society, naive family on her hands, and her in the face. She knew k points, and understood well property had been sold for smably lost to her and her miless it could be removed, isely concluded to use such her power to accomplish that her family from want and se brave little woman succeeding stands in the same posie brave little woman succeedfling stands in the same posid whom I shall call Miller.
fery wealthy, good-looking old
hough he had a notorious repat Saratoga, still, like all other
e of course had many very inine state of New Jersey with
ting of several grown-up sons
laughter named Kate, whom
is mark of pure friendship, to
rith her brother, on a pleasureNow this was 'm' right and
t, on their way, the brother
business matter, compelled to
tfor a few days, and therefore
d his sister to precede him to

known reputation; and that hthe harm.

nature is the same the world same man convince me that coolly pack his trunk and boldague residence if he had been with Spraguela wife? The inficulous, absurd, and preposene I do not believe a word of Experience.

FIRES.

CHICAGO.
om Box 25 at 7:55 p. m. was
the basement of No. 70 Ranca. The room was occupied by it, tallor, and Charles Siebert, fire was caused by the ignition our coals. Loss nominal. The Engine Company No. 12, at ternoon, was caused by a quanting fire in the baro of J. C. ar at No. 725 West Lake street, shed with a few palls of water. I was done. As usual in this nof the fire is a mystery. No ut the premises, but it is sure of hay would not catch fire of raterious barn-burner has unenced work again.

I Box 22 at 5 o'clock last eventy the explosion of a kerosene and-story of Nos. 6 and 8 Wayned by Mr. Laflin. Damage

esplaines. of Mr. Hiram Jefferson, with

of Mr. Hiram Jefferson, with and other outbuildings, situle south of the Village of Desirely destroyed by fire on Suphere were only three ladies of home when the fire was disty luttle of the furniture was is estimated at \$2,500. The d for \$1,200, and the furniture ag is known of the cause of the

LLSDALE, MICH.

Aug. 18.—The Free Press
special reports a fire raging in
fidron Block—one store and a
o men were injured by falling

NEW YORK.
ug. 18.—Russell & Johnson's
two tenements adjoining have
coss \$100,000. Amount of intainable.

OBITUARY.

Ig. 18.—The Rev. S. S. Joselyn,
t of Abolitionists, died at the
her, in Tarrytown, yesterday,

Mich., Aug. 18.—Mrs. Hiram milesteemed resident of this 7, ared 68 years. The disease in her death was Bright's dis-s. She had resided here forty

Aug. 18.—Mrs. J. W. Cov, wife druggist, died very suddenly

APERS IN NEBRASKA.
Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Ang. 18.—An addition to the e State is reported nearly every at effort of the kind is at Bloomteffort of the kind is at bloom.
County, and the proprietor, J.
e newspaper business in Nemeh overdone, and, but for the
in certain cases, many wellrs would starve outright. Lintion of only 10,000, and four
tink of that!

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

motion to sand for his Honor was lost by a vote of 14 to 17. THE COUNCIL.

July---Balance on Hand.

\$1,052,102.

of the West Side Bouls-

vard.

nance Becomes a Law.

Sept. 17.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last evening, all of the mem-bers present except Alds. Clark, Thompson,

Stauber, and Meyer. In the absence of the Mayor, Ald. McCaffrey was called to the chair.

A message was read from the Mayor-which

has already been printed-recommending the es-

tablishing of free bathing-houses. It was re-

ferred to the Finance Committee.

The Comptroller submitted his monthly re-

port for July, which was referred to the Finance

Net balance ... \$1,052,102 Which I apportion and credit as follows:

General taxes of 1877 under protest.
General Fund, 1877.
Fire Department, 1877.
Sewerage Fund, 1877.
Department Public Works, 1877.
Department Public Works, 1877.
Police Fund, 1877.
Indebtedness Fund, 1877.
Indebtedness Fund, 1877.
General Fund, 1878.
Fire-Department Fund, 1878.
Sewerage Fund, 1878.
Sewerage Fund, 1878.
Sewerage Fund, 1878.
Street-Lamp Fund, 1878.
Street-Lamp Fund, 1878.
Street-Lamp Fund, 1878.
Street-Lamp Fund, 1878.
Sewerage-Tax Fund, 1878.
Contimeent Fund, 1878.
Contimeent Fund, 1878.
General Fund, 1879.
Sewerage-Tax Fund, 1879.
Sewerage-Tax Fund, 1879.
Department Fund, 1879.
Department Fund, 1879.
Department Fund, 1879.
Police Fund, 1879.
Public-Library Fund, 1879.
Forfeitures in 1873 and 1874.

Amount of warrants drawn against the several appropriations for the current fiscal year during the month of July, 1879:

General Fund, 1889 \$25, 738

Fite-Department Fund, 1879 7,939

Department Public Works, 1879 41,037

Pales Fund, 1879 40,491

18,000

3 212,119

Department Public Works, 1879
Police Fund, 1879
School-Tax Fund, 1879
Public Library Fund, 1879
Street-Lamp Fund, 1879
Sewerage-Tax Fund, 1879
City-Hall Fund, 1879
Interest Account Fund, 1879

Warrants issued the year previous or in former years, redeemed by the Treas-urer during July, 1879......

Amount of warrants outstanding July 31, 1879, payable on demand ... \$ 13,641
Payable from taxes of 1878, when collected ... 668,710
Payable from taxes of 1879, when collected ... 638, 118

WATER RENTS.

An ordinance was introduced and referred in reference to the water-rent system, providing that as soon as practicable after Nov. 1, 1879, a list of delinquents should be prepared and the City Collector ordered to sell the property of such delinquents.

Supt. O'Donnell, of the Police Department, submitted the following, which explains itself:

Acting General Superintendent Police.

PATITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The nomination of William Meyer as Clerk of the Police Court, North Side, was concurred in, and his bond was approved.

A petition was read and referred calling on the North Chicago Railway Company to sprinkle lis tracks, as required by the ordinances.

A communication was read from the Keystone Gaslight Company proposing to light the city for \$15 per lamppost per year. Referred.

Ald. Knopf submitted a lengthy petition remonstrating against changing the fire limits. Referred.

THE MILE ORDINANCE. The License Committee reported adverse to repealing the Milk ordinance, and recommended the appointment of a Milk Inspector, and the rigid enforcement of the ordinance. Con-Comptroller's Financial Report for

THE BRIDEWELL. The Committee on Bridewell reported, recommending that a contract be entered into with the county for dieting its prisoners at the rate of 25 cents per day. The report was recommitted, it spessing that the County Board had not acquiesced in the proposition. 1 Mild Search for the Mayor's Veto COMMISSIONER DE WOLF.

The old charges and petition against Commissioner De Wolf, that he was showing favoritism for certain localities in the scavenger work, and a petition asking the return to the contract system of removing garbage, etc., was reported back with a recommendation that they be placed on file.

Ald. Lawler said Dr. De Wolf was a rouch the contract was the size of similar charges were becaused with a rough the said of the same that they have a similar charges were becaused with the same that they have a similar charges were becaused in the same that they are they are the same that they are the same that they are the same that they are the they are It Was Not Forthcoming, and the Ordi-A First Ward Alderman to Be Elected abused man, but, since similar charges were being made every day, he hoped the whole question would be recommitted, and it was so dis-

posed of.

The Committee on Judiciary reported favor-Police Court Clerk of the South Division, and prescribing the duties of said officer as well as those of similar officers in the courts of the other divisions.

Ald. Cullerton insisted upon the adoption of

Ald. Cullerton insisted upon the adoption of the ordinance, and gave as a reason therefor that since the adoption of the new charter there had been a varueness on the subject, and a grave question as to whether the office of Police Court Clerk was appointive or elective.

Several amendments were suggested to the ordinance, and after some debate it was ordered printed and deferred.

FULLERTON AVENUE CONDUIT.

FULLERTON AVENUE CONDUIT.

Ald. Jonas presented a resolution providing for a special committee of three (one from each division) to inquire into the status of the work on the Fullerton avenue conduit, said Committee to report at the next regular meeting. The resolution was adopted.

Ald. Meier, of the Sixteenth Ward, presented an ordinance providing for the inspection of factories, their ventilation, calcimining, and plastering, which had been prepared by the Trade and Labor Union. It was referred to the Committees on Judiciary and on Health and County Relations.

The same Alderman presented a resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Works to obey Sec. 7 of the ordinance governing his department, which section provides that the City Council shall fix the number and compensation of all employes in that Department, notwithstanding the ruling of the Corporation Counsel in regard to the matter. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ADAMS STREET BOULEVARD. An attempt was then made to take up and pass the ordinance creating West Adams street into a boulevard.

Ald. Throop was opposed to such action at

Ald. Throop was opposed to such section that time.

Ald. Cullerton said he favored Adams street as being the most direct route to Douglas Park, and advocated the passage of the ordinance. He beliaved the "double-barreled" ordinance passed at the orevious meeting was invalid.

Ald. Everett thought Adams street was the best for a boulevard, and moved to take the ordinance from the files. The motion prevailed, -yeas, 17; nays, 11.

Ald. Swift moved the passage of the ordi-

Aid. Switt moved the passage.

Aid. Lawler intimated that be was in favor of Washington street. Beyond California avenue Adams street was not open, and they could not run the boulevard through without permission of the property-owners.

An Aiderman said that there was only one block on that street not opened.

Aid. Lawler then announced that his constitution of the property of the country of the property of the constitution of the property of

Park.

Ald. Cullerton wanted to know how Wash. ington atreet could be called a "continuous drive." He did not believe the city had any power to dedicate any part of Union Park as a

power to dedicate any part of Onion Park as a thoroughfare.

Ald. Rawleigh moved to insert the words "or Washington street" in the ordinance. Last time the ordinance read "Adams and Washington streets," while under the amended ordinance as proposed it would be optional with the Park Board to accept either street.

The Chair ruled that the amendment could not be entertained.

The Chair ruled that the amendment could not be entertained.
Ald. Rawicigh appealed from the decision, but the Chair was sustained by a vote of 17 to 12.

The Chair announced as the Committee on the Fullerton avenue matter, Ald. Jonas, Swift, and Saunders.

Ald. Throop moved to adjourn, but the motion was lost,—yeas, 14; nays, 16.

Ald. Swift moved the previous question on the passage of the ordinance. The motion preveiled,—yeas, 19; nays, 11. The ordinance was lost,—yeas, 17; nays, 13; a majority of the entire Council not voting in the affirmative. The yote stood: Nothing in the whole broad reach and range of human things would tickle the South more than to see the North become a peaceful and orderly section; to see the life, limb, and property of the humblest citizen protected in that lawless and unfortunate quarter; to see the factory-hands, miners, etc., etc., secued in their rights at the ballot-box; to see the mannfacturers, capitalists, and monopolists brought to condign justice for bulldozing their bired bands and compelling them to yote the Radieal

Yote stood: Yeas-Dixon, Sanders, Grannis, Turner, Mc-Antey, McNally, Riordan, Purcell, Smyta, Peerey, Swift, Everett, Wetterer, McCaffrey, Barrett, Jonas, McCormick-17. Nays-Bailard, Phelps, Mallory, Cullerton, Altpeter, Lawier, Eiszner, Throop, Rawleigh, Knopf, Lorenz, Waldo, and Meier-13.

Knopf, Lorenz, Waldo, and Meier—13.

Ald. Cullerton voted in the affirmative, but before the vote was announced changed his vote.

As soon as the vote was announced Ald.
Rawleigh and Cullerton fought for the floor.

Ald. Cullerton was recognized, and moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Ald. Rawleigh moved to table the motion, which was lost by a vote of 13 to 18.

Ald. Cullerton then called for the previous question, which was ordered, whereupon the motion to reconsider was put and prevailed by a vote of 18 to 10, leaving the whole question where it was before it was taken up.

FIRST WARD ELECTION.

submitted the following, which explains itself:
Chicago, Aug. 18, 1879.—To the Honorable the
City Council, etc.—Gentlemen: The undersigned
most respectfully represents unto your honorable
body that the Police Courts of the South and West
Divisions of this city are overcrowded with business, which fact occasions great loss of time to
members of the police force and citizens having
business in these courts. Patrolmen, after traveling beats all night, are often
colleged to remain in court until afternoon of the next day to appear as
witnesses against prisoners whom they have arrested, which deprives the officers of needfal rest
and impairs their efficiency on the succeeding
night. Not infrequently these cases are continued
two or three times, with the same inconvenience,
loss of rest, and inefficiency of the officers as a
consequence.

The same press of business in these courts occawhere it was before it was taken up.

FIRST WARD ELECTION.

Ald. Dixon called attention to the faact of there being a vacancy in the First Ward on account of the resignation of Ald. Tuley, and amid considerable confusion sent to the Clerk the form of an order for a special election, to be held Sept. 17, to filt the vacancy, the places of holding the election to be the same as the past soring.

The order was read and the rules were suspended to pass it. It was unanimously passed, and the call was ordered published at once.

The Council then adjourned.

CURRENT OPINION.

Suppose New York were in the South, and Republican should attempt the course Tilden is pursuing. How long would it be before the "best citizens" would form a shotgun club?

two or three times, with the same inconvenience, loss of rest, and inefficiency of the officers as a consequence.

The same press of business in these courts occasions great loss of time to citizem-desiring to procure warrants, because such warrants can only be obtained from the Justice in person, who, being busily engaged in the trial of cases, cannot interrupt trials for the purpose of hearing applications for such warrants without prejudice to the rights of persons on trial.

I would respectfully suggest as a remedy the establishment of a Police Court at or near the West Tweith Street Station, to be called the "Southwest Division Police Court," and a redistricting of the police precincts so as to have the First Precinct comprise the territory now included in the Harrison Street, Twenty-second Street, and Cottage Grove Avenue Districts; the Second Precinct to comprise the territory included in the Deering Street, Hunman Street, and West Twelfth Street Districts: the Thtrd Precinct to consist of the West Madison Street, West Lake Street, and West Chingo Avenue Districts; and the Fourth Precinct to embrace the Rawson Street, Webster Avenue, Larrabee Street, and Chicago Avenue Districts.

This plan would give a Police Court for each police precinct, and would relieve the South Side Court by taking off the Deering Street District; the West Side Police Court, as at present constituted, would be relieved of the Twelfith and Hinman Street District, and the North Side Court, which has very little business, could, with slight extra labor, dispose of all the business of the North Division, togosher with that arising in the Rawson Street District, which district is more convenient to the North Division Court than to West Madison Street District, which district is more convenient to the North Division Court than to West Madison Street District, which district is more convenient to the North Division Court than to West Madison Street District, which district is more convenient to the North Division Court than to West Madi Tom Ewing says that debts ought to be paid in the money for which the contract was made.

County creditors will be happy to compromise with him in greenbacks at their valuation when he made his contracts.

Getting Down to Business.

Indianapolis Journal.

The country papers in Ohio have begun to nail lies to the counter. This means that the campaign is getting warm. Pretty soon they will be hurling allegations back with scorn, and cramming falschoods down the throat of the scoundrel who uttered them. Then there will be fun all around.

Denver Tribune (Rep.).

Colorado is a hard-money State. It believes in resumption, and it believes in a bi-metallic standard. Its demand is not for gold alone, nor for silver alone, but for gold and silver. Its people are too intelligent to be led away by the Democratic party, which has for years opposed coin and fought for paper money, and which is to-day conducting its most important campaign—that in Ohio—on a soft-money platform, with the most prominent leader of soft-money as the candidate for Governor. Colorado will go Republican next year by a largely-increased majority.

Referred.

THE WEST SIDE BOULEVARDS.

Aid. Cullerton inquired of the Cierk if the Mayor's veto of the West Side boulevard ordinance was not in his possession.

The Cierk replied that it was not.

Aid. Swift said the veto had been prepared, and if it was not presented this evening the erdinance would become a law. To settle the question, he moved that a messenger be sent for the Mayor.

Aid. Everett said he had seen the veto, and thought its non-presentation was an oversight on the Mayor's part.

Aid. Rawleigh thought it was entirely unscessary to send for the Mayor. If he did not veto it, it would be his fault.

Aid. McNally thought it was no part of the trainess of the Council to send for the Mayor. He was a smart man, and knew his duty.

Aid. Dixon—I object. [Laughter.]

Aid. McNally—Yes, sir.

Aid. McNally—Yes, sir.

Aid. Throop—Is not the Mayor was dodging the question, as he had done in the case of the Michigan-avenue ordinance.

Some further debate followed, and finally the

The Yellow-Fever-Spreading Kentucky Governor.

Louismile Commercial (Rep.).

Dr. Blackburn was nominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket; not one voter in ten believed him in any manner fitted for the position. We do need at this time a man with broad views, with executive ability, with political experience; a man of sound judgment and great discretion. Dr. Blackburn does not possess these. He was nominated simply, in a fit of sentimental insanity, as the hero of Hickman. He was mentioned in connection with the office just as a joke, and he secured the nomination because no Democratic leaner had the courage to withstand a fictitious public sentiment, and tell the people they were doing a silly thing. But it was not only absurd in itself, but it promises to involve very serious consequences elsewhere. Dr. Blackburn,—it is useless to play with this question further,—this Dr. Blackburn has been charged with a very grave crime [that of fiendishly plotting to send the yellow-fever, by infected clothing, among the Union soldiers,

and, if possible, to the White House itself. His election is a crying disgrace on the Democracy, a reproach upon humanity, and a foul stab at the better impulses of the nineteenth century.] We trust as Kentuckians—and Kentuckians yield to none their love for Kentucy—he will be able to prove his accuser a slanderer. We trust he will be able to do this as clearly as Dr. Robinson did. We trust he will do so at once, so Kentucky will no longer; bear the reproach. But Dr. Blackburn has made no answer to the charges made against him, and he will be inaugurated as Governor with the charges hanging over him. This is not a pleasant thing to sav. It is something which every Kentuckian must regret, but for which the Democratic party is responsible. And this will be used in the North to the prejudice of Kentucky. Of course it will not decrease the Democratic majority in this State, but it will bave its effect in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New York. So far as any party feeling is concerned, Republicans would have nothing to complain of, but our State pride is lessened and injured. LOCAL POLITICS. The Reorganization Committee---Forming the Irish-Ameri-

Two Democratic Victories.

hem, armed with shotguns, bave compelled H.

tend to these things, and do them properly, the Democratic canvass may be considered fairly under way.

Peddling Second-Hand Clothes

There is nobody in this world so dreary and

upinteresting as the helpless demagogue who goes about peddling the second-hand old clothes

of a defunct regime. Mr. Ewing, going up and

down the earth with his rag-baby, giving us

Southern Democratic Sentiment.

Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.). The man who favors Centralism is a traitor t

his State. Therefore, the Radical party is a

A Democratic Congress, a Democratic Fresi-

dent, and a Supreme Court made Democratic by additional appointments, will set things

Jo Pulitzer, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch man,

ona States. Jo was a Radical of the rip-and-

thunder type until he was given a grand, ma-

thunder type until he was given a grand, majestic set-back while begging for a loaf and a fish in Washingtou. Then he and Carl Schurz—another soldier of fortune—crawled in at the back-window of the Democratic household, and tried to boss the whole household. They met with a rather cool reception, and Carl finally packed his box of collars, and went back to his first love. But Jo staid behind, hoping that he might pick up a stray bone or crumb. He ought to be politely pointed to the door. The Democratic party has no use for political tramps.

is trying to discount the Democracy of the Oko

party of rank, polluted traitors.

straight in 1881.

can Club. The Fall Election, and Those Who Are Specially Interested in It. REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

The reorganizers of the Republican party in Cook County didn't do much yesterday at the third meeting of the present series of caucuses. The hour was the same as usual, 4 p. m., and the place of meeting the coal exchange room, in the Grand Pacific Hotel. Owing to a pretty general understanding that Mr. How's Commit-Buffalo Express (Ren.).

Hendrick B. Wright, the Pennsylvania Con tee on Reorganization wouldn't be prepared to report, the attendance was slight and the argressman who has been trying to gain popularrivals late. The meeting was at last called to ity by pandering to what he supposed to be the order by Mr. How, who aunounced that the Committee—Messrs. L. L. Coburn, E. G. Keith, R. P. Derickson, R. 1. Crane, George Rahlts, H. J. Willing, and H. G. Powers—had had desires of the Communistical element among desires of the Communistical element among the workingmen, has made so flat and contemptible a failure that a man of any modesty or shamefacedness would be abashed and slenced by it. A rich man; a professional man; a high-liver; of coarse, hard, uppitying, unsympathetic nature; a man of small culture, observation, or imagination, he know as little H. J. Willing, and H. G. Powers—had had but one meeting.—last Saturday afternoon.—and even then only a part of the Committee was present, one or two having declined to serve. In short, but little had been done, and the report would be delayed several days. The result of this announcement was that somebody offered a motion to adjourn, to meet at the call of the Committee or the Chairman, which was reproduct exprised. servation, or imagination, he knows as little of and feels as little for the condition of the working classes of the country as a man of his nearly three-score and ten years well could. His pre-tense of aid to them has been mere political

of the Committee or the Chairman, which was promptly carried.

In one sense, this sudden breaking up of the caucus was peculiarly unfortunate, for, besides the usual attendants, were there not William Penn Nixon, and John Mullins, and A. N. Linscott, and L. L. Coburn, and Tom Cannon, and Senator Camobell, and tast, but not least, he that is called "Loug" Jones, each and all of them prepared to exhort the meeting in good set terms and to enthuse it with the surplus of enthusiasm pent up within their expanded breasts? But there are more caucuses to be held, and their opportunity has been deferred only for a season, with this possible advantage,—that next time they will have a larger audience. Columbus (O.) Herald (Rep.).

The Democracy have gained two victories recently: They've carried Kentucky; and 300 of them, armed with shotzuns, have compelled H. M. Dixon, an independent candidate for Sheriff of Yazoo County, Miss., to withdraw from the canvass. If they will now kill another poor girl defending her father, like Cornelia Chisholm; shoot a few more revenue officers, "suspected of being Union men," as they recently did the Poole brothers in Georgia; and flog and murder another poor old negro or two, as they did last week in Arkansas,—if they'll only attend to these things, and do them properly.

The election, which is to occur some ten weeks hence, is already beginning to attract considerable attention, and the active politician is already in the field. There is no lack of candidates, of all classes and conditions, not excluding the present incumbents, who, in all cases, want to be re-elected. A long string of names has already been paraded in the newspapers of the city, but still there are more to be heard from.

The offices to be filled, at the coming election, are Judge of the Superior Court, Clerk of the uperior Court, five County Commissioners,

down the earth with his rag-oaby, giving us wearying harangues to show that resumption can never be, when resumption has been for the best end of the whole year past, ought to know that he is a bigger bore to the average voter than the lightning rod man. We cannot show him the door or set the dogs on him, because be pears a name we venerate. We cannot feed him on fresher old rotates then he carries County Treasurer, and a County Surveyor. be pears a name we venerate. We cannot feed him on fresher cold potatoes than be carries with him, like a tramp. We can only say to him, For Heaven's sake, go wash and shave yourself, freshen up a little, so that the very air shall not be filled with stale last year's edors The political parties of the city are so divided that each understands that, in order to be suc-cessful, the best men must be nominated. Experience has taught them that the citizens of

cessful, the best men must be nominated. Experience has taught them that the citizens of Chicago will not tolerate any mistakes, and that only first-class men can command votes, irrespective of politics. The Republicans say that they have carried the odium of the past six years of hard times, and that they should be unusually careful now, on the eve of a period of unexampled prosperty, not to allow the Democrats to come in and reap the honors. They, therefore, counsel the nomination of the best men. It is more than likely that good men will be put up on both sides, and that the battle will be a fair one on equal terms.

State affairs are not yet beginning to occupy the attention of Cook County politicians to any great extent. A few expectant candidates have been around among their friends feeling the public pulse, but no strong direction has been given to any movement as vet.

A walk among the frequented haunts of politicians vesterday elicited nothing startling in the way of news, but a few additional names of candidates was added to the list already published. The office of County Treasurer is one of the most important to the people. Large sums of money are haudled by this officer, for the safety of which the public are always apprehensive. Among the candidates who have already been mentioned are ex-Mayor Heath, Louis Huck, C. S. Squiers, and State Senator Johnson. Louis Wolff and Col. Louis Schaffner, both well-known local soliticians, are also in the field, but cannot win. These are not all the names mentioned on the streets, in this connection, but from among these the successful candidate is likely to be selected.

The Democracy are talking of Michael Brand, the brewer, Adolph Schoeninger, Michael

ful candidate is likely to be selected.

The Democracy are talking of Michael Brand, the brewer, Adoloh Schoeninger, Michael Keeley, ex-Ald. J. H. McAvoy, Christ Casselman, and Peter Fortune. The best of these names will hardly be considered equal to the best of those mentioned as the possible

hands and compelling them to vote the Radical ticket against their will. Still, States are the legitimate parties to enforce obedience to the law; and, for our part, we do not propose to call upon the General Government to meddle with the Yankee criminals and corruptionists. We do not even propose to demand that the Chief Magistrates of the Prairie States shall do their duty in the premises. We are not in the habit of advising the princes, potentates, powers, or republican rulers of foreign nations; and the Yankee States are foreign nations to all intents and purposes as far as Imperial Mississippi is concerned.

intents and purposes as far as Imperial Mississippi is concerned.

I will join hands with no man who does not admit that the War for the Union was right.—everlastingly, forever right [applause]; and that the War against the Union was wrong.—was at the War against the Union was wrong.—was a crime.—was treason,—was all that was deserving of the thunders of war and the punishment of death. [Applause.]—Gen. James Garfield at Radical State Convention in Madison, Wis.

Your War for the Union, Jim Garfield, was the most cruel, savage, cowardly, hellish, beastly, Christless, accursed crime that ever invited the avenging wrath of God. You and your fellow-officers and soldiers were nothing better than murderers, incendiaries, thieves, many of whom who ought to have been burned at the stake for the nameless crimes they committed while tramping their hell tramp through the Confederacy. On the other hand, the War against the Union was a war for the protection of homes and household gods; a war to preserve the Heaven-ordained relations of the races; a war to perpetuate the principles of the Republic; a war for Liberty Humanity, Progress, Justice. The men who followed the Southern Cross through seas of blood and tempests of smoke and flame were heroes of the highest stamp, patriots of the purest type; and theirs is the undying gratitude, the unperishing glory, that belong to freemen who face whateverodds, and fight for the divine rights of humanity. We want no hand-shaking with you and your pack of picaroons, Jim Garfield. In the language of Queen Elizabeth: "God may forgive you, but we never can."

The mission of the Republican party will never be completed until New England ideas rule the whole country.—W. M. Evarts, 8x7 Secretary of State.

Well, you Artful Dodger, we'll see about that before we are done with you and the junta of

Keeley, ex-Ald. J. H. McAvoy, Christ Casselman, and Peter Fortune. The best of these names will hardly be considered equal to the best of those mentioned as the possible candidates of the Republican party.

The next office in importance is the judicial one. A successor will have to be elected to fill Judge Moore's place on the Superior Court Bench. During his term of office Judge Moore has discharged his judicial duties ably and acceptably. He is, however, a Democrat, and if the same rule is to be enforced as at the last judicial election, where strict party lines were observed, there is a probability, in the almost certain event of the success of the Republican ticket, that his seat will be occupied by a Republican. Adolph Moses, also a Democrat, and C. H. Willett, County-Attorney, are said to be candidates. Moses will possibly get the Democratic nomination. There are other aspirants, but the candidacy of none of these has become very pronounced.

John J. Healy is a candidate for reelection to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court. Mr. Healy has discharged the intricate duties of this office in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Bar and to the public, and will make a strong effort to be his own successor. The name of Hans Haerting has also been mentioned for the place, as have those of Col. Quirk, Mike Hickey, ex-Ald. Duly, Frank Cunningham, P. McGrath, and Miles Kehoe. Nothing is definite or decided in this quarter as yet, and there is a prospect of a pretty squabble, with Healy at the top.

The candidates for County Commissioners are numerous. Cook County has had abundant experience of bad men in this Board, and, therefore, this part of the ticket will be scrutinized by the voter with great care, and the success of either ticket depends largely unon the character of the men placed upon this part of it. Among some of the names mentioned in this connection are the following: West Division, Republicans—Ordry M. Clark, Jr., member of the Thirty-first General Assembly, John Lussum, Charles Cleanee. Of char

whole country.—W. M. Evarts, 8x7 Secretary of State.

Well, you Artful Dodger, we'll see about that before we are done with vou and the junta of Jacobins with whom you train. "New England ideas!" What are they? I. Atheism; II. Transcendentalism; III. Free-Loveism; IV. Fourierism. The whole political, social, and moral fabric must be undermined and annihilated before "New England's ideas" can prevail. But there is no danger that New England will be permitted to debauch the whole country with her "ideas." The freemen of the West and South have read the history of New England, and have not read it in vain. They bear in mind that she hanged Catholics, whipped Quakers, banished Baptists, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc. her, haven't forgotten that she went crazy on the subject of witcheraft, once upon a time, and burned unocent old women at the stake, drowned them like dogs, or lashed them with thougs till their red blood spouted over the crowds that witnessed the deriish scene with jubilant jeers and cheers. But the civilization of Jamestown and Baltimore finally broke like a miracle morning-light on the benighted rezion of Plymouth Rock—giory to God! Yes! And the civilization of the South will again assert itself, and roll back the sulphurous vapors of damnation that are hanging low over the hills and valleys of New England to-day. That land of gas and gab. blood and blasphemy, cant and cowardice, cheek and chousing, hypoerisy and humbung, will be brought up standing with a shock that will teach her a trick worth two of any that she has played vet, thongs till their red blood sponted over the crowds that witnessed the devilish scene with jubilant jeers and cheers. But the civilization of Jamestown and Baltimore finally broke like a miracle morning-light on the benighted region of Plymouth Rock—giory to God! Yes! And the civilization of the South will again assert itself, and roll back the suiphurous vapors of damnation that are hanging low over the hills and valleys of New England to-day. That land of gas and gab, blood and blashemy, cant and cowardice, cheek and chousing, hyporisy and humburg, will be brought up standing with a shock that will teach her a trick worth two of any that she has played vet,

Gold Pills.

Among the claims against the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Vassels, of New Bedford, Mass., was that of Nathaniel Hammond for "twenty-four visits, with medical advice," at \$1 each, and "nine gold pills" at \$7 for the lot. The fact that Mr. Hammond is not a physician led the administrator to refuse payment, which brought on a lawsuit. Mr. Hammond testified that he doctored Mrs. Vassels at her urrent request, and prescribed pills made of solid gold, nine of which actually cost \$7 to make. He thought they would strengthen the patient. If from was a good tonic, why should not a more precious metal be better! Mr. Hammond's accountbook was put in evidence. It was an almanac, inscribed "Doctrin Mrs. Vassels," and the visits were marked at the corresponding dates.

Dom't use stimulants, but Nature's real brain and nerve food—Hop Bitters.

Getting Even with Them.

Getting Even with Them.

There is no doubt as to how Congressman Daggett stands on the relirond question. He is sound. Conversing with a Chronicle reporter the other day, he said:

"The railroad people are the pettiest kind of gougers. They begin to show their hand at Omaha. In the first place the fare from Omaha to San Francisco is a hundred dollars and fry cents, and everybody who buys a ticket stops to growl and ask what that 50 cents is for. They are told that the half-dollar is simply the profit made on each passenger. I guess the \$100 comes nearer the profit than the half-dollar.

"Then they grab your trunk and shove it behind a grating to be weighed. You can't see the scales at all, and yo I have no idea about the weight until a man sings out 'eight dollars and the scales at all, and yo I have no idea about the weight until a man sings out 'eight doilars and thirty cents over weight,' and you have to pungle the money or your trunk don't go. Now, my trunk was so small an affair that I could throw it over my shoulder with one hand, but they ran up the weight to 260 pounds. Probably it did weigh that much when a 200-pound baggare-master was sitting on it.

"Well, I naid because I hadn't but two minutes to fight; and at Ogden the baggage villain still pursued me, and I paid some more extra weight. It weighed more at Ogden probably because a heavier man sat on it, or else the rarefied atmosphere affected the scales. Then coming over the mountains there were some extra charges for ropes. But I'll get even.

tra charges for ropes. But I'll get even—I'll get even.

"You see, I am entitled as a member of Congress to 600 volumes of Agricultural Reports, 200 Surveyor General's Reports, 500 Patent Office Reports, and several thousand other heavy volumes of equally exciting character. Reporter—Are these reports ever read!

Mr. Daggett, M. C.—Oh, vos; the printers who set 'em up are obliged to read 'em. Well, these are sent on to my address free, and the railroad people have to carry 'em for nothing under their postal contract with the United States Government,—the biggest Government on earth, sir. Then I'll give one copy of the agricultural romance to Farmer Treadway, and a copy of the geological fictions to Prof. Stewart. All the rest I need mrself.
Reporter—For what purpose?

art. All the rest I need mrself.
Reporter—For what purcose?
Mr. Daggett, M. C.—Why, you see, I'll put
my frank on 'em and shio 'em to Zach Chandler
in Wisconsin, and he'll frank 'em and send 'em
back, and I'll frank 'em again and redirect 'em
to him; and these books—two tons of 'em, by
—!—will go back and forth over that blasted
road free until the next session of Congress,
when I'll get hold of some more and start them
along, toe. I propose to keep the books in motion until they wear out, and then I'll sue the
— Company for damages. Oh, I'll sicken
'em of the extra-weight dodge. Don't you forget it.

get it.

Every morning the Congressman goes down to the depot and pokes about among the freight for his books. They have not yet arrived, but he expects them every day.

Why Bronze John Likes "Cullud" Folks.

\*\*Membis (Fenn.) Avalanchs.\*\*

The unusual number of colored people who have been attacked during the present prevalence of the fever has been much commented upon, and the reason for it has been sought in vain. The problem has at last been satisfactorily solved, and Senator George Washington Augustus Fitz-James Gill, the dignified colored janitor at the station-house, is the person to whom the world is indebted. It came about in this wise: The Ava anche man has suspected for some time past that the Senator possessed this priceless contribution to medical science, but refrained from approaching him on the subject. His hesitation arose from the knowledge that the dignified official was offended because he had been made famous through the local columns of the Ava anche as the object or several infirm but well-intended jokes. He therefore engaged a prominent officer of the police-force to interview the Senator, which was done; and, suspecting no evil, he deposed as follows:

"You see, the yaller-fever is like a buggler; he travels mostly in solitary darkness, and gits his work in befo' the morning-star ascends the horrizone. Now, white people is mo' conspikous at night than callud people, and for that reason the arrears of the adversary was formerly d'rekted aginst them, which of course was the salvation of the cullud race. This was previous to 1888. The history of that perod is f'miliar to all. The white people unan'mously absented themselves, and left cullind serviturs in charge of their prem'ses. The valler-fever cum perusin' around to see the climit. His former victims was away in the mountings and at Bong Qua Springs. So of course he teathered in on the serviture. Now," remarked the Senator, grapping into natural history, "it's known to every intelligent man that the allegatur after once tastin' the flesh of a cullud pussun will allers neglect twenty white people to pussue his favirite nigger. The fever is like the allegatur. Havin' once tried the off color he has becum f

Female Tenters.

Six young women are spending August in six tents, near Northwood, N. H. Only one man is tolerated in the camp, and he is a servant. For diversion, they fish, row, ride, shoot at a mark, play games, read, sing, and frolic. The camp is called Gumption, and each of the party is "Gump 1," or "Gump 2," and so on.

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then, by all means use "Brown's Vermifuge Comits." They are the best, surest, and most pleasant ren-edy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price, 25 cents. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS
patrons throughout the city, we have established
Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated
below, where advertisements will be taken for the same
price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received
until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m.
on Saturdays:

until so'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Sa'urdays:
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdesler, Stationer, etc., 1009
Weet Madison-st., near Western-sv.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue island-sv., corner of Haltked-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdesler, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln-s.
LOUIS W. H. KEKBE, Printing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 433 East Divisionst., between LaSalic and Weits.

PERSONALs

In this cotumn, three lines or less, 25 cents per in

In this column, three lines or less. 25 cents per in certion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF THE whereshouts of E. P. Duan, Jr., traveling salesman for Folwell Bros. & Co., Philiadelohia; was last seen at the Palmer House, May 23; fair complexion, dark hair, dark eves, and slight mustache, hight 5 feet io inches, aged 22 years; \$100 with be paid for information of his whereshouts if living, or \$200 for the recovery and identification of his body, if dead. Address CPM, corner Twenty-second and Union-sts., Chicago.

DERSUNAL—BEAUVOIR: SADLY DISAPPOINTed. but believe you could not help it: afraid I cannot come again before Manday. Let me hear from you.

I MFORMATION WANTED—OF RENWICK HUSTED Gibson, Address Les, Tribune odice.

DERSONAL—DO NOT FORGET THE SECOND anniversary, Aug. 19. K.A. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

fich. Address 791, Tribune office.

FOR SALE-\$4,000 AND \$3,500-EASY TERMS—two banking-houses, with safes, vaults, and everything complete for banking; only oanks in the towns; one is in splendid town in lows, 2,500 people; the other is in town of 3,000 people and a watering-place in Wisconsin. These banks are both running and doing a business of \$3,000 to \$5,000 per year. Photographs of both in my office. These are splendid chances for small capital. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. capital. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

POR SALE—THE FINEST MEAT MARKET IN
the city; long and thoroughly established trade;
extensive backing and ice rooms; four horses and
wagons; everything in complete running order; location and patronage best in Chicago; nothing to do but
step into a large paring business. Apply to KOBERT
SHEPHERD, Room 34, 129 Washington-st.

POR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE STORE
in the best town in lows, or will take a partner.
Population, 6,000. Address V. H. GIBSON, Boone, is.

I'OR SALE—LEASE OF HOTEL AND FURNITURE,
in a Western city, making a net profit of \$7,000 a
year.

FOR SALE-OR TRADE-A VALUABLE PATENT.
Address F. L. MARDEN, Kenosha, Wis. Address F. L. MARDEN, Kenosha, Wis.

I HAYE THE BEST CIGAR-STAND IN THE CITY
If it sin't the best, and you do not think it is
when you see it, why. I will treat to cigars. I want to
sell for cash the stock at just what it will invoice at
and lease for 3 years at low rent. If you are looking
for a nice cicar-stora, where you can make money
eastly, call and get a bargain. It will come to about
\$1,200 at wholesale invoice prices, Sickness cause of
sale. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. SHIE. T. B. BUID, ROOM 7, 179 Madison-St.

OPLENDID OPENING FOR CHEAP, CASH FAMILY
Orrocery store: a first-class brick store, with fixtures
complete: oldest crocery stand in Franston, III., for
rent. Apply to H. G. POWERS, as Illinois Trust &
Savings Bank, Chicago, or T. C. CHAPMAN, Evauston.

\$2,500 A YOUNG MAN, WELL RECOM-respectable business that will bear investigation. Ad-

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE AND ENERgetic man, in a fancy grocery, bakery, and confectionery business, in a thriving town in Wyoming
Territory, established in 1873, and doing a good business; capital required, about \$2,000. For further particulars address P. Tribune office. PROFESSIONAL

DR XEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic
male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest
illustriated book extant; 530 pastes, beautifully bound;
prescriptions for all diseases. Price, 31, postpaid.

STORAGE. STORAGE FOR FURNITURE. MERCHANDISE,
Dougles etc.; cheapest and bast in city; savances at
10p. 4 per ganum. J. C. & G. PARRY 160 W. Mouroe

Chattel moragages, etc., seknowledged.

CITY REAL ESTATE. is column, three lines or less, 25 cents per i. Each additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS BY GOODRIDG A STOKES. 30 West Madison-st.: 70 feet on the continuence of the conti TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

POR SALE-WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER an effection on Indiana-av. with 100 feet corner lot. Frice, \$25,000. Parties desiring such a residence would do well to examine this. MEAD & CUE, 149 Laballe-st.

POR SALE-100X161 ON PRAIRIE-AV. NEAR Forty-seventh-st., east front, water, sewer, gas. Price, \$25 a foot; east terms. Grifffin & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Haisted-sts.

OR SALE-THE 114-STORY FRAME, 734 WES Congress-st., near Rober, 10 rooms, lot 25x125; bargain, for \$2,200. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-s POR SALE—NO. 825 WEST CONGRESS-ST.. NEAR Hoyne, 2-story and casemen: brick, with all mod-ern improvements; terms to suit. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalie-st. POR SALE-I OFFER MY COTTAGE AND LOT FO cash; rent pays 10 per cent on amount asked. Mus be sold at once. Hare opportunity for investment or home. Address X 78, Tribuse office. POR SALE—THE FRIST-CLASS STONE FRONT 448 Michigan-av., north of Fourteenth-st. : rooms, steam-heating apparatus. Has just been not in first-class order, and can be had at a bargain. MEAI & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

de COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE-2350 CASH-40-ROOM, TWO-STORY frame dwelling: bath, gas, and hot and cold water; rood bare, on leased lot at low ground rent, on Fulton-st. No. 786, near Hoyne. This house now rents for \$20 per mouth, and was sold six months ago to present owner for \$1, 20. Will now sell at \$130 cash. This is dirt cheap. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE-335 PER FOOT-A FEW MORE OF those beautiful residence lots, 25, 50, or 100 feet by 169, on Indians and Frairie-ava. between Porty-accord and Forty-third-sts. street-cars, water, and ewers: 22 lots have been sold out of the 48 in the last six months, and parties are now building on them. This is the pretities residence property offered in the market. Look at it and have a property offered in the

FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange. 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheanest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. FOR SALE-TEN LOTS NEAR FIFTY-SECON and Arnold-sta., very low. I. P. COATES, 1. Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED city real estate—Due of the nicest and best 81-acre tarms in Wisconsin, situated 5 miles from two railross tastions, 50 acres under plow, and 30 of fine timber has a good house, two good barna, two ternancies, bug y sheds, nice and clear well water, and all fenced in world sail on easy terms or acchange for improved city. sell on easy terms or exchange for improved ty. Call on the owner at store 12 South Clark

ANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH PARTIES having lands for sale in either Wisconsin, Minne, or Dakota. Address Q. Box 428, Minneapolis, WANTED-A PIECE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY
fn city, clear, for a No. 1 farm near Cincionati
o., clear, worth \$7,000 cash Address X 42, Tribune W ANTED-A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, WITH A few acrea, near denot within 20 miles of Chicago, Address C. 1834 Indiana-av.
WANTED-LOT ABOUT 100 FERT FRUNT, NEAR FORTY-third-st., or Kenwood Station. State price and location. J 84, Tribune office.

TO BENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-110 OAKLEY AND sid MONROE-STS.—
Stone, swell-fronts, parlors and dising-room on kitchen floor, gas-fixtures, furnace, etc., thoroughly repaired. H. POT WIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

South Side.
TO RENT—\$25 PER MONTH, ELEGANT MARBLE front house, 1455 Prairie-av. Inquire at 133 Dearworn-st., in bank. TO BENT-PLATS.

TO RENT-PARLOR FLAT, ALSO SUITES OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, or singly. Address or call at 1350 Indians av. TO RENT\_ROOMS.

TO RENT—A PLRASA NT SUITE OF UNFURNISHed front rooms, with moders conveniences and use of
bath-room: in a good location, and close to husiness
centre, with or without board. Address f 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT-\$10 PER MONTH, FINE BASEMENT month, four elegant rooms complete for housekeeping 30 Sherman-\$t. TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c-

WANTED TO RENT. W ANTED—TO RENT—FOR MYSELF AND WIFE, handsomely-furnished front room or suite, with-out board preferred; must be first-class-locality. Ad-dress, with particulars and terms, Y 79, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT - WOOD-WORKING MA-chinery in good running order with power. Ad-dress W 47. Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE ON the South Side for family of four persons.

WANTED-TO RENT-SMALL HOUSE, PART OF house, or two or three rooms, convenient for very light housekeeping, by quiet, agreeable couple with first-class references. South Side, east of Wabash-ay. Address W 8, Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING. North Side,

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE
bridge—Front rooms, with board, \$3.50 to 85 per
week; without board, \$1 to \$3.

Week; without board, \$1 to \$3.

CILARENCE HOUSE. CONNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board
and room per day. \$1.90 to \$1.00; per week, from \$6 to
\$10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$6 per week.
Transients, \$1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, \$3.50.

HOTEL BRUNNWICK. WAHASH-AV., CORNER
Congress-st.; the coolest hotel in the city; elegant
rooms; table the beat; prices the lowest; go see.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board, \$5 to \$7
per week; transient, \$1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-FOR TWO WHERE INSTRUCTION IN music, English, and French will be received as part equivalent. Address W1, Tribune.

BOARD-ON WEST SIDE, FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, and three children. Unexceptionable references. Address, with full particulars, W38, Tribune.

A GENTLEMAN WITH MEANS, ACQUAINTED a monopoly. X6, Tribune office.

DEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES COMPLETER, Y exterminated or no pay. Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st. QUIET HOVE FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE-ment; best of care; professionals in attendance. 245 South Sangamon-st., corner Harrison. THE TURKISH. SULPHUR, MERCURIAL, ELEC-tric, and Russian Baths at the Palmer House, en-trance 36 Monroe-st., have no equals. WANTED—SET OF SECOND-HAND GAS-FIX-tures, cheap for cash. Address Y 83, Tribune.

WANTED—10,000 POUNDS OF FINEST QUALITY sausage casings in 1,000 or 2,000 pound lots. Send small sample with price to GEORGE W. HART, 366 Superior-st., Cleveland, O. WANTED-THE ADDRESS OF SOME BENEVO-ient family who would be willing to adopt a healthy male child about 6 weeks old. Address W s, Tribune office: WANTED-TWO COPPER-JACKET KETTLES, unc office.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at warerooms of w. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts. NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, NEW OBGANS, To rent or for sale on installments at W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS—
SECOND-HAND SQUARE.

1 Story & Camp.
1 Story & Camp.
1 Story & Camp.
1 Bradbury.
UPRIGHTS. I Billines 150
I Decker Bros. 275
Decker Bros. 255
The above are bargains, as most of them have been but little used, and several of them are fully as good as new. STORY & CAMP, 188 end 190 State-st. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VICTORIAS, JUAP-SEATS, SLIDEseats, phaetons, road-wagons, buggies and, harness
very cheep at 304 and 3:6 Waussh-av. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—AN A NO. 1 CLARENCE CARRIAGE,
suitable for livery or private family; also, one good
horse. Inquire at 2:6 East Oak-st.

STOCK OF THE BEST BUSINESS BUGGIES AND
visions in town, all warranted; three set, 50 cents;
axies, 51. MARTIN'S, 47 Wells-st.

CAST OFF CLOTHING. CAST OFF CLOTHING.

ALC ASH PAID FOR LADES AND GRATUS.

ALC ASH PAID FOR LADES AND GRATUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT I.

GELDER'S, 894 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

INSTEUCTION.

TELEGRAPHY—INSTRUCTION IN TELEGRAPHY fating ladies and gentlemen for employment. Apply at Boom 2, 31 State-st. (afth door).

BUSINESS CARDS.

HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

WANTED-HALE RIME In this column, three lines or iem, 25 sersion. Each additional line, 10 cents. Book koopers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-BY A PROMINENT CARPET-HOUSE in this city, a first-class salesman; also a compatent porter. Used wages to the right parties. Address W7, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO GO TO THE COUNTRY—A CLOTH-ting salesman; a Rebrew preferred; also two drygoods salesmen, one of which Korwezian. Apply as lo o'clock at 214 and 216 Kast Madison-st.

WANTED—TRUNK-MAKERS—A PRW GOOD men on sinc and leather work: steady work to the right kind of men. Apply to CHILTON, GUTH-BIK & CO., 185 Main-st., Louisville, Ky. WANTED-S GOOD CARPENTERS; SOUTHEAST WANTED-AT THE NEW CITY-HALL, 12 GOOD bricklayers. Come prepared to work.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-CUTTER AND market man; single man preferred. Board of Trade Market, 996 Madison-st. WANTED-BOY WHO HAS WORKED AT BRASS-WANTED-ONE GOOD KNIFE-CUTTER POI overalls and pants. HART BROTHERS, 133 Franklin-st. WANTED-ONE FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT THE WANTED-CARVERS AND CABINET-MAKERS at R. W. BATES & CO.'S, 48 Bast Adams st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS WATCH-REPAIRER WANTED-ONE CARRIAGE TRIMMER TWO
of C. COMSTOCK. 34 Michigan av., from 1 until 2 p.
m. to-day, or address Box 226, Rascine, Wis.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Mindeaota. Free fare. 10 Swedes for asw mill. 50 men for city. 81.50 per day. ANOELL & CO., 18.50 th Canal-st. South Canal-st.

WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS AT \$1.25

per day, free fare: 100 for rolling-mills, 50 for stone ourries at \$1.50 per day, 100 for farms and sw-mills, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water-st. WANTED-100 LAROBERS FOR PITTSBURG N. W. Co. in lows and Minnesota. Free fare at J. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED-AGENTS-MEN AND WOMEN CANtection; send 10c for sample or 42c for a dozen and
commence at once. Agents wasted in St. Louis, Cinclinati and other cities. Can be had of Folix, Marstion & Blair, Field, Letter & Co. Paiterson Manufacturing Company, 124 Pearsonn-st., Chicago. WANTED-ONE OR TWO GOOD SOLICITORS
Liberal terms to capable party. Call at Room e WANTED—"AROUND THE WORLD WITH GEN.
city and country. Call or address Room 6, basement.
Portland Block. Fortland Block.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—PERSON WITH LITtide money as treasurer star and dramatic compens,
to travel. Call at or address 288 East Eric-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—EITHER SEX CAN MAKE
money with our goods and plan; 575 to 2300 per
week for smart agents. Some good counties still open.
Send stamp for papers or call and see. Merrill Manufacturing Company, 1600m 1, 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CITY REPORTER
for a mercantile agency. Address, with references. W 49, Tribune office. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 YEARS one living with his parents preferred. Address You WANTED—A NUMBER OF COMPETENT SOLIC-Room 12, 10s Washington-st. WANTED-A RARE OPPORTUNITY-A GEN-tiems of good address can secure a permanent and lucrative position by applying at Hoom 23, 95 Dear-born-st. WANTED-TWO GOOD BOYS TO WORK IN A DOLLING.
DOLLING. WANTED-TWO STEADY BOYS AT 65 NORTH WANTED—GOOD PARTIES TO ESTABLISH arencies for kice's instant system of learning and teaching plane and organ. Office 208 State-st. WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTAND packing chromos and frames and willing to make himself useful. Give references and salary expected. Address W 50. Tribune office. WANTED—MAN WAITER IN RESTAURANT AT
SOS South Haisted-st. Come prepared to work.
WANTED—A BAR-TENDER AT SOUTHEAST
corner Clark and Jackson-sts. WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

DomesticaWANTED - TO-DAY - COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; small family. 1830 ladians-av., between Thirty-fith and Thirty-sixth-sts. WANTED-A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. CALL, ready for work, at 80 South Sangamon-st. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAVE an girl for general nousework. St Lincoln-sv.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to do general housework in a small private family.
Call at 53 Forest-av., corner of Thirty-second-st. WANTED-AT 77 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., FIRST-WANTED—A STRONG, WILLING GIRL FOR general housework, at 567 Wabash-sy. Reference required.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL AT 280 ON-

WANTED-GERMAN OR SWEDISH NURSE-girl. 339 East Chicago-av.
WANTED-NURSE, MIDDLE-AGKD WOMAN, TO take care of invalid gentleman; must be a good reader. 247 Verson av. comment.

WANTED - IMMEDIATELY - GOOD IRONERS and washers at 50 South Dearborn-st., in laundry, HOUSEKEEPER-ONE THAT CAN take entire charge of a large country place. Address W 61, Tribune office.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY - 20 SALESLADIES.
Address, with references, W 37, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE,

Bookkeepers. Câerks, &c.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN CAPABLE OF
Company kind of office work; experienced in freinsurance business, and well acquainted with the city;
first-class reference. Address A B 61, Trioune office. CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN who is a good accountant and master of the fagilish. French, German, and Spanish Insurages. Can give the best references. Address W 2, Tribabe. Coachimen. Teamsters. &c.
SITUATION WANTED—AS DRIVER IN A PRIvate family. Address 724, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—TO TARE CARE OF
horses. Good reference. Address Y 82, Iribune.

Miscellaneous.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A STRADT YOUNG of man of ten years experience in general merchandles: city or country. Address for one week Box 789, Diaon, III.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER, HOTEL clerk, or billiard marker by a young man who understands the business, from Toronto, Ont. W.S. Tribunes office.

CITUATION WANTED—IN SOME WHOLESALE or retail house as city buyer or salesman; 20 years' experience in mercantile business in this city. Can furnish the best of reference. Address W.S. Tribune.

Demostices

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
do general housework is small family. Address 8.
M. RIRSEN, 301 Augusta-st.; will answer postale in
person.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
Indiana-st. STRUATION WANTED-FOR A NICE, TIDT GIRL for general housework, strong and willing, with reference. 145 Twentieth-st.

Scalinstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS DESIMES sewing in private families: will go out at \$1 :per day, or work taken home. Was, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADT, WITH SEWING-machine, wishes to do light sewing in family by the day. Inquire at 91 South Dearborn-st., Room 16. Employment Agencies.
CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NKED OF
S good Scandinsvian or German female help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee av.

CITUATION WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT HELP,
COOKS, second girls, and house girls. Apply to Mrs.
WHITTAKER, 260 North Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A etc. at one-half brokers rades. D. LAUSOKAL BROWNES and 9, 120 Handoloh-K. Esstablished 1834.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES A on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. C. B. WILSON, Room II. to Dearborn-St.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER! Officersed, so watches, diamonds, and values are ofevery descript on at GOLD MID'S Loan and Builton Office(licensed), so beart Medison-st. Established 1825.

I WANT THE LOAN OF 2000 ON HOUSE AND lot, at 8 per cent, for three years; no commissions at once, Address w 43, Fribuse office.

I OANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT RE-MOVAL, pianos, and other good securities, in sumb to suit. 132 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

MONEY TO LOAN AT FROM 6 TO 8 PER CENT on farms and city property. D. W. POITER, 110 Dearborn-st., Rooms.

TO LOAN-MONEY ON FURNITURE WITHOUT Termoval, machinery and other good collaterals. Interest at lowest living rates for fair and square dearing. Established 1887. JAMES B. STORET, private banker, 31 Lassiles st., Room 24.

\$5,000 to To LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPENT. GRACE, southeast corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

\$200.000 TO LOAN AT 66, 7, AND 8 PER GRACE, southeast corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

\$200.000 TO LOAN AT 66, 7, AND 8 PER GRACE, southeast corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

FOUND-ON MONROE-ST., BETWEEN WABASH.

Av. and State-St., a pocketook. Address describing minutely book and conterts, 250 EDEAL, Tribune office.

FOUND-AT SOUTH PARK CREEK, A SUM OF money. Address 751, Tribune office.

FOUND-A BROWN HOMSE. OWNER CAN HAVE by proving property. 517 West Superior-St.

I OST-ON LAST THURBDAY EVENING, OF North State, a bunch of kora. He ward will be put to person returning same to 418 North State-St., THE FINDER, IP ALL TERRISE. THE FINDER, IP ALL TERRISE. THE FINDER, IP ALL TERRISE.

MICHIGAN MILITIA.

Dispute to The Tribuna

a. Mich., Aug. 18.—Gov. Crosff have been here to-day to raRegiment of Michigan State
sed the annual encampment in
the was much pleased. This
tens have given the Governor
ery pleasant informal reception
the Morton House. The review
presence of fully 20,000 citirand success.

## The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. WAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPARE 

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

POSTAGE.

For the heacht of our patrons who desire to angle copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail. ght and Twelve Page Paper Eight and Twelve Page Paper..... TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHUAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office

NEW YORK-Room 29 Pribuse Building. F. T. Mc FADDER, Manager.

PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere.

H. Mariller, Agent.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 440 Strand.

BENEY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE at News-Agencies or on Railroad-Trains will please report the facts to us, giving dates and particulars, in order that we may correct such deficiencies of supply.

For the greater convenience of those wishing to avoid the necessity of a trip to THE TRIBUNE office, arrangements have been perfected for receiving small advertisements by telephone. This office is supplied with both the Bell and the Edison instruments, and responsible parties can send their advertisements at any hour from 8 to 12 p. m. by telephone direct to this office. Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS. Haverly's Theatre. dreet, corner of Monroe. Square Theatre Company.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State.

agement of John Dillon. "Our Next President
to Dark Horse."

White Stocking Park.
Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Champing and Buffalo Classon and Buffalo Classon.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 508, A. F. & A. M.—In disting of officers elect this (Tuesday) evening. A embers requested to be present. The fraterality cou lily invited.

TUE DAY, AUGUST 19, 1879. An election for Alderman of the First

Ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the ation of Judge TULEY, has been ordered by the Common Council to take place Sept. 17. The report now is that Isman Pasha will

take up his residence in Geneva. There being no reasons of state why he should not make his abode in Switzerland, the report may prove to be true. In some portions of England heavy and

tinuous rains have wrought great dam age, overflowing the rivers, washing away ets and embankments, bursting sewers. flooding low-lying lands, and utterly ruining the wheat-crop.

It is with particular pleasure that we ath of Mrs. NELLIE GEANT SARTORIS. The atter is alive and well, and the mistake arose rom the death of Mrs. F. W. SARTOBIS merly ADELAIDE KEMBLE. The friends in ago and elsewhere of the charmin laughter of the ex-President will be delighted to learn of the mistake, and the lady herself will have the pleasure of reading the sincere expressions of regret called forth by the er-

I'In the annual report of the Secretary State is contained some interesting statistical nformation concerning the state of trade b ween the United States and Europe, from which it appears, to quote the language Mr. Evants, that "we have not only great extent emancipated ourselves from de-pendence upon Europe for our supply of manufactures, but that we have, in some in portant branches of manufactures, entered into very successful competition with Europ in its own markets." The report shows in detail the decrease of imports and the increase of exports by the United States in its lings with France, Germany, and Great Britain, resulting in a heavy increase of the balance of trade in our favor.

They call it stealing in some States; in others, repudiation; but in Louisiana, that land of accomplished liars, they have invented a new name for it-"remitting That is to say, when an amount of money has been collected by taration which is by the State Constitution required to be set apart for payment of interest on the State debt, and the use of which for any other purpose is expressly prohibited by the organic law—whenever a good round sum of this money has been accumulated in Louisiana, they "remit" it to the General Fund, and use it for ordinary State purposes. It is simply repudiation thinly disguised, and a gross violation of law into the bargain.

By the failure of the Mayor to veto the ordinance surrendering West Washington ers, the ordinance becomes of full force and effect, provided it shall not hereafter be ested on the question of validity. It is unaded from sending in a veto, upon the ground that, with the ordinance as it now stands, the Park Commissioners may cloose either of the streets turned over and proceed with the improvements, but they cannot, under the law, accept and improvements both streets. In such a case the Commissioners would probably select Washington street, and the position of Adams street would be the same as though no ordinance

paid about \$45,000,000 of the subscriptions by banks to the 4 per cent loan which fel

drafts as may be made upon them when funds are required by the Treasury to redeem called bonds that are presented for redemp-tion. It is a valuable concession on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which the banks have reason to be grateful.

Senator THURMAN has recently express in interviews intended for publicatio Democratic papers, a mild conviction of the success of Ewing in the canvass for the Gov ernorship; but to friends in Washington he the Ewine campaign, desperate and unpromising at the outset, now appears to be doomed to defeat. The kind of work CHARLEY FOSten has been doing of late, and the visible results thereof, will account for the latter and more truthful expression.

There is a very general desire on the part of the public that Mayor Harrison should give some definite information about the qualifications of Mr. STANTON whom he has recently appointed City Engineer. If Mr. STANTON were an engineer of long standing and good position in the city, there would be no such demand, but he appears to be known very little in this community, and other appointments recently made by Mayor Harson do not inspire confidence in any man whom he may happen to select for any private reasons of his own, It is this condition of things which makes the public demand for further information about Mr. STANTON perfectly proper. If this gentleman has no preparation for the position except his experience as a railroad engineer, as is alleged, then his appointment is merely an experi-ment, and the City of Chicago cannot afford to trust the responsibilities of City Engineer to his keeping. If the Mayor, on the other hand, has any specific information about Mr. Stanton's qualifications, he should communicate them to the people, who still have some interest in this corporation, notwithstanding Mr. HARRISON thinks the town belongs to him.

It is now definitely ascertained that TILDER'S Bar'l has been tapped, and that the money is flowing into the State of Ohio, not because Trange has any love for Ewreg, but because TILDEN deems it essential to his success that Ohio shall be carried by the Democracy Simultaneously with the opening of the spigot, a herd of Tilden's reformers started for Ohio. The Literary Bureau was also set to work, and the documents are flying west-ward thick and fast. The Bar'l is thus kept very busy, for it has to pay for the docu ments and also supply the reformers with grub and whisky. Of course, if the Demo-crats carry Ohio, Tilden will have secured all he wants, and will drop Ewing and his fiat lunacies, open all the spigots of the Bar'l and all the drawers in the Bureau, and keep them running until they are exhausted. As he has the biggest Bar'l and the most extensive Bureau in the crowd, there is n doubt that he will be nominated In this connection, a well-informed corre

spondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who had

access to the Bureau in 1876 and is cogni-

THE TILDEN BAR'L AND BUREAU.

zant of its inside operations, has supplied that paper with a detailed description of the manner in which "the old thing works." and, as it has been once more brought out polished, oiled and greased, and put in oper ation, his information is both timely and in teresting. In 1876 the first move of the Bureau was to provide Western Democratic papers with notices commendatory of Tu-DEN before the Convention met. These were forwarded through a regular advertising house and were paid matter. Once inserted, these papers were committed to TIL-DEN. They could not go back on perfidy, and, as all the Democratic country papers were wretchedly impecunions, they tumbled into the trap set for them by the Gramercy Park Reformer with cheerful unanimity, where they had to perform as he directed. If any of them kicked, a significant threat or small douceur silenced them, and they were soon broken into subon. As soon as TILDEN was nominated the whole machinery of the Bureau was pu into operation, a large clerical force was employed, and the Bar'l supplied the funds to pay for wages, and printing, and buy paper and stamps. The forwarding of document o voters was one of the most important mis ions of the Bureau. As far as possible, they btained through the Democratic State Com nittees the names of all the voters in th country, classified as Democrats, Republic ans, and Doubtful, and these names were copied into books which were jealously vatched. A Type-Writer Company was kep ousy addressing envelopes, and every week batch of documents was forwarded, mainly into the rural districts. Democrats received genuine Democratic pabulum. Republican eceived documents purporting to come from

the Republican National Committee which tended to disturb his faith The Doubtful were furnished with material intended to stiffen their backbones The nature of the documents was cunningly nade to suit the localities where they went For instance, the voters in Maine were in formed that TILDEN was in favor of ship building. In Massachusetts he was in favor of reviving bounties to fishermen. In Pennsylvania he was a red-hot Protectionist, but, as he came out West, he was a red-hot Free Trader. In the East he was a hard-money man, but in the West he was a rag-baby fiatist. In the South he was in favor of paying the Rebel debt, but in the North he would never, never, never admit a Rebel claim. In New York he was a friend of John Chinaman, but in California he vied with the hoodlum in denouncing him. In fact, he was a chameleon, changing his hue according to his locality. He blew with

very wind, and was in favor of every issue ande by every political party.

Another device of the Bureau was to supply the Democratic editors with editorials rrespondence free of charge, sent out in the form of broadsides, thus saving those individuals all labor except such as is involved in the use of the scissors and pastepot, and doing the work in much better shape han they could do it themselves. In this manner a great quantity of bucolic "brain-juice" was saved and the usual hard drudgery of conducting a campaign was avoided. The same discrimination was observed in the matter sent to the papers as in that sent to the rank and file, as the editorials sent South were very different from those sent North In this connection an amusing story is told.

A broadside intended for the South, by a mistake of the Bureau, found its way to the office of a paper in Wisconsin. The editor once or a paper in wasconsin.

was auxious to go on a fishing excursion, cut out enough to fill the editorial page, gave it to the foreman, and went off. The mista was discovered after a few papers had be struck off by one of the l magnates, and the scene which em-

that something was wrong. Back he came from his quiet nook and sought the editor. 'He's gone a fishing,' was the answer. 'Then, for Gon's sake, where's the foreman? shouted the terrified committeeman. 'What's the matter?' asked the Committeeman. 'What's the matter?' asked the foreman, as he emerged, somewhat begrimed with ink, into the office. 'Matter enough,' was the reply. 'Stop the press instantly or you'll knock h—lout of the Democracy of this country.' The foreman was averse to robbing the Democracy of an element which is as necessary to it as a corpse to a funeral, and so he stopped the press. The absence of the editor made things siltule swkward, but the horsier and solving lights of the Democracy but the burning and shining lights of the Democ-racy gathered in the editorial room, and in a little while sufficient matter to take the place of the fireeating editorial was prepared and handed over to the foreman. It was set up and substituted, and then the paper went to press as though nothing had happened. But there were about a hundred copies of the papers printed, and perhaps a quarter of them got out and among the constituency of Mr. TILDEN. One of them fell into ungodly Repub-

lican hands and is treasured as a curiosity."

The same methods which were applied in the last campaign will be applied in the next. The Bureau is not yet in complete working operation, as it is hardly time, but the Bar'l has been refilled and set up, and the bung is now out for the Ohio contribution, the work in New York being done by the blowers and strikers. As the trouble with the last campaign was TILDEN's reluctance to part with his ducate and his greedy habit of beating down customers, as was the case in his negotiations for the purchase of the Florida and South Carolina Electoral vote, it is now understood that there will be no brake on the Barl. It will be run at full head. The Bureau will also be run to its fullest capacity. so that all the Democratic editors can go fishing and the campaign will run itself. The strings around their necks will converge at Gramercy Park, and the Reformer will pull them himself. The only difference be tween the campaigns of 1880 and 1876 will be that the frauds, corruptions, and rascal-ities of the latter will be intensified in the former, and that the bung of the Bar'l will be left open without stint. If Electoral votes are offered for sale. TILDEN will not be allowed to haggle and beat down. He will have to pay the price. If Tammany rebels, he will have to turn the Bar'l on full head and buy off the indignant patriots whom he used to manipulate when he stole the votes of his State. If Republicans are wise, they will heed the warnings of experience, and keep a sharp eye on the Bureau and Bar'l,

SUING STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR DERT. We printed a day or two ago a statemen concerning the recent action of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire on the subject of suing States in the matter of lebt. The Constitution of the United States originally provided that "The judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish, The judicial power shall extend to all cases n law and equity arising under this Constitu tion, the laws of the United States, and reaties made or which shall be made, etc. o controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States," etc. It also provides that in all cases "affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction." This grant of power was modified by the eleventh mendment, declaring that such jurisdiction shall not extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

By this amendment the power of a citizen of one State to sue any State was denied, and several suits pending at that time in the

vere dismissed. Certain persons in the State of New York old certain evidences of debt against a number of the Southern States, as, for in stance, Alabama, Virginia, and several other Southern States. The States pay no interest, and practically repudiate these debts. These persons obtained from the Legislature of New York a law authorizing them to assign their debts to the State, upon which the State, through its officers, was to institute suits against the defaulting State. This law was defeated by the veto of the Governor of New York, whereupon a like bill was passed by the Legislature of New Hampshire and as become a law. It is claimed that under this law-these claims being technically the property of the State of New Hampshirehe case will arise of a controversy "between two or more States," and the State of New Hampshire may prosecute its action of debt against any of the non-paying debtor States. The State of New Hampshire is to become the champion of the creditors, and in her overeign capacity may call any of the deand make defense to accusations of debts.

The Judiciary act of 1789 confers exclu ive jurisdiction on the Supreme Court in 'all controversies of a civil nature where a State is a party"; consequently all such suits by the State of New Hampshire must brought in the Supreme Court and not n any Circuit Court. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided in numerous cases that it has jurisdiction in any case where a State is a party, either plaintiff or defendant, to the record. Suits have been dismissed because the State was not nomi nally or substantially a party to the record. The tone of all the decisions, however, is that the term "controversies of a civil nature" includes all causes of action without xception, and that when the State is a party to the record the jurisdiction is unquestions ble. Unless, therefore, there be an objetion arising out of the matter of assignment and of the intangible interest which t State of New Hampshire may have in the matter in controversy, it would seem that suit by New Hampshire against the State of Virginia on a State bond fall within the scope of the statutory and constitional jurisdiction of the Suprem Court. Unless there be some want of sufficiency in making the State of New Hamp shire the assignee of these bonds, it would

seem that that State may without difficulty prosecute these suits to judgment in the Si preme Court. After judgment, what?

It is established, we believe, that in ca of judgment against municipal government the power of the Federal Courts is limited to requiring the proper authority, such as the Mayor and City Council of cities, and Boards of Supervisors or County Commissioners counties, to levy a tax to pay the judgment rendered against the municipality. There are a number of such instances in the Western States. When the tax is not levied as lirected by the Court, the further remedy is to imprison the officers refusing to obey the order. If we mistake not, there is one case where the Mayor and City Council which have refused to levy and collect a tax to pay a judgment have been constructively in In a recent case in this State the tax officer refusing to obey the order of the Court was

sent to jail for contempt, and the more important case of judgment creditors against the City of Memphis a bill was filed in the Federal Circuit Court asking the appointment of a Receiver for the municipal corporation, and the appointment of such Receiver was evaded only by the repeal or surrender of the city charter and the dissolution of the corporation. These proceed-ings against the municipal corporations have been so general as to be common. The State of New Hampshire proposes to inaugurate a new class of judicial proceedings which, if successful, must lead to complications

even a more important character. Assuming that there be no hitch in the a signment business, and that by substituting the name of the State of New Hampshire fo JOHN DOE the plaintiffs in these cases can bring suit and get judgment against one half a dozen of the States, what shall be the proceeding to enforce such judgments Private property cannot be taken to pay public debts. Can the Marshal levy upon and sell the public property of the State, such as its public buildings, colleges, penitentiaries, and insane asylums? As power to do this has been denied in the case of municipal cor porations, it probably does not exist in the case of States, and that the sole power of the Court will be by mandamus directed to the State Legislatures and other officers to levy and collect a tax on the taxable property within the State to pay such judgment Suppose the State Legislature and Governor refuse or neglect to obey the mandamus what then? Can the Court or will the Court find authority to punish the members of the Legislature personally by imprisonment for contempt in not obeying the order? If the Court has the jurisdiction to determine the controversy to the extent of entering judgment for debt against the defendant, of what use will the jurisdiction be if the judgment cannot be enforced, and on what ground can State Legislature claim exemption from the responsibility of refusing to obey the mandate of the Court which may not be claimed by any Municipal Legislature under similar circumstances? The jurisdiction of the Court once established, the power of the Court to enforce the judgments must be the same in the one case as in the other. Instead of the usual cases of proceedings against Supervisors and Aldermen, New Hampshire, in the pursuit of higher game proposes to prosecute recalcitrant Legisla-tures and contumacious State officers, even to

their bodily imprisonment. The proceedings in the case of Memphis suggest a still more complicated embarrass-ment. In that case the judgment creditors petitioned the Court to appoint a Receiver, and the city only escaped that result by giv ing up its corporate and political existence Now, will the State of New Hampshire demand of the Court, in case, for instance, that the Legislature of Alabama will not levy a a tex to pay the judgment, and the members prefer to go to jail, the appointment of a Receiver for the State of Alabama, who, while in office, will become the Government of the State? Even as a Receiver, it is questionable whether he could compel people to pay taxes. Nevertheless, the State of New Hampshire, once into the fight, must go on, though the Governments of half the Southern States be in prison and Receivers be exercising the powers of others under the warrant of the Chief-Justice. What a commentary does this furnish upon the so-called sovereignty of the States! This legislation by the State of New

Hampshire is not commendable in any sense : it is vicious; it is converting that State into a professional plaintiff to pursue debtors : State. It is no legitimate business for State to become a broker of State claims, and to make its officers collectors of desperate debts in which the State has no possible interest. After the adoption of the Constitution, suits arising from old private claims against the States became so numerous that an amendment to the Constitution was promptly adopted denying the power of a citizen to bring suit against a State. It is now proposed to regain by indirection this power of private individuals to sue a State, and by assignment of private claims to the State of New Hampshire gain a legal standing in the courts denied by the Constitution. There are some old canal claims against this State, amounting to several million dollars; all that the claimants have to do is to take them to New Hampshire, and have that State bring suit against the State of Illinois in the Supreme Court. The attempt to do by indirection and evasion what the Constitutio expressly probibits calls for whatever interposition of legislation or constitutio amendment may be necessary to make the original prohibition effective and absolute.

A FUTILE MISSION FROM ENGLAND. Mr. THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER, a member of the British Parliament, Chairman of the Cobden Club, and a gentleman of large influence, is now on a visit to this country as a representative of the manufacturing, trad-

ing, and consuming classes of England. AL-BEET PELL and CLARE SEWELL READ, both members of Parliament, the former Chairman of the Central Chamber of Agriculture and the latter President of the Norfolk Board of Agriculture, are about to sail for the United States to join in Mr. POTTER's mission. The venerable John Bright has been urged to visit America in a like capacity, and Mr. Porres thinks Mr. BRIGHT will come. The purpose of these visits may be gathered from the following statement

made by Mr. Potter to a reporter of the New York Herald:
"America at present holds the key of the position in all the producing countries of the world But, while the United States is the great food-pro ducing country, and her exports of agricultural produce are likely to be needed in most of the countries of Europe, it is painful not to see the Stars and Stripes more generally upon the seas. Coming over, we looked almost in vain for the water. In return for American beef and Amer can flour you might consent to relax your tariffs just a little so as to receive some of our iron. If your tariffs were not prohibitory it would be easy to extend the American trade. France would gladly exchange French claret for American calico, whereas now American prints are not received at all. Cheap wine would be better than a temall. Cheap wine would be better than a tem-perance lecture. It is time that America joined hands with liberal England and with France in favor of free trade and against Cæsarism and pro-tection. These are advancing hand in hand in Germany, and in England free trade is threatened. Men like Mr. HENRY CHAPLIN want protection and protection for one class

America can help us. That distinguished American, the late WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, favored

ground that whatever is morally right is political

want protection, and protection for one class only,—the landed interest,—against the con-sumer, the few against the many, just as it is with you when you protect the iron interest of Pennsylvania against the consumers all over the country. I do not believe the protectionists of England will succeed, At any rate, we Free-Traders have not relaxed our efforts nor lost hope equal protection await them. Traders have not relaxed our enters have not relaxed to promote peace. In this America can help us. That distinguished America can help us.

could not have carried disestablishment in Ireland or any of the great reforms of the last few years. As we helped America them, so America might assist us now. A relaxation in prohibitory duties is all that is necessary. To promote this object is the reason of my coming here. I wish to consult with the leading public men in this country upon this subject, and see if we cannot arrive at some mutual nodestablishment accepts like the Conden mutual understanding. A society like the Cobden Club might be organized here which would work with us in producing reciprocity between the two great nations. By promoting trade between free countries is the only way to strengthen liberal in-

In one word, it is hoped in England that direct appeal to the American people in the persons of distinguished Englishmen who have earned the gratitude of our people by steadfast sympathy with the War for the preservation of the Union may give a new impulse to the free-trade movement in this country, and result in at least such a modification of our present tariff laws as will let down the bars so that a certain class of British manufacturers may reach the American market. This is a matter of vital concern to the English people, who are now suffering from hard times more than the American people have suffered at any time since the panic, because a scarcity in the home supply of food is added to the loss of market for their manufactures, and consequent lack of employment. It is not strange, therefore, that the warmest friends the American Government has in England should now bestir themselves to seek relief through a change in the American tariff. THE TRIBUNE'S sympathy with the principles of free trade, and a sense of gratitude to men who were friends to the Union in time of need make it very disagreeable to predict that the mission of Mr. Porres and his colaborers will be a failure; but the circumstances warrant no other conclusion. The advocates of protection are, as a rule people who are not likely to yield to senti-

nental considerations of any kind. The be-

lief in protection as a matter of policy is based upon self-interest, which is naturally deaf to remonstrances or appeals from out side sufferers. When Englishmen come to this country to urge a modification of the tariff for the avowed purpose of admitting English competition with American facturers, the fact will be accepted by protectionists as a vindication of their policy, and it may even persuade a good many people who believe in free trade, or a tariff fo revenue alone, to join the protectionists in esisting a change in the tariff at the present time. An appeal to the non-protected classes in this country is very different from the appeal that was made to the non-protected ses of England under the oppression of the Corn laws. The British tariff was maintained for the benefit of the land-owners and enant-farmers, and its effect was to make food dear to the masses. This was the basis of the war against otection in England, which men like OBDEN and BRIGHT carried on so successfully. In the beginning they had the support of the mass of consumers, the townspeople, the miners, and the mill operatives. and the movement thus acquired an impetus strong enough to sweep away all the tariff except the duties levied upon about half-adozen articles of luxury. No anti-tarifi movement in this country at the present time can start out with any such be The chief portion of the unprotected class in this country is made up of farmers; some of them are too ignorant, many of them too much absorbed in their work, most of them too indifferent, and all of them too prosper ous, to join in any earnest and det novement against the tariff. The laboring classes of the American cities and manufact uring towns know that food in this country is plenty enough and cheap enough, and the factories running than to risk a suspen ion of work that might result from outside

These are the conditions that will make it mpossible for the free-trade ambassadors from England to stir up any great popular feeling in the United States on the subject of protection, and it is only an overwhel ing popular demonstration that could prevail at this time against the present tariff. It was not the interests of foreign nations, but the necessities of the English people, which enabled the free-trade reformers of Great Britain to break down the barriers of protec tion, and in this country we shall probably be obliged to wait for the same result such a popular movement as only self-interest can set on foot. Good evidence of this may be found in the failure of the Woop tariff to secure a hearing from the last Congress. Revenue reform was conspicuous among the promises of the Democratic party, which has now been in control of the House since 1875: but the only formulated effort made to secure a partial abandonment of the protection the ory was actually hooted down in the House notwithstanding Wood's Tariff bill retained a higher average of duties than prevailed before the War.

The British manufacturing interests must

seek some other avenue of escape from their resent hardships, and they may find it in America. The laws of this country may continue to be practically prohibitory as to forern manufactures, but they contain no prohibition as to foreign manufacturers. The Sheffield manufacturers of cutlery have discovered this, and they have begun to locate heir establishment within the United States. Here they have an equal chance with all. Competition is free, and if they can manuacture cheaper than their rivals they are at iberty to undersell or to avail themselves of he larger profit. It is not necessary for the foreign workers to so much as declare their ntention of becoming citizens. They will be protected under the laws just as Americans are, and they will be free to return to England when that field shall again offer superior advantages. When England has a surplus of workmen and America a surplus of work to be done, the true policy is for the English workingmen to emigrate to this country. The emigration will be a relief to England, and at the same time a benefit to America. There has been a curious reversal of position between England and the United States during the last fifteen years. Before the War the United States seemed destine to do most of the carrying trade for the world, and England most of the manufactur ing; now England has the carrying trad and the United States have the manufactur ing prospects. If the American tariff shut out the American people from competing with England on the high seas, and England from competing with the United States in the home market, the English people must make the best of the situation, as the American people have done; they must come America to do their mapufacturing, where cheap coal, cheap iron, cheap cotton, and

of Egypt, is an amusing one to everybody except himself. He is literally a man without a country. He went to Berlin, and was

his company. He went to Vienna, and was rited to leave. He next sought a ome in Algiers, but the French could not allow him to stay. Recently, the Powers, taking compassion upon him, notified the Sultan that they would be very much pleased if he Sultan, who is up to his neck in the same kind of mud as the Khedive, peremptorily refused to give him shelter. There is some thing particularly cool and cheeky in this refusal of the Sultan to allow his unfortunate rassal, who has been guilty of no sin that his late master has not committed, a shelter in Constantinople. So the poordevil, like the Wandering Jew, must keep on in search of rest, though, unlike the Wandering Jew, he has considerable baggage in the shape of a harem. As a matter of absolute justice, England, who furnished him with the money to keep up his royal sprees and got him into his present scrape, ought to provide him with bed and board. But as England won't do anything of the kind, the next best thing he can do is to come to this country and settle down in Chicago. Having \$6,000,000 in ready cash, he will be heartily welcome, and he can find splendid investment for his money. In consideration of his pecuniary qualifications he can bring his harem along also. He might start them out as a "Pinafore "crew, open a laundry, or place them on exhibition in a museum. The Khedive and 'his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts' will receive a hearty welcome, and CARTER HARRISON will meet him at the gates and

make a speech to him. Illinois looms up big on wheat this year. He farmers have harvested and secured the largest erop of this grain ever cut in this State. The State Board of Agriculture have made up heir returns from all parts of the State, and find the crop has yielded a little over 42 million of bushels, averaging slightly under twenty bushels to the acre, and worth in the hands of the producers about 37% millions of dollars. The total land sown to wheat was 2,137,06 acres. We notice that the reckless, unscrupulous Indianapolis Sentinel parades a column of estimates by counties, making out a yield of lous. Indiana is a small State, of little more than half the area of Illinois, and has never been noted as an extraordinary wheat State although generally producing a fair crop of tha cereal. She has probably raised this year 28 to 30 millions of bushels of wheat, which is an immense yield, all things considered.

What is needed in Mississippi is a Govern with backbone. Gov. STONE is too conserva-tive. He conserves his own peace and dig nity by ignoring riots and political disturbs in the State. In common with other Southern Democrats he carries the State-Rights doctrine out in details, admitting not only State sor ereignty, but county sovereignty, township sovereignty, ward sovereignty, and individua sovereignty as well; and sovereignty, in the pinion of eminent Southern expounders of the Constitution, means "the right of everyody to do as he damn pleases."

Capadian fishermen have been engaged shingling the river" near St. Clair, in order to rive fish over within the borders of the "Lan of Lorne." The process of shingling, which may not be generally understood, is to ancho shingles near the bottom of the river by attach ing them to a weight with but a few feet of line The shingles thus buoved dart about in the current and scare the fish. As an experiment was tried by enterprising Yankees a few years ago with great success.

A correspondent signing himself "An Old Subscriber" asks in the Times yesterday whether Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, served one or two terms in the United States and that usually inaccurate journal informs him that SPRAGUE served only one term, having een elected in 1869. If the Times man think Spragne did not serve as Senator two termsfrom 1863 to 1875-and can prove ft, he can win a box of Havana cigars from THE TRIBUNE.

The Boston Post would better let the case of The above sentence begins an editorial article, not as the intelligent reader may suppose at first sight, in the Jim River Blizzard, but in the York Post,-the paper once owned by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,-the guardian of the purity of the President's English,-the author which condemns "aspire" and "reliable" and half a hundred other words as good.

These scandals now charged had been known in Washington for years Statement of Man If this is the truth, and Mr. CONKLING knew

hat these scandals were abroad in Washington, it was namenly and dishonorable for him ther to compromise the reputation of Mrs SPRAGUE. A man has the right to defy public opinion so far as he himself is concerned, but he has no right todefy it when there is a woman

"Our Autumn Holidays on French Rivers," the charming summer-book lately noticed in THE TRIBUNE, first appeared in London some years ago, and made a sensation then. The author was J. L. MOLLOY, the composer of 'Clochotte" and other tuneful ballads, and two of his companions were W. S. GILBERT, o "Pinafore" fame, and F. C. BURNAND, the 'Happy Thoughts" man. They must have made a jolly company.

The New Orleans papers are between two fires. They dare not report the false depth of water on the bar at the mouth of the Mi for fear of misleading ship-owners and Captains, and they are unwilling to report the real depth lest they may expose the hollowness of Capt. EADS' claims. So they discreetly say nothing

The Springfield Republican indulges in this awful heresy (for a New England paper): If Harvard really wants a close race, it might has well for her to pull the smaller colleges from

But Harvard doesn't want a close race when the other fellows have the best of the

The Atlanta Constitution insists that Dr. CRAW FORD W. Long, of Georgia, discovered "an esthesia." It will not admit that "ancesthet ics" would be a better word in that place. We fear the education of the Constitution has been sadly neglected. Its able editor was fighting the North when he should have been at school. Gep. GRANT will not receive in Japan news of

because there is no telegraph to Japan (the statements of editorial wiseacres to the contrary, notwithstanding); and, secondly, because his gaughter isn't dead.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN has bought a residen in Paris for \$60,000, and his annual income from his law practice in England is said to be over \$100,000. He left this country, after the down fall of the Confederacy, with \$10 in his pocket and had no other fortune.

Secretary SHERMAN is accused of having eye on the Jewish vote because of his appo ment of Judge Noan to an important rever position. As if a Jew couldn't deserve place, and receive it on account of his deserts!

The German Professor is thought to be the Dark Horse the Favorite Son of New York has seen fearing all along.

The Mississippi Plan is better after all than the Kentucky small-pox and yellow-fever ar-

It is not at all certain that Jury Davis is to be a candidate for the United States Senate in Mississippi. The people in Lake County, at the

and JEFF DAVIS was not so ed. SINGLETON was named as first ice, and BARKSDALE (JEFF DAVIS' fri

Prof. LOUNSBURY, of Yale College, contrib utes to the current number of Scribner's Maga-sine the first of two articles on "Spelling-Ro

Good people in Chicago propose to steal a march on the rogues by having Sunday on some other day, and not letting the Sabbath-breakers

In case there is a good Republican majority in the next Ohio Legislature, Gov. DENNISON will, it is whispered, be a candidate for the United

The reason why the German Professor ref hat the latter was fluent only in one language.

Senator Locan's touching and disinterested regard for the Irish Nation has delighted gods and men—and several newspaper editors. Ohio Republicans declare they will not be

much to ask this season. Two statements in one week are enough to rnin the fairest reputation.

happy with less than 20,000 majority. It isn't

#### PERSONALS.

Senator Zach Chandler has engaged room at Newport. "The Unwilling Bride" is reminded that

the divorce courts are open to her. The Rev. Mr. Murray's missing buckboard as perhaps gone to meet the Conkling boom

Mr. Conkling goes home when all the

other places are shut. Mr. Conkling needs domes

Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, is at present oo busy with law business to deliver

Miss Gabrielle Greeley, daughter of the ate Horace Greeley, is spending the summer at Narragansett Pler. Mr. Sprague claims to have been sober

If this is the case, it is clear that Mr. Sprague can ot stand sobriety.

Mr. Tilden is booming at such a high rate of speed that the other booms will have hard we

Francis Murphy feels that there is work nough for him to do so long as the present snak tories prevail.

An' Indian on the frontier is called "Short Bull." It is believed that he has been

Chelmsford says Cetywayo has quit fighting, but it is possible that Chelmsford dec give him anything to fight.

Mrs. Sprague is an Ohio man, and it is suspected that she has conducted the seaudal in the nterest of John Sherman. Another Sprague mill has failed. We re-

fer, of course, to the one between Conkling and the ex-Senator of Rhode Island. Edwin Forrest's fast time may perhaps be accounted for by the belief that Mr. Bonner stops his watch before he stops his horse.

The Tilden barrel is bigger than the Tammany juz, appears to be the verdict of the recent Democratic gathering at Niagara Falls. The suicide of a plumber is reported from Boston. It is doubtless one of the sad results of Prof. Tice's prediction of a mild winter.

The success of the watermelon and "'possum" crop in the South will, it is be-lieved, temporarily check the colored excess. A Georgia editor who would like to en ircle his big mouth around its nozzle says sadly, the Chandler demijohn is gurgling in Maine." Ex-Gov. Galusha A. Grow will return from

Maine in time to make a campaign speech at Som erset, in his own State, a week from next Tuesday, Mr. Sprague sneers derisavely at the stories to the effect that he is invane; yet he admits that

Two hundred thousand dollars is a big price to pay for Stewart's body. Were Mr. Stew

The Cincinnati Enquirer asks these copundrums: "Is Kate Chase chaste? If so, why was Conkling chased? And what was the matter with the missing Linck?" Securing the hostility of the New York

Herald is believed to have made quite a hole in Mr. Tilden's barrel. But the old gentieman doubt-The Atlanta Constitution sneers because

John Sherman's first suit of clothes was purchased with borrowed money. But surely the main ques-tion is, Did the clothes fit him? S. S. Cox writes from his summer resort to say that he is "far aloof from the dull ass's hoof." The gentleman to whom he refers intends

o run for Governor of Massachus Gail Hamilton is firmly of the opinion that he Congling scandal is better than several of the severest kind of sunstrokes, so far as singuished brother-in-law is concerned.

Edwin Booth has left Saratoga and cone to Middletown, R. I. Contrary to expectation his will not spend the remainder of his vacation his Newbost, having bought his property there for

speculation.

The Princess Louise will not, it is now said, visit England in October. It is understood that she has invited a number of English friends to spend the winter at Rideau Hall, and an exception-

If the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is not a better paster than his son H. F. Beecher is shep-herd, then will Satan dance in joy. H. F. Beecher left Kern County, Cal., three or four months ago left Kern County, Cal., three or four months ago to superintend the driving of 18,600 sheep, the property of Gen. Beale, of Salt Lake City. In crossing the Alida desert, over which the drovers and their herds traveled for eight days and nights, finding no water for the animals, 10,067 sheep perished. finding no water for the anima perished.

Gen. Jesse H. Drake, a venerable North arolinian, who died last week, has left his whole fortune, of comfortable size, to three of his former slaves, —Calvin Drake, Aaron Drake, and Judah Drake, —for their lives, with reversal to their chil-dren. He leaves all his estate, real and personal, to them, and says: "They have been my faithful slaves, and have remained with me since their freedom, nursing and caring for me in my old again and I desire them to share my gratitude."

Mr. Ira D. Sankey is now staying at Fair Mr. Jra D. Sankey is now staying at Fair Point, and occasionally delighting large andieness with his singing of hymns. Mr. Saskey relates that he once sang in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, the preacher having caught sight of him in the audience, sending for him to come up to the desk. Mr. Sankey sang one of his own songs, and then the whole congregation joined with him in singing "Hdid the Fort." When it was ended Spurgeon turned to Sankey, saying, "I know what this root can stand now." There were thousands in the building, and all sang.

building, and all sang.

The editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer has seen Mrs. Langtry, the professional English beauty, who lives sumptnously from the sale of her photographs, and pronounces her far inferior in personal appearance to many Cleveland ladies. He calls her a scant-haired, ill-dressed, rather sweetfaced woman, but without striking beauty of form or face. The opinion is not accepted as final at these headquarters. Col. Armstrong is a good judge of Democrats, but when it comes to a decision on the female face and form divine, no competent jury can be made up in Cleveland till the requirer.

Oliver Dalrymple, the wheat king, lives at Pargo, Dak. He may be seen anywhere and everywhere on his mammoth estates throughout the day. Afoot, on horseback, or in carriage, he is always on band to look after his own and his partners' interests, and every detail of the great business appears to him familiar. He is a tall, thin, pleasant-looking gentieman of about 45 years of and though he would not be picked out in managemblace as a great man are now year than a second or the property of the property of the great business.

SPORTING

Full Report of the ing Regatta Ont.

Eleven Great Oars the Four-Mile Sculls R

Riley Secures the Distin a Dead-Heat wit

The Champion Overcon

Time Exceeding The Weakness of the O More Demonstrated lands.

THE OA HANLAN'S PAU TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 18. the amateur double scul turn, six crews starting, w wood pair in fifteen minutes Next came the four oared with a turn, \$200 and a started,—the Torontos of 1 boros of Peterboro, and the ilton. At the second attemp together, the Torontos cat the Leanders second, both c eight, the Peterboros foll steady thirty-five. At the m boros had taken the secon coming up on the Leand tos still kept their les buoys two lengths ahe terboros, the latter thre of the Leanders. At the Torontos, rowing in a very s rather rough water on the washed by the referee's bo hold their advantage, the Pe lead, the Leanders six lengt last half-mile the Torontos with a rush, but were unab the Peterboros winning by anders third; time 18.01.

FOR THE PROP. eleven starters, as follows: onto; Elliott, of Toronto; Berry, of Toronto; Gaudan Hanlan, of Toronto; Pat Hosmer, of Boston; toga; Plaisted, of Saccar nedy, of Portland. At the Ed Hanlan took the lead, Ri mer, Gaudaur, and McKen At the half-mile Hanlan, were clear of the field, Panls two lengths. At the mile Kennedy held the same pos after the latter. Between the turn Hanlan stopped rowing an advantage of four lengthoats he made a very bad fully three lengths on him a the buoy as if on a pivot, Ke behind, Gaudaur fourth, rest scattered all over to the turn, 12:25. ately after turning, nea sculler who had not turned, on their oars while the boat

irew a length ahead. As a dear he closed the gap, and point had a lead of two len sticking close to Riley, with Hanian eased up somewh and Riley again got ahead, from the finish Hanian had s lead, when Riley made a closing up rapidly on the ing the line together,-tim on record, Kennedy third. I but Gaudaur claims that pos did not turn the stake be had the race by half a tonished at the judges' deci Hanlan and Riley row off an exciting and fast race is

A QUEBR C BARRIE, Opt., Aug. 18 .fired for the professional a drew quickly to the frost, the rest close up. Hanlan, of Riley, took it very easy, minute, Riley continually a Hanian reached the buo-lengths ahead of Riley, w nedy one length. The turn Hanlan turned Riley's bu wide turn to keep clear of diately after turning an right in the champion's con a length of each other. Har saw the stranger, and, be and pulling hard with his le by a foot and a half, his on known shell. Riley white known shell Riley, wh past the stranger, took the a length. Hanlan, as soon stranger, oulckly closed the the whole way home.

About 100 yards from the

tremendous spurt, coming thinking he had the race in thinking he had the race in spond, and both passed the and nose in 24:02, Kenned; seconds later.

The judges, being inershots in quick succession, for a dead heat. Hanlan is spectators think he won the is willing to row the reference.

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Although within two fee nearly fouled him, the tell who it was. Most of the opinion that the strang CHARLOTTE, N. Y. Aug.
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Sr. John, N. B., Aug. 18.
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Deveber and Elijah Ross, i
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BASE-BA

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 1 and most exciting crowd o-day, which was well car to-day, which was well ear The visitors worked hard, ting was the heaviest sect both sides doing their sharing. The fielding was sha errors being few, and but ing the score. McCormick wild. Strief made some go field. Gore also made a liner off Gilligan's bat in a threw Carey out in the six his attempt to take two bit. Warner saved a catching McCormick's will inning. Anson was sick, a place, and Frint's hands we lands went to bat first ands place, and Fint's hands-lands went to bat first, at the Chicagos, Peters ma son made a two-baser. S who threw Peters out Gore fouled out. In the sock made a hit and Kens the left and Kens the left-field fence for two left. For the visitors Fi or right field, but was shaffer's hit to Mcc hird inning three visitors, two of them lone scored. In the four

few days since, balloted for DAVIS was not so much as DAVIS Was named as first spale (JEFF DAVIS) friend

number of Scribner's Maga-ro articles on "Spelling Rosis a strong advocate. Chicago propose to steal a es by having Sunday on some letting the Sabbath-breakers

r, of Yale College, contrib

good Republican majority in slature, Gov. DENNISON will, a candidate for the United

the German Professor refused RY WATTERSON is said to be ent only in one language. touching and disinterested n Nation has delighted gods eral newspaper editors.

a declare they will not be an 20,000 majority. It isn't, in one week are enough to

HSONALS.

handler has engaged room

g Bride" is reminded that open to her.

durray's missing buckboard meet the Conkling boom. goes home when all the III, of Georgia, is at present

Greeley, daughter of the , is spending the summer at

ims to have been sober. ming at such a high rate

the frontier is called

is an Ohio man, and it is

one mill has failed. We re the one between Conkling and s fast time may perhaps be

belief that Mr. Bonner stops rel is bigger than the Tam-a to be the verdict of the recent ing at Niagara Falls.

a plumber is reported from se one of the sad results of of the watermelon and

in the South will; it is y check the colored excess. itor who would like to enth around its nozzle says sadly, mijohn is gurgling in Maine."
sha A. Grow will return from nake a campaign speech at Som-state, a week from next Tuesday. sneers derisavely at the stories he is invane; yet he admits that himself to the Greenback move-

thousand dollars is a big tewart's body. Were Mr. Stew-

ti Enquirer asks these conun-chase chaste? If so, why was And what was the matter with

hostility of the New York d to have made quite a hole in l. But the old gentleman doubt-orth it. Constitution sneers because

ney. But surely the main questes from his summer resort
"far aloof from the dull ass's
eman to whom he refers intends
or of Massachusetts.

is firmly of the opinion that dal is better than several of the sunstrokes, so far as her dis-

has left Saratoga and gone I. Contrary to expectation he remainder of his vacation at bought his property there for

in October. It is understood da number of English friends to t Riveau Hall, and an exception-

enry Ward Beecher is not a his son H. F. Beecher is shep-an dance in joy. H. F. Beecher Cal., three or four months ago is driving of 18,600 sheep, the Beale, of Salt Lake City. In desert, over which the drovers weled for eight days and nights, for the animals, 10,067 sheep

Drake, a venerable North ed last week, has left his whole table size, to three of his former ake. Aaron Drake, and Judah ives, with reversal to their chillil his estate, real and personal. "They have been my faithful remained with me since their and caring for me in my old age, to share my gratitude."

hey is now staying at Fair naily delighting large audiences of hymns. Mr. Sankey relates in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, ing caught sight of him in the for him to come up to the desk, me of his own songs, and then ation joined with him in singing When-it was ended Spurgeon saying, "I know what this rooi. There were thousands in the large.

ang.

I the Cleveland Plaindealer extry, the professional English imputnously from the sale of her pronounces her far inferior ince to many Cleveland ladies. He aired, ill-dressed, rather sweetwithout striking beauty of formulen is not accepted as final at a. Col. Armstrong is a good, but when it comes to a decisione and form divine, no compenade up in Cleveland till the refrom Chicago. — Cincinnati Enfrom Chicago. — Cincinnati Enfrom Chicago. — Cincinnati

ple, the wheat king, lives at any be seen anywhere and everymoth estates throughout the day. It is a constant to the seen anywhere and every the constant of the great business mailiar. He is a tall, thin, pleasiman of about 45 years of sge, would not be picked out in an set man, any one who visits the in the Red River Valley, and if the American wheat-fields at come away enthusiastic in praise, ability which may well be come manager of a great military.

Full Report of the Brilliant Rowing Regatta at Barrie, Ont.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Fleven Great Oarsmen Start in the Four-Mile Single Sculls Race,

Riley Secures the Distinction of Rowing a Dead-Heat with Hanlan.

The Champion Overconfident, and the Time Exceedingly Fast.

The Weakness of the Chicago Club Once More Demonstrated by the Clevelands.

> THE OAR. HANLAN'S FAUX PAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 18.—The first race was the amateur double sculls, two miles with a turn, six crews starting, won by the Collingwood pair in fifteen minutes.

Next came the four-oared amateurs, two miles with a turn, \$200 and a cup. Three crews started,—the Torontos of Toronto, the Peter-boros of Peterboro, and the Leanders of Hamilton. At the second attempt they got off well together, the Torontos catching the water first the Leanders second, both crews pulling thirtysteady thirty-five. At the mile-flag the Peter-boros had taken the second place, and were coming up on the Leanders. The Toron-tos still kept their lead, rounding the buoys two lengths ahead of the Pe-terboros, the latter three lengths ahead of the Leanders. At the mile-and-a-half the Torontos, rowing in a very small shell, got into rather rough water on the outside, and, being washed by the referee's boat, were unable to bold their advantage, the Peterboros taking the lead, the Leanders six lengths behind. On the last half-mile the Torontos came for the leaders with a rush, but were unable to overtake them, the Peterboros winning by four feet, the Le-anders third; time 18.01.

single sculls, four miles, with turn, there were eleven starters, as follows: Ed Hanlan, of Toronto; Elliott, of Toronto; McKen, of Toronto, Berry, of Toronto; Gaudaur, of Toronto; J. Hanlan, of Toronto; Patullo, of Toronto; Hosmer, of Boston; Riley, of Saratoga; Plaisted, of Saccarapha, Me.; Kennedy, of Portland. At the crack of a pistol Ed Hanlan took the lead, Riley, Kennedy, Hos-mer, Gaudaur, and McKen close behind him. At the half-mile Hanlan, Riley, and Kennedy two lengths. Ac the mile Hanlan, Riley, and Kennedy held the same positions, McKen close after the latter. Between this point and the turn Haulan stopped rowing five times, but had an advantage of four lengths. At the stakeboats he made a very bad turn, Riley gaining fully three lengths on him and whipping round the buoy as if on a pivot, Kennedy half a length behind, Gaudaur fourth, Hosmer fifth, the rest scattered all over the bay; time to the turn, 12:25. Hanlan, immedi-ately after turning, nearly ran down a sculler who had not turned, both having to lay on their oars while the boats drifted past each other. Meanwhile,

lrew a length ahead. As soon as Hanlan goo scar he closed the gap, and at the three-mile point had a lead of two lengths, Kennedy still sticking close to Riley, with Gaudaur fourth. Hanjan eased up somewhat on the last mile, and Riley again got ahead. One hundred yards from the finish Hanlan had secured two lengths' lead, when Riley made a determined sourt, closing up rapidly on the champion, both cross ing the line together,-time 27:03,-the fastest on record, Kennedy third. Elliott finished fourth, but Gaudaur claims that position, and says Elliott did not turn the stake-boat. Havlan thought be had the race by half a length, and was astonished at the judges' decision of a dead heat. Haplan and Riley row off on Wednesday, and

A QUEER CONTEST.
To the Western Associated Pres BARRIE, Ont., Aug. 18.—When the pistol was fired for the professional single-sculls, Haulan drew quickly to the frost, Riley coming next, the rest close up. Hanlan, three lengths ahead of Riley, took it very easy, rowing thirty to the minute, Riley continually spurting up to forty. Hanlan reached the buoys four and a half lengths ahead of Riley, who was leading Kennedy one length. The turn was made in 12:25. Hanlan turned Riley's buoy; and made a very wide turn to keep clear of the latter. Immediately after turning an unknown sculler got right in the champion's course, when less than a length of each other. Haulan, looking around, saw the stranger, and, backing with his right and pulling hard with his left, escaped collision known shell. Riley, while Hanlan was drifting past the stranger, took the lead three-fourths of a length. Hanlan, as soon as cleared from the stranger, quickly closed the gap, leading Riley the whole way home.

About 100 yards from the finish Riley made a tremendous spurt, coming up rapidly. Hanlan.

About 100 yards from the finish Riley made a tremendous spurt, coming up rapidly. Hanlan, thinking he had the race in hand, did not respond, and both passed the winning line nose and nose in 24:02, Kennedy third, only fourteen seconds later.

The judges, being inexperienced, fired two shots in quick succession, instead of only one for a dead heat. Hanlan and a majority of the spectators think he won by half a length, but he is willing to row the race over on Wednesday.

Although within two feet of the sculler who nearly touled him, the champion could not tell who it was. Most of the spectators are of the opinion that the stranger was there on pur-

INTERNATIONAL REGTATA.

INTERNATIONAL REGITATA.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A number of carsmen, including Courtney, are here for the international regarta of the 20th and 21st.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 18.—Wallace Ross left this morphing for Haifax, accompanied by Dr. Dwebse and Elijah Ross, his trainer. He says his saces with Hanian were square, honest races, and that he was never paid to lose. Ross says he was not paid to leave England, and only left became he could not get a match with Hanian. Ross is willing to meet Courtney after the race with Smith.

BASE-BALL. DEFRAT OF THE CHICAGOS AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 18.—One of the larges and most exciting crowds witnessed the game to-day, which was well earned by the home nine. The visitors worked hard, but in vain. The batboth sides doing their share of the leather-hunt-ing. The fielding was sharp on both sides, the errors being few, and but three of them affecting the score. McCormick's pitching was very wild. Strief made some good catches in centre-field. Gore also made a fine catch of a high liner off Gilligan's bat in the ninth inning, and threw Carey out in the sixth inning at third on his attempt to take two bases on Warner's hit. Warner saved a run or two by catching McCormick's wild throw in the first inning. Anson was sick, and Remsen took his , and Flint's hands were sore. The Clevelands went to bat first, and were blanked. For the Chicagos, Peters made a hit, and William-son made a two-baser. Shaffer struck to Carey, who threw Peters out at the home plate, and Gore fouled out. In the aecond inning, Glass-tock made a hit and Kennedy batted a ball over the left-field fence for two bases, but both were the left-field fence for two bases, out both were to right field, but was caught napping on Shaffer's hit to McCormick. In the third inning three visitors reached a basis, two of them on balls, but none scored. In the fourth inning Cleveland commenced hitting, and in two innings made as hits, including three two-basers, earning six out of nine runs. Gore made the first run for the Chicagos in the sixth on his two-baser, Flint's single, and Quest's fly out. The only other run was made in the seventh inning on Peters' hit, Carey's wild throw, and Williamson's two-baser over the fence. Flintled off with a two-baser in the eighth inning, but did not get further than third. The home nine made two more in the eighth on McCormick's hit, after Remsen had made an excusable muff of his foul fly, a passed ball, Eden's drive over first base for two bases, and Warner's fourth consecutive hit. Several of the Cincinnatis witnessed the game.

Cleveland, Phillips, 1 b. Eden, r. f. Carey, s. s.	A	R	B	T	P	A
Phillips, 1 b		0	0	0	10	0
Eden, r. f	5	2	2	3	ĩ	0
Curey, a. s	8	1	1	1	1	5
		1 2	4	5	2	2
Ginsscock, 2 h	5		2	2	4	3
		2	1 22	3	5	
Gilligan, L. f		1	1	1	0	0
		2				0
McCormick, p		1	3	5	0	5
Total	48	11	16	21	27	15
Chicago.	100	1 -		85		
Dalrymple, l. f		U	1	1	õ	5
Peters, s. s. Williamson, 3 b,	5	0	2	1 2 4	1	9
Shaffer, r.f	5		0	0	3	0
Gore, c.f.	4	1	ĭ	ŏ	1	1
Gore, c.f Flint, c		Ô	3	25	1	2
Quest. 2b	4	o	0	0	î	2
Larkin, D	2	0	0	0	0	2
Remsen, 1 b	4	0	0	0	15	0
	-	-	-		=	-
Total	36	2	9	14	27	19

Strikes called-Off McCormick, 20; off Larkin, Passed balls—Flint, 1.
 Wild pitches—McCormick, 1.
 Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 12.
 Time—Two hours and five minutes.
 Umpire—Pratt.

GAMES TO COME. The Chicagos and Buffalos play to-day, to-morrow, and Thursday on the White-Stocking grounds, in this city, and the Clevelands on Saturday next.

THE TURF. POSTPONED. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The rain caused postponement of the races.

AMUSEMENTS.

"WOLFERT'S ROOST." Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The audience which gathered in Wallack's Theatre this evening to witness the first production of George Fawcett Rowe's new play, with John T. Raymond as the star, was one of the largest I remember to have seen in New York at any time. This was especially complimentary to Mr. Rowe, or Mr. Raymond, or both, because the evening was not one that would be alluring to modest-minded folks. It has rained in tremendous torrents all day long, and the fury of the storm was by no means abated when 8 well as being plucky, and it would have made a "go" out of "Wolfert's Roost" if had been any "go" in plece. Many prominent people were in front. Sothern, E. A. Buck, and some newspaper men occupied one of the boxes; Boucleault, John Clayton, and Mrs. Clayton were in another; while a third was given up to Larry Jerome and his plethoric cohorts. In the more democratic portion of the auditorium were Billy Florence and wife, Ida Greeley and her husband, Joe Howard, Frank Lawlor, Let Grover, Harry French, Verona Jarbeau Laura Don, and Heaven and the doorkeeper only knew how many more regular first-night friends. But they were in a respectable frame of thind to-night, not having gotten their hands in as killing plays as yet this season. As I remarked before, they would have made a "Wolfert's Roost" an unqualified success if they could. They applauded each scene, and warmly received each player who came upon the stage. But their good feeling was not altogether a success, because a times the play dragged with a hopelessnes which did not wholly belong to the opening night. The first two acts were the most inter esting of the whole play, and until after they had passed there seemed to be every proba later the interest began to flag, the characters to lose the sharply-drawn outline which marked them earlier in the play, and the incidents to assume a prosaic and hackneved tone. Upon too slight a foundation Mr. Row

the species which might be done away with The story of the play is a simple one, and is briefly told as follows: "Wolfert's Roost" is a ghostly production of the "Rip Van Winkle" type. The scene is laid in Sleepy Hollow, and the piece is per meated with the wierdness which Washington Irving's touch left in the legend from which Mr. Rowe took his drama. But, aside from this element, there is very little more than the merest suggestion of Irving's story. The plot of "Wolfert's Roost" is romantic, and is mainly original, although the borrowed graveyard in terest is ever present, from beginning to end. The opening scene is laid on Van Tassel's farm, just on the border of which is situated the halfdemolished shanty from which the play derives its name. Ba'tus Van Tassel is the proprieto of other items of interest, among which is a haunted well near the shanty. This, presumably, is the only modern instance of a mixture of spirits and water by wholly natural methods, although I believe there is a Scriptural allusion to something of the kind which once happened

has woven far too clumsy a fabric. It is atro-

clously vulgar at times, too. There are one or

two pointed references to the propagation of

The spirits merely "stirred" old Poole's

don't like. So she treats him in rather a high-priced fashion, and he, being poor but proud, as well as goody-good, don't quite "tumble to her racket." His name is Dolph Haverstraw, and he lives with his mother and sister in the shanty called Wolfert's Roost. They won't sell the house, although Van Tasse wants to buy, and they are pressed for funds. Dorph finds Bones making love to his girl, and promptly makes a kick about it. While the ow is going on, Ichabod Crane, the schoolmas ter, enters, and acts as a sort of peacemaker between them. About the same time Dolph in summoned to his ship, and the quarrel is thus temporarily ended. There is little else of interest in the first act, excepting the episode upon which the curtain finally falls. Ichabod is balfasleep near the baunted well, when the ghost asieep near the haunted well, when the ghost of Wolfert—a remarkably substantial-looking wraith, by the way—appears and begins to go through some long rigmarole about a lot of gold which he buried years ago when the British invaded Manhattan. This wealth he enjoins Ichabod to unearth, but the schoolmaster treats the injunction as though he imagined his ghostship was giving him "candy." At last, however, Ichabod arouses sufficient interest to ask where the "swag" is "planted"; whereupon Wolfert, who, for a ghost, has become singu-Wolfert, who, for a ghost, has become singularly exasperated over Ichabod's tranquillity, recommends the pedagogue to the devil, and disappears. Upon this thrilling situation the

years, in the vicinity of Ichabod's schoolhouse.

Dolph has not been heard from since he joined his ship, and his mother and sister are in need. But they still continue to refuse all cash offers from Van Tassei for their home,—the only property they still possess. In the meantime Brom Bones has grown tired of waiting for Kairina's heart to warm toward him, and is thinking of adopting serious measures to bring the obdurate girl around. And, believing that Dolph's mother and sister exercise an influence upon Katrina, he determines to drive them away by destroying their house. So he covertly proposes to Van Tassel that the old farmer shall set fire to the Roost, and thus sweep the eye-sore from existence. But the old man won't have it, and Brom, unable to keep outof deviltry altogether, turns his thoughts to other schemes. He knows that Katrina is Ichabod's pupil in music, and he bribes that individual to pump the girl as to why she refuses to marry him. He gives *Ichabod* a gold-piece for his services, and the schoolmaster promptly turns the money over to the aid of Dolph's mother and sister. Ichabod is a gorrmand in his way, and his devotion of this sum to the needs of others, when it might have purchased savory morsels for his own deprived paiate, is especially generous. Katring is no slouch of a girl, so far as smartness goes, and she promptly sees through Brom's little game. By way of putting him off the scent she feigns a great and overmastering passion for Ichabod, which drives that worthy pedant almost wild with joy. The second act comes to an end with a really dramatic situaion, which grows out of the announcement that Katrina's sailor-lover, Do'ph, has been killed in a naval encounter off Valparaiso. At the beginning of the third act the festivi-ties of All Hallow E'en are in progress. All the characters are assembled taking part in the

joilities, and among the crowd is a strange

sailor, who brings news of Dolph's safety. The sailor is really Dolph himself in disguise, who, later in the act, makes himself known to Katrina, and is overheard by Brom, who shoots at him. But Dolph escapes unburt, much to Brom's sorrow and a correspond-ing amount of joy on his own part. I am auticipating, however. One of the All Hallow E'en ceremonies consists of the selec-tion of one of the party assembled, who is detion of one of the party assembled, who is deputed to co and fetch a chunk of stone from the tomb of the Headless Heasian,—a cheerful and ghostly ancestor of Doiph's, who is supposed to select this night each year for a ride abroad. On the particular All Hallow Fee in question, the choice of the company falls upon Jehabod, who, in addition to this circumstance, has been entrapped by Katrisa into a declaration of love for Doiph's sister Emma. The girl has long been secretly in love with the schoolmaster, and that is what prompts Katrina to thus arrange matters. Just after this event, Jehabod is thrust out of the house to go upon his serrand in search of the chip of marble from the grave of Mr. Headless Heasian. Dolph, seeing Jehabod start upon his Journey, determines to play a trick on him. So, procuring a big pumpkin to serve for a decapitated cranium, he proceeds quictly to the haunted well, where he lies in wait for the schoolmaster. I presume this is intended by Dolph's as a sort of insituation that the Heasian was a pumpkin-head to go riding about of nights in the fashion popularly ascribed to min. Any how, he waits for Ichabod in that guise, and when the schoolmaster appears on his way to the grave he is almost frightened out of his wits by the impromptu ghost. Dolph, taking advantage of Jehabod's scare, chases him about the stage, and finally throws the pumpkin at him. That knocks Jehabod into the haunted well, and at the same moment fire breaks out in the house occupied by Dolph's relatives at the back of the stage. Brom has at last succeeded in hiring a negro to perform this sact of aron, and in order to divert suspicion from himself he is one of the first to appear on the scene, and is apparently one of the most urgent of the lot in endeavoring to quell the haunted well, to throw upon the burning rafters. Jehabod is hauled un from the scene, and is apparently one of the most organization of the obscurity in which he has been strouded. Min. Challes Stalley Stalley and the scene of the most organization puted to go and fetch a chunk of stone from the tomb of the Headless Hessian, -a cheerful and

strapping daughter of the village Coroner. She is a most terrific virago, and the task of aveng-ing upon Brom the wrong he has heaped on others is thus wisely intrusted to her. Icha bod's fall down the well has revealed to him the whereabouts of the treasure which in the first act Wolfert's ghost has bade him find. So his accidental tumble was literally the most profita-ble "drop" of his whole life. Kalrina then accelental tumble was literally the most profitable "drop" of his whole life. Katrina then gives her hand to Dolph, and Ichabod at the same 'time becomes the husband of Emma. Upon this happy condition of events the curtain fails, and "Wolfert's Roost" comes to an end. The incidents which have not been detailed above are for the most part of an extraneous and filmsy character. More than one of them is ruthlessly dragged in by the ears and fired at the audience, very much as one might stand upon the stage and pitch a shovelful of sand out into the parquette. Some of them fell with doleful sobriety this evening, and others went with uproarious effect. "Wolfert's Roost," I think, was neither a very great success nor a remarkably dire failure. It was one of those betwitt and between affairs which neither offend nor satisfy. There is no vital interest, no climax, no completeness, nor any detail. The characters, which start in clearly-drawn and sharply-marked, flatten into the ly-drawn and sharply-marked, flatten into the

ly-drawn and sharply-marked, flatten into the most commonplace of beings before the piece is half finished. The motive ceases long before the play is over, and, after that, wearied attention palls at the padding. It is just possible that, with the utmost freedom in the use of the pruning knife, "Wolfert's Roost" may be made to succeed later, but the hand that wields the blade must make broad sweeps, and must not hesistate to slash everywhere. Mr. Raymond relies principally upon this piece to pull him through the season, and it is to be hoped that when he gets into run-

The spirits merely "stirred" old Poole's waters, however. With Van Tassel things are more serious, and, whenever Mr. Paymond's company become anxious about salaries, all they've got to do is to keep their eyes on that well. So long as John plays "Wolfert's Roost," the ghost is sure to walk every night. There is that advantage about having a biece with a haunted spot in it, snyhow.

The piece opens with a scene between Brom Bones and Katrina Van Tassel. Brom is played by Frank Hardenbergh, and Katrina by Miss Kate Forsythe, who is loaned for the occasion by Mr. John McCullough. Bones is a double-barreled fraud, and is in love with Katrina, who, however, has set her cap in another direction. She is really infatuated with the goody-good young man of the play, but is just now offended with him because he has paid attention to her in an off-hand sort of way she don't like. So she treats him in rather a high-priced fashion, and he, being poor but proud, and impossible one. to be companions almost out of sight. Her part was a silly and impossible one, to be sure, but she made the most she could out of Rowe's poor material. The scenery was remarkably handsome, and more time was occupied in setting it than in the action of the play itself. "Wolfert's Roost" is no for a run of four weeks.

s up for a run of four weeks. ITHURIEL. An unusually large and an unusually reive audience gathered at McVicker's last night to witness the presentation in this city of a five-act "comedy-drama" entitled "Our Next President; or The Dark Horse," in which Mr. John Dillon played a new part. The drama is founded upon a poem by the late Philip Stiner,—"Robert of Woodleigh,"—and it was irst produced at Wallack's some two years ago. Since then the comedy character—Silas Pellibone—has either been elaborated or inserted for the sole benefit of Mr. Dillon. To begin, the title is not well chosen. It is selected with a view to eatch the crowd. It has little relation a view to catch the crowd. It has little relation to the play. In the drama the incidents of the poem are closely followed. Two brothers, Alfred and Julian Harwood, quarrel over a girl, Millie Elissorth. Alfred pitches Julian over a cliff, and, laboring under the impression that he has murdered him, flies from the scene. Six years later, during the Packelling. giving utterance to his tedious fancies. The character, to our thinking, would be much more effective if we saw less of him. In the second act, which occurs on the Harwood estate, we find all lamenting the absent Aifred, Mulis among the rest, who has ever loved him. A band of Aifred's rangers come upon the seene and carry, off the heroine, who is next found in the camp of the wanderer. He has grown gray, and takes every opportunity to tell his audience and every one around him that he has a load of perilous stuff weighing heavily upon his heart. Silas Petibone then turns up, who, while hunting for Millie, falls into the hands of the rangers, is brought into camp, and as a spy is sentenced by Aifred to be hanged. Before the rope is adjusted, however, a mutual recognition occurs between the ranger chief and Silas, and they fall upon one another's neck as the curtain descends upon the third act. We next find the old man Harseood, who is now an officer in the Federal army, in the camp of his son, and his son with the aid of his flask in reviving the drooping faculties of the old man. How he came there is not very clearly shown, and why Aifred didn't learn from Silas that Julian was still living is equally obscure. The last act opens upon a very pretty winter scene. It is the old homestead, and the time is Christmas. Aifred returns, is met by Milie, recognition occurs, Julian is brought forth, and, at the sound of his brother's voice, miraculously recovers his reason.

Aithough the story is a sombre one, there is in it material for a good play, doubtless, but the material has not been well employed. The play is forced or trivial in situation, and often silly in language. Parts of the dialogue are of the vapid and nauseating strain that used to sicken good taste in such plays as "Risks," "Peril," and the like. The part of the dialogue are of the vapid and nauseating strain that used to sicken good taste in such plays as "Risks," "Peril," and the like. The part of the larger audience of last night. The part of Sulas P

denous, seemed to be perfectly intelligible to the large audience of last night. The part of Sulas Pettibone, which appears to be a species of agricultural Romeo Jaffer Jenkins with a dash of Montague Tigg, meanders rather disconnectedly through nearly every scene of the five acts. It is an elaborate type familiar in old Euglish farces. It is not a character, but a caricature, funny in its way for those who believe that buffoonery is the essence of low comedy. There is neither truth nor probability in it, nor has it consistency with the surroundings; but Mr. Dillon evidently cares little for either of these essentials, at least in his personation. So long as he secures laughter,—and he does secure it,—he is willing to do so by worthy or unworthy means, even to charge his acting to the muzzle with absurdity. His personality, his own quick and numerous freaks of manner and peculiarities of utterance, his gars and his tricks give him his laughter, but at the same tricks give him his laughter, but at the same time he forfeits his claim to be gravely judged

HAVERLY'S MORTGAGES.

A New York paper makes this ridiculous statement: "J. H. Haverly, Chlcago, partner in the Mapleson Opera Company, has given a

chattel mortgage on his theatre for \$18,000."

DRAMATIC NOTES.

"A Tale of Enchantment" was the title of the attraction at Hamlin's last night.

A large audience attended Haverly's last night, the beginning of the fourth week of "The Banker's Daughter."

"A Quarter to Eleven," a new comedy, is in rehearsal at McVicker's. John Dilion will play the leading part. Next Monday is the night fixed for its first production.

Manager Mitchell, of the Olympic, says he is going to have an awfully-awful Piccadilly-Pall Mali aristocratic vaudeville (not variety) house. Every usher will be in swallow-tails and white kic gloves, and he says he has imported several genuine German noblemen to show the people to their seats, every one of whom will be armed with a bottle of cologne in order to keep a proper atmosphere around him.

Withelm is considering the advisability of settling permanently in America, and talks of

buying a villa in the northern part of the State

The only new character in which Mme. Ger ster-Gardini appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre was Linda di Chamouniz. She gained a brilliant

Mile. Ilma di Murska is expected in London. Her proposed piece de resistance is "Grand-father's Clock" in four languages, to-wit: En-glish, Italian, French, and Hungarian.

Mile. Litta, before joining the Strakosch Company, this season, will sing at the following places, in this State: Danville, Aug. 27; Decatur, Aug. 28; Springfield, Aug. 29; Jacksonwille, Aug. 30; Quincy, Sept. 1; and Feoria, Sept. 5.

Sept. 5.

The prospectus of the Chicago Musical College for the coming season is just out. It announces Dr. F. Ziegfeld, President; Adolph Rosenbecker, Director; and J. J. Hattstaedt, Treasurer. The department of the piano will remain in charge of Dr. Ziegfeld, and that of the organ with Mr. Charles H. Wood. Mrs. Kempton will have charge of the vocal department. The College now enters upon its thirteenth scholastic year, with every prospect of success before it.

success before it.

The Aimee season of opera will commence at Hooley's Theatre (not Haverly's, as was inadvertently stated in our issue of Sunday) to-morrow evening, with the performance of "Girofle-Girofla." The theatre has been handsomely decorated and is renovated throughout, so that it will present a tasty and elegant appearance on the opening night. The sale of seats, which is now progressing at the box-office, indicates that the farewell appearances of this favorite actress will be largely attended.

The London Figuro says: "Mr. Max Strakosch is now in Milao, whence my correspondent writes he has concluded engagements for his American season with Mme. Singer, Mile. Lablanche (Miss Blanche Davenport), Miss Litta, Mile. Valleris, and Miss Lancaster (soprano), Mile. Belocca (contraito), Signor Storti and Mr. Gottschalk (baritones), MM. Castelmary and Strini (bassoe), and Herr Carl Formes (buffo). Either Mr. Max Strakosch or my correspondent seems to have forgotten all about the tenors."

of New York.

triumph in every way.

Sig. Majeroni will resume the road on the 1st

he may put in it is ridiculous.

trolled 70,000, though I NEVER BOUGHT A SHARE MYSELP.

when Eric was apparently wanting money very badly, and I refused to assist further until my re-sponsibilities for the purchase of the shares were covered. Mr. Gray, one of the Erie Directors was sent to London with instructions from Jewett, and complete powers of attorney, authorizing him to take over the shares as the property of the Erie Railway Company, paying

for money from New York during Gray's stay here, which prevented him from paying for the shares, although I negotiated for the Company during that time the raising of nearly \$10,000,-000, almost the whole of which went to New York in cable credits. Fully confiding in the Ere administration, I re rained nothing for my own reimbursement, chattel mortgage on his theatre for \$18,000."
The absurdity of this paragraph is at once apparent to those who know anything at all of Haverly's transactions, and to those who are not acquainted with his business it can be explained in two words. Haverly has leased his house in this city from the Board of Education. He could not, therefore, get a mortgage upon the building. So far as scenery goes, no sane man would loan \$18,000 or half of \$18,000 upon it. Haverly could not give a chattel mortgage upon his New York house, because he merely rents it from Shook & Palmer. The Brooklyn Theatre, which has been leased by Haverly, is not yet finished, and a chattel mortgage upon anything he may put in it is ridiculous. trusting to the arrangements emphatically promised, and undertaken in letters from Watson and other members of the Erie Board. It was only on the return of Mr. Gray to New York, and after my refusal to continue these gratuitous services,

that hostility was evinced, beginning by throwing the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company into bankruptcy without notice to its proprietors, followed by the repudiation of the ease made six months before. Soon Erie had

IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER on the plea, among others, that the second con solidated bonds, which I had been placing with so much difficulty here, were illegal. Immediately on hearing of this movement I induced John Morris, of the firm of Ashurst, Morris & Co., solicitors, to visit New York and ascertain Co., solicitors, to visit New 10rk and ascerdand what was really needed to restore the Company's credit. I provided £10,000 for Mr. Morris, and agreed that Sir Edward Watkins should also go. This movement, which was thought in America to be hostile to Erie, was really not so. Messrs. Morris and Watkins were sent back to England without being allowed to complete their in-

Correspondent—"What course will you now take?" Mr. McHenry—"If it is a fact that Eric is not

M'HENRY.

The London Banker Relates His Experiences in Erie Management.

He Claims to Have Helped That Company to His Own Great Injury.

And that the Road Is Now Indebted to Him Nearly £500,000.

The Inside History of the Several Heavy Bond Negotiations;

Containing Many Dark Hints Which Will Require Explanation.

By Cable to See Fork Herald.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Mr. James McHenry was found at his residence in this city this afternoon, and a long conversation with him on the subject of his failure elicited the following subject of his failure elicited the following statements: "Regarding these liquidation proceedings," said he, "I want it distinctly understood in the beginning that I do not owe the Eric Company a dollar. On the contrary Eric is largely indebted to me, the accounts as made by J. A. C. Gray, its attorney, showing a balance of £100,000 due me. Even within the last few days I have had offers to

SETTLE THE MATTER AT ONCE if I would allow Erie to control the Atlantic & Great Western and the Cieveland, Columbus Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railways. I have a letter from Mr. Gray, stating that he protested against opening up my accounts, already adjusted by me (Mr. Gray), as the agent of Erie, leaving nothing but the simble question, Did you make the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis purchases on account of Erie or Atlantic & Great Western Railways, or on your own? Your letters and telegrams have satisfied me that all you did was at the reque of Barlow and Watson, and for the sole benefit of

"Now," continued Mr. McHenry, "I purchased these shares at the request of Mr. Watson shortly after I placed him in the Presidency of the Eric Railway as the successor to Gen. John A. Dix. Mr. Watson wrote me that unless an extension of the Eric system westward was secured the Eric would remain

A MERE LOCAL LINE, comparatively worthless; but if I would provide the means to purchase a controling interest in the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Line it would make Erie for the first time able to compete with her great rivals on the north and south, and add \$20,000,000 to the value of the Erie and the Atlantic & Great Western Railways. In order to secure the shares, I made a contract at Watsou's suggestion with H D. Hurlbut, then President and now Vice-President of the Cieveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway. I remitted to Hurlbut, through Watson, \$250,000 in cash. Watson added a codicil to the agreement by which I was to pay Huribut a further \$750,000, to be secured to Watson's satisfaction.

WATSON ENJOINED SECRECY, to prevent any interference by the New York Central or the Pennsylvania Companies. Therefore, S. L. M. Barlow, the Eric counsel, was appointed to make purchases, and I raised in London and remitted to him \$60,000,000, when Watson in London induced me to secure further shares, of which at one time I thus con-

and have not to this day seen them. The result of these purchases was that in March, 1873, Erie secured the control of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Line at a tim

vestigation regarding the appropriation of the funds, with instructions to

vestigation regarding the appropriation of the funds, with instructions to BEGIN SUITS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who had assisted in sending them to America." Correspondent.—"What was the object of these suits?"

Mr. McHenry.—"To distract attention."

Correspondent.—"How do you think the money sent to America was spent?"

Mr. McHenry.—"I cannot tell, but can guess. I have a strong opinion that much of it has gone to construct the Texas Pacific Line. Eric certainly derived no benefit from it. I was taiking with Jay Gould the other day. He put the matter very concisely by saying that when he left the road the bonded debt was \$28,000,000; now it was about \$70,000,000, while nothing had been added to the mileage equipment or business. The third rall, he understood, had been provided by assessing the shares."

Correspondent.—"What about the suit and its results?"

McHenry.—"After nearly four years' skirmishing by commissions and interrogatories, the Master of the Rolls took only a few hours to decide that I had no right to make any payments for Eric without the formal authority of the Board. Now, Watson was in London for seven months, I saw him daily, and, of course, his instructions were chiefly verbal regarding payments and REMITTANCES ON THE ERIE ACCOUNT.

The Master of the Rolls refused to allow me the commission which Watson promised, sold-

REMITTANCES ON THE ERIE ACCOUNT.

The Master of the Rolls refused to allow me the commission which Watson promised, bolding that I was acting as a friend of Erie, and therefore not entitled in the absence of evidence regarding American law."

Correspondent—"What is the opinion of your American riends on the case?"

McHenry—"I have received from J. Choate, Vanderpool, and Judge Ashbel Green expressions of sympathy and promises of active support. They have pointed out the New York laws under which the purchases are clearly within the power of Erie. It cannot be law or justice that I, acting at the request of the President of a railway which derived the full benefit of my responsibilities, should be made liable. The Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company, although never consulted regarding purchases unknown to its Board, for months afterward issued bonds to pay the greater portion of these shares with the guarantee and seal of Erie affixed to some of these bonds, but this engagement, like all others, Erie, with

Wasson, Barlow, and Huribut are liable as individuals, and their responsibility I will rigidly enforce. Judge Burke, of Cleveland, writes me that great frands were practiced on my friends in the purchase of Cleveland & Columbus shares, and if proceedings are taken he doubts not we will be able to recover millions of dollars. So far from litigation being ended it appears to me that is only now beginning. I shall issue shortly to proprietors the Atlantic circular, of which I hand you an advance proof, which will serve as a faithful answer to your last question. The following extracts convey the general scope and intent of the forthcoming circular. I have appealed arainst the decision of the Master of the Rolls, in order to supply evidence regarding the laws and customs of the American railroad corporations, the absence of which warranted the judgment of the court. I shall thus

STOP ERIE IN ITS COURSE OF REPUDIATION and perhaps bring to light the facts connected with the appropriation of the proceeds of several issues of bonds in London, amounting to nearly £5,000,000. No one seriously supposes I owe Eric anything, or that it can successfully evade its engagements, or, by pleading the absence of the seal or signatures,

ESCAPE THE RESPONSIBILITY of the lease and guarantees which the Atlantic & Great Western holds, with the seals and signatures formally affixed. I shall continue my efforts to extinguish Erie's control over the Atlantic & Great Western and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Companies. I have offered to repay their advances on Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis shares at the sum named in the judgment, namely, £170,000, against the delivery of which the Erie counsel refused."

SILVER.

New Regulations Under Which Silver Coins Will Be Issued.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—Treasure

Giffilian is preparing a circular letter prescribing regulations under which United States notes, standard silver dollars, and fractional silver coins will be issued. The regulations for the issue and redemption of United States and Na-tional Bank notes do not differ from the regulations now in force. Following are the new regulations for the issue of standard silver dol-

lars:
Standard silver dollars are furnished at the expense of the Mint in sums of \$500 or any multiple thereof:

Standard silver dollars are furnished at the expense of the Mint in sums of \$500 or any multiple thereof:

I. Upon the receipt at this office from any person of an original (duplicate will not do) certificate, issued by any Assistant Treasurer or National bank depository, that a deposit of curreacy has been made to the credit of the Treasurer in general account. Deposits with the Assistant-Treasurer in New York may be made by checks payable to his order, forwarded directly to him, with instructions to deposit the amounts on account of standard silver dollars, and to forward the certificates therefor to the Treasurer.

II. Upon the receipt at this office of United States notes, fractional currency, fractional silver coins, or National bank-notes.

III. Upon the receipt and collection of a check on New York, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States.

Following are the new regulations for the issue of fractional silver coins:

I. The Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States will exchange fractional silver coins in sums of \$20, or any multiple thereof, for lawful money of the United States, on demand of any holder thereof.

III. The Treasurer will forward fractional silver coins at the expense of the Government, in return for remittances of fractional currency in sums of \$500 or more.

III. The Treasurer will forward fractional silver coins in any sums, at the expense of the consignee, upon compliance with the regniations prescribed acove for the issue of standard silver dollars.

Persons consigning currency to be exchanged for standard silver dollars or fractional coins

Persons consigning currency to be exchanged for standard silver dollars or fractional coins will notice that the original certificate of deposit must be forwarded to the United States Treasurer at Washington. Fractional silver coins will be redeemed under the following

coins will be redeemed under the following regulations:

1. The holder of any of the silver coins of the United States of smaller denominations than \$1 may, on presentation of the same in sums of \$20 or any multiple thereof, at the office of the Treasurer. or any Assistant Pressurer of the United States, receive therefor lawful money of the United States.

II. The coins for exchange should be put up by denominations, and each package marked with the amount it countains.

III. No coins mutilated so as to be undit for circulation will be received.

IV. When the coins are forwarded to the Treasury by express, they should be addressed to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C. Assistant Treasurers not having facilities for handling large amounts or for making returns by check or express are authorized to receive the coins for exchange only when presented at their counters.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Printers Transformed into Capitalists at a Lightning struck in the too story of the Record building yesterday, and what were pre-viously two types, whose crowning idea was to viously two typos, whose crowning idea was to secure a "fat take" and roll along easily in the world, were transformed into capitalists, who reckon their pile by the thousands. This was the "fattest take" they had ever gotten hold of, and, like all things of the sort, came by chance, and was dropped out of the wheel of fortune as it revolved in the drawings of the Louisiana Lottery Company, in New Orleans, on

Tuesday.

To-day Thomas F. Lambert and James E. Gaither, two of the compositors engaged on the Record, are richer by \$7,500 than they were a week ago. Last Saturday Gaither induced Lambert to go into partnership with him, and each contributed \$1. The money was sent to M. A. Dauphin, No. 319 Broadway, New York City. for the latest and the street week out for the types went out for two half-tickets. Then the types went out for a walk in the park, and to exercise the great privilege accorded sli well-behaved citizens of standing afar and gazing with admiring eyes on the beautiful forms of the imported lambs.

During their pedestrian tour they built air-castles, in a joking manner, and laid out their plans of how the money which they would win in the drawing would be invested. They picked in the drawing would be invested. They picked out a spot of ground which it was intended should be purchased, and transform it into a base-ball ground and a place for athletic sports in the summer, and a skating rink in the winter. When the couple reached dirard avenue, near the connecting bridge, along came a train. "There goes the train to New York," shouted Lambert, "let's go over and wait for our money."

All these preliminary jokes were like the boy coming through the woods in the dark who whistled to keep his courage up. The typos were throwing off innumerable puns, so as to get the worth of their \$2 in fun.

On Monday the tickets were received, one numbered 41.003 and the other 21,046. These the purchasers put in their pockets and determined to await the issue. They did not lose any sleep while waiting for the result of the drawing, for printers as a usual thing are not very expectant men.

Yesterday afternoon Lambert was at work distributing type into his case, preparing to help in getting out to-day's paper, when Gaither walked into the composing-room with a copy of the New York Hersid in his hand. He was too full for utterance,—that is, he was overcome. No, not that kind of a full. He did not speak, but, placing the paper before Lambert's eyes, he pointed at the advertisement which an

nounced the number of the ticket that bad drawn the caristi prize of \$30,000—11,003.

For a minute Lambert could not realize what he saw. He squinted his eyes, and then moved over toward the light so as to be certain that he was alive. Then the two men shook hands, and agreed togo and get the ticket, but before doing so another compositor offered to bet Lambert \$3 to his three-days' "string" (worth about \$8) that he did not hold the right ticket. In a short time the ticket was produced, and then Lambert he did not hold the right ticket. In a short time the ticket was produced, and then Lambert added \$3 more to his \$7,500. He divided his latest gain with his partner, so in addition the two men obtained the price of their investment. Whether they have drawn anything by their other ticket will not be ascertained until the full liss of drawings is made known.

The air in the composing-room was too confined for such capitalists to breathe last evening, and they both walked the streets to compose their nerves. In the afternoon the ticket was sent to New Orleans by the Adams Express Company for collection. This the first time that Lambert has invested in lotteries. He is married, about 35 years of age, and has a round, genial face. It is his intention to give \$2,000 te his father, and the remainder of his money will be deposited in one of the city banks for the present.

present.

Gaither is a "snb" compositor, and came originally from Washington. He has been about this city for the nast five or six years. Gaither is unmarried, and when he receives his half of the \$15,000 he intends to start off on a country to year, the natural maif of the \$15,000 he intends to start off on a tramp around the country to view the natural beauties and enjoy himself in a rational way.

The number of persons yesterdsy who offered to let these two wealthy citizens into big schemes requiring a small amount of capital was great. Lambert has a list of persons who desire to borrow small sums, ranging from five cents to \$600. Those who desire can add their names to it. No charge.—Philadelphis Record, Aug. 14.

Hop Bitters cures by removing the cause of sickness and restoring vitality. CUTICURA.CUTICURA RESOLVEN

## (uticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE. Intallibly Cures.

CUTICURA, assisted by CUTICURA SOAP, is earnestly believed to be the only positive Specific Remedy for the cure of Salt Rheum or Eczena, Ringworm, Tester, Pushes, Chin Whelk, Psortasis, Pemphigas, Impetigo, Lenrosy, Lieben, Prurigo, Itch, Ground Itch, Barber's Itch, Jackson's Itch, Rough and Cracked Skins, and all Vesicular and Scaly Eruptions and Irritations of the Skin; Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair, Prematura Beldness, and all scaly Eruptions, Itchings, and Irritations of the Scalp: Scrofulons Ulcera, Sorea, and Discharging Wounds; Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burms, Irching Piles, Pain and Inflammation; Rheumatism, and affections of the Muscles and Joints; Sore Throat, Diphtheris, Croup, and Hoarseness. In all cases of Blood and Skin Humora, the Curicura Resouvers should be taken internally until some time after a cure is effected.

SKIN DISEASES.

Messrs. Where & Potter.—Gentlemen: For the benefit of the world I wish to make this statment: I have been afflicted with a skin disease for about five years, and have tried almost everything that I could hear of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your Coticurs Remedies advertised, and concluded to try them.

I certify that I only used them about six weeks until I was culrely well, but before I commenced using them my face, breast, and back were almost a solid each, and I often scratched the blood from my body. I am now entirely well, and thick your Cutteurs Remedies are the best for skin diseases that ever was brought before the public. Very gratefully yours. Cado, Ind. Ter., Feb. 21, 1879.

SALT RHEUM.

Helpless for Eight Years—Unable to Walk— Got About on Hands and Knees— A Wonderful Curs.

Mesars. Were & Poyten—Gentiemen: I have had a most wonderful cure of Sait Rheum. For seventeen years I suffered with Sait Rheum; I had it on my head, face, neck, arms, and legs. I was not able to walk, only on my hands and knees, for one year. I have not been able to help myself for eight years. I tried hundreds of remedies: not one had the least effect. The doctors said my case was incurable. So my parents tried everything that came along. I saw your advertisement and concluded to try Caticura Remedies. The first box of Cuticura brought the Humor to the surface of my skin. It would drop off as it came out, until now I am entirely well. All I can say is, I thank you most heartily for my cure. Any person who thinks this letter a fraud, let them write or come and see the surface of my ship letter a fraud, let them write or come and see the surface of my skin. It would not for themselves. Yours truly.

No. 1315 Butterfield-st. No. 1315 Butterfield-st., Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1879.

CUTICURA SOAP.

Medicinal and Toilet Is prepared from Cuticura in a modified form, and is positively indispensable in the treatment of Skin and Scalp Diseases. We recommend it for the preservation of the Skins of infants, for gentiumer who shave and are trubbed with tender faces, for those who desire a clean and wholesome Skin and Scalp, and for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 350 Washington-st. Boston, and for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, 31. Krsotvery, 31 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS

These Plasters put new life into the Weak and VOLTAC FLECTED Sleepy Muscles, strengthes the Lame and Painful Back, draw inflammation from the Liver and Kidneys, stimulate the Stomach and Bowels, and, when placed over the pit of the Stomeh, cure Drepepsia. Indigestion, and Billous Cohe, prevent Agne, Malaria, and other Diseases. Get the genuine.

CURE BY ABSORPTION! The Great External Remedy!

For Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, Chilblain ons, Corns, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headach Sack, Bites of Insects, rollaves and cures Pois all skin diseases. Used in baths is a sure pre-f fevers and contagious diseases. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. SAMUE GERRY & CO.. Props. Office, 227 Broadway. Lazell, March & Gardiner, Wholesale Agents, New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Chicago, Aug. 13, 1879,

BROWN'S **BROWN'S** Purely-Vegetable & All-Healing. VERMIFUGE **BROWN'S** DENTIFRICE WOBLD-FARED Household Panacea 25 CENTS. Campnor, united with HAS NO EQUAL. doubtedly presen The Great Reliever of Pain. BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL We appeal to every family to give BROWN'S MOUSEHOLD PAWAGEA a trial. When once introduced, it will prove to be IMDIS-PENSABLE. No other preparation so quickly HEALS FRESH WOUNDS--CURES SEVEREST PAIN.

A teaspoonful of the Pansees in a turnbier of hot water, (sweetened, if preferred,) taken as bedtime, will quicken the blood, warm the system, and record, taken at bedtime, will quiston the blood, warm the system, and BREAK UP CHILLS 356 COLDS.

For Sickness at the Stomach, Neusea or Sea Sickness, Indigestion, and Colie, it will invariably give relief, and it is particularly recommended for SLEEFLESSNESS.

As a mild education, it will be found a good substitute for wine or apirits. It will core REFUTMATISM And NEUFRALIGHA.

Chills and Fever, Summer Complaints, Survey, Cramps, or any Distress in the Side, Back, Stomack, or Bowels, not excepting Cholera, warnated the fire from a burn towardistely, and remove all pains and corean warnated Double The STRENOTE OF AN OTHER FREPARATION, mall Bottles, 250.; large, 500. Sold by all Druggles.

Rebert Harris Appointed Commissioner of the Wabash and St. Louis Pool.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT TRAFFIC. The east bound freight traffic continues very sk, and will no doubt remain so until the Sth, when the new advance goes into effect. It is hardly probable that after that time east-cound business will be as booming as at present. Shippers are now trying to get off all they an at the present rates, but after that they will adoubt the low and wait for better opportunity. o doubt lie low and wait for better opportuni ies. Much of the freight now going by rail will be diverted again to the lake. The shippers erably worked up over the latest adare considerably worked up over the latest advance, and they declare firmly that they will not stand it. Yet is is hardly probable that this determination will avail them much, for railroad managers are not very apt to take such trifling things into consideration. Unless the shippers combine and act as a unit, the same as the railroads are now doing, and agree not to ship by rail at rates they consider exorbitant, the railroads will not only and agree not to ship by rail at rates they consider exorbitant, the railroads will not only continue in their present course, but will add another five cents per 100 pounds whenever circumstances warrant it. The total shipments by the various roads leading east during the past week were as follows: Michigan Central, 17.-560,752 pounds; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 15,769,083 pounds; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 14,631,819 pounds; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 7,003,330 pounds; Baltimore & Ohio, 6,678,601 pounds. This makes the percentages of the various roads for the week as follows: Michigan Central, 23.5; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 25.6; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 23.7; Pittsburg, Concinnati & St. Louis, 11.4; Baltimore & Ohio, 10.8.

10.8. The grain shipments during the week were as follows: Michigan Central, 13,336,072 pounds; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 12,260,694 pounds; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 8,323,800 pounds; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 2,215,920 pounds; Baltimore & Ohio, 5,677,396.

5,67,396.
The following amount of meat was carried forward: Michigan Central, 4,174,680 pounds; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 3,508,394 pounds: Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 5,698,519; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 4,787,400 pounds; Baltimore & Ohio, 1,011,205

COMMISSIONER HARRIS.

The appointment of Mr. Dana as Assista nmissioner of this pool has heretofore been ounced in THE TRIBUNE, but it was not announced in The Tribune, but it was not known up to the receipt of the above circular that Mr. Robert had accepted the position of Chief Commissioner. Of course Mr. Harris will continue in his position as General Manager at the Eric Railroad, as the duties of Commissioner of the pool do not take much of his time. Mr. Harris is most excellently fitted for the duties of Commissioner. He was General Manager and afterwards President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for many years, and to his ability is due in a great measure the splendid condition of this property. Mr. Harris appointment seems to indicate that the new pool means to hold the most friendly relations with the Eric Railroad.

CONSOLIDATION.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 18—Articles of consolidation of the Galena & Wisconsin Railroad Company of Wisconsin with the Galena & Wisconsin Railroad of Illinois were filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day. The consolidated roads are narrow-gauge, "commencing at a point in the City of Galena, and running the muzzle of the revolvers of a Democratic the muzzle of the revolvers of a Democratic the state line between 'llinois and Wisconsin, running thence northwardly in the latter State to a point called McCormick's, to which point said road is completed, with a branch from Phillips' Corner, a point on said main line, to the Village of Platteville, Grant Counties the muzzle of the revolvers of a Democratic mob three weeks ago. Capt. Dixon says that that agreement is not considered binding or valid by himself or his friends. He continues: "It was never my intention to abide by it, and I am now free to say that I am still a candidate and will continue to be, and if elected, which I to be \$30,000, which will be divided in 3,000 shares. The articles authorize the issue of bonds not to exceed \$2,000 per mile for each

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 18.—The railroad war between the Union Pacific and Burlington & url is very amusing to the people of this State. If the B. & M. can offer any better inducements to the shippers of live stock at Kearney than these present rates, we should like to know what they are. The Company is now hauling stock from Kearney to the east side of the Missouri River for nothing, and the advertisement adds, "With strong probabili-ties of better rates soon." Verily, it is a war of the pocketbook, but no one here will dispute the right of the two companies to carry it on indefinitely.

Commissioner Frink is out with Circular No. 64. This time he makes the official announce ment that the east-bound rates will be advanced on the 25th of this month to the basis of 30 cents on grain, 35 cents fourth class, and 45 cents live Mr. Day. K. Smith has been appointed Super

Mr. Day. K. Smith has been appointed Super-intendent of the Illinois Midland Railroad. The office of Master of Transportation, thus far held by Mr. Smith, has been abolished. Mr. Smith will have charge of roadway, stations, telegraph, shops, and transportation departments. One C. K. Dongiass, claiming to be connected with The Tribune, has lately been soliciting passes from railroads. The fellow is a deadbeat, and the railroad officials to whom he may apply for favors have permission to kick him into the street. The Tribune will stand the expenses.

The General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has just issued a circular, announcing that his Company has acquired possession of the Des Moines & Mineapolis Railroad, which will be operated hereafter as the Des Moines Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Rates to and from Des Moines will be as low as by other lines.

The Chicago & Dakota Railway extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway is progressing rapidly. The grading is nearly finished for seventy miles, and 15 miles of steel laid. They are now laying steel at the rate of one mile per day. The work on the new letting will be opened at once, the division-engineers having left for their camps. On the entire line there is not more than three clumps of trees.

there is not more than three clumps of trees.

Col. J. M. Eddy, General Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad at this point, returned yesterday from an extended trip over his road. Mr. Paul Morton, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, who accompanied him on his trip, has also returned. Mr. Eddy says the Denver & Rio Grande was quietly turned over to Receiver Elisworth on the 15th, and everything is working smoothly and satisfactorily. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is well satisfied with the new appointments made by the Receiver.

Receiver.

A meeting of General Freight Agents of Eastern roads will be held at Cleveland to-day to equalize interior rates in accordance with figures furnished by Commissioner Fink. Several meetings have already been held for this purpose, but nothing was accomplished because no one was able to make "head or tail" of the mass of figures furnished by Mr. Fink. They think they have the key to the problem now, and will be able to fix the matter up satisfactorily. The General Managers will meet with the Trunk-Line Executive Committee at New York next Thursday to settle, according to Mr. Fink, certain matters under dispute. Some new developments and reforms may confidently be looked for.

A Terrier Robs Tabby of a Litter of Kits.

Detroit Free Fress.

About a week ago a citizen on Adams avenue
East, who owns a handsome Scotch terrier dog
—the mother of three handsome puppies—took
the young canines away and sold diem, to the
great grief of the mother. At that time a cat
owned by a nieghbor was carefully raising a litter of four kittens under the floor of a barn
owned by the master of the terrier. Last Tuesday it was noticed that the terrier was deeply
interested in the kittens and earnestly watched
the movements of the feline mother. Wednes-

day morning the cat left her family, and, during her absence, the terrier carried her kittens, one by one, with the greatest care, to the basketnest once occupied by her pupples. With the utmost tenderness she cuddled herself into the basket with the kittens about her and awaited the return of the mother cat. When she did come back she was wild to find her nest robbed, and was not long in tracing them to the terrier's basket. Then there was a fight, which was ended by the interference of the owner of the dog, who restored the kittens to their mother and soundly punished the dog for the theft. All day yesterday the cat remained by her kittens, while the terrier busied herself hunting around for food, which she carried to the cat's nest, and which, of course, the kittens could not masticate. The difficulty was overcome by interested observers, who placed milk at their service, and, while the kittens supped, the terrier stood guard, successfully repulsing all efforts to interfere with their repast.

## RELIGIOUS.

BIBLE CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Aug. IS.—A conference for morrow. A large tent has been pitched upon the lake shore, about one-fourth of a mile south of the village, that will seat 500 people. The meetings are to continue for four days, the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d.

This conference is inaugurated by and will be in charge of the Committee of the Clifton Springs (New York) Bible Conference, which for the last four years has been so signally owned and blessed by the Lord.

The hours of study are 9 to 11 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m., and 7:30 to 9 in the evening. Topics for study: "Christ Our Life," "Christ Our Redeemer," "Christ Our High Priest," and
"Christ Our Hope," with one hour each day
upon the Holy Spirit.
Such gentlemen as George C. Needbam, D.
W. Whittle, James H. Brooks, D. D., C. M.
Morton, B. F. Jacobs, L. W. Brown, the Rev.
A. T. Pierson, and others are to take part.
James F. Whittle is the Chairman of the
Local Committee, and will see to the wants of
those from a distance.
Many are arriving to-day, and it will in all
probability be the most successful session of
Christian workers ever held at this place.
The grounds are owned by Mr. F. M. Rockwell, and are free for all to come and pitch their
tents, and stay through the meetings. deemer," "Christ Our High Priest," and

CHATTTATIONA

of Alton, O., President of the Chautauqua Assembly, arrived this morning on his return from Europe, and received a hearty greeting. Rev. J. W. Worden, Sunday-School Secretary of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, made an address of welcome, to which Mr. Worden responded briefly and happily.

The Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Pittsburg, gave the

morning lecture on "Substitution." Dr. Sargent addressed a large number of clergymen on

addressed a large number of clergymen on physical culture. Maj. Cole's devotional conference was interesting and largely attended.

The normal classes and school of languages have their usual morning sessions. Dr. John Lord lectured on Socrates.

Frank Beard gave interesting question-box exercises. Mrs. M. L. Seymour lectured on "Primary Classes," Dr. Strong on "The Bible in Many Toogues," and the Rev. Dr. Warren on the "Cathedrals of Europe," illustrated by stereopticon views given by Prof. Maynard.

SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 18 .- The interest is so Lakeside, and the demand so urgent for its continuance by the large crowd attending, that it has been decided to continue the meetings over next Sunday.

#### YAZOO.

The Suppressed Candidate Rebels, and De-

clares that He Is Still in the Field and Means to Run. By Telegraph to New York Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—There are some new levelopments in the Yazoo affair. Advices re ceived here to-day promise a renewal of trouble It seems that Capt. H. M. Dixon, the Demo cratic ex-bulldozer of that county, repudiates the agreement which he was forced to sign at the muzzle of the revolvers of a Democrati and will continue to be, and if elected, which fully expect to be, I will take charge of the office upon filing my bond and oath of office, or test my rights under the laws of the land." It is said on excellent authority that this Capt. Dixon was in 1865 one of a band of outlaws

Cast. Dixon was in 1865 one of a band of outlaws in South Carolina who murdered three soldiers of a Maine regiment. Dixon escaped, but three of his comrades were caught, tried by a military commission, and sent to the Dry Tortugas.

In 1875 Dixon assumed prominence as commander of "Dixon's Scouta," in Yazoo County, in which capacity he won his title of Captain. The services of himself and his command were very highly appreciated during the shot-gun campaign of 1875, and after its close he was honored by an expensive present, publicly given. This was a proper reward for the "intrepid Capt. Dixon," who marched at the head of his company of fifty men to Vaughan's Station to repel an expected "invasion" of Yazoo County by the militla of the State. But times have changed in Mississippi. There are not offices enough to go around, and so Capt. Dixon has announced himself, as he has a perfect right to, to be an independent candidate for a county office, and Capt. Dixon, the apostele of bulldozing, whose Democracy no one questions, finds himself bulldozed. An old Mississippian, a Democrat, remarked to-day in conversation. "He is a fine example of an engisissippian, a Democrat, remarked to-day in conversation: "He is a fine example of an engi-

stasippian, a Democrat, remarked to-day in conversation: "He is a fine example of an engineer hoist by his own cetard."

The Democratic party is trying hard to make it appear that the Yazoo affair is only a local disturbance, and that it is regretted by the Democratic party in Mississippi at large, and does not receive their countenance. There are facts which contradict bits assumption. Representative Singleton visited that county with Maj. Barksdale, Ghairman of the State Democratic Committee, and held a consultation with the "regular" Democratic leaders. They represented to those leaders that it would never do to allow an independent party to be formed in Yazoo; that it must be nipped in the bud; and that Yazoo and all Mississippi must be kept "solid." Not many days passed before the advice given bore fruit in the Yazoo uprising. On his return to Jackson, Chairman Barksdale issued a circular to the "Democratic Conservative Party" of Mississippi, the concluding paragraph of which reads as follows: "Relieved from the menace of organized opposition, majorities are apt to become indifferent to the maintenance of their own organization, and to divide among themselves. It should be remembered that the reforms which have been inaugurated can be perfected and carried out only by a rigid adherence to the discipline and observance of the methods by which the victories of 1875, '76, and '77 were won."

Only one newspaper in the State, so far as heard from, had the courage to discuss the

victories of 1875, '76, and '77 were won."

Only one newspaper in the State, so far as heard from, had the courage to discuss the Yazoo outrage freely. The uanger of doing so is shown by the following resolution adopted by "a called meeting of the Democratic citizens of Yazoo County," held on the 5th inst.: "On motion of Dr. J. D. Burch the Vicksburg Herald was declared an eventy to this community." motion of Dr. J. D. Buren the Vicksburg Herald was declared an enemy to this community." The Vicksburg Herald, it is well known, is a leading Democratic newspaper. It is too late for Congressman Singleton and the Northern Democratic press to try to palm off the Yazoo affair as a mere local effervesence, for which the Democratic leaders of Mississippi are not responsible.

Jay Cooke's Reply to the Glover Res PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 .- The first subhead

Jay Cooke's Reply to the Glover Report.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15.—The first subhead of the now notorious Glover investigating report is "Jay Cooke and His Bond-Operations." The gist of what follows is a charge that Cooke paid the contractors, soldiers, and other creditors of the Government in 7-30s, thus obtaining subscriptions to the Government loan of that day, 1835. It was to the amount of as much as \$17,000,000 in a day. The Glover story is, that Cooke made a very heavy blackmail off of each creditor, as well as his commission as Subscription Agent for the Government.

Jay Cooke had his attention called to this part of Glover's report to-day, became very indignant, and submitted to a highly interesting interview to a Times man, in which he answers Glover with crushing force, as follows:

"The contractors and other creditors of the Government welcomed the change. The discount on vouchers was soon reduced from 25 and 40 per cent below par to some of not over 2 or 3 per cent. The subscriptions to the bonds rushed up to the tens of millions a day. On one day they amounted to \$42,000,000. Public confidence was restored. The people again rallied with their pocket-books to the support of the army. The cost of supplies to the Government was immediately and largely reduced, even to cash prices. The Government thus saved \$500,000 a day, and within the next sixty days the Rebellion was crushed."

## STEWART'S BODY.

Details of the Negotiations with the Grave-Robbers.

The Consultations --- Romaine's Remarkable Letters to the New York Lawyer.

New Fork Herald, Aug. 17.
As was stated in the history of the negotia-tions published last Wednesday, Mr. Patrick H. Jones received on the 26th of January last a letter dated Montreal, Jan. 24, by letter carrier A few hours before the receipt of the letter package was left at his office, No. 150 Nassau street, containing a screw, caps, etc., and s piece of velvet, which, as Mr. Jones was informed by said letter, was taken from the coffin of Mr. Stewart. The following is a literal copy of the letter:

of Mr. Stewart. The following is a literal copy of the letter:

Montreal, Canada, Jan. 24, 1879.—The Hon. P. H. Jones. Counselor, New York City—Sin: Surorising as it may seem that such a being exists, nevertheless friends in your city assure me that you are an honest lawyer. Your public career and private character strengthen that belief to such extent that I remit herewith a retainer of \$100. Having thus established the relation of counsel and cilent. I request your professional assistance in the following matter:

That no doubt of my sincerity or ability to perform what I promise may exist, either in your mind or the minds of those more directly interested, I intrust temporarily to you, as such counsel, the articles which accompany this letter. I am prompted to this for the reason that hundreds of offers of a similar character from irresponsible persons have been addressed to the immediate family of the late Alexander T. Stewart. The unbroken silence meintained by me until now was prompted by a desire to allow Judge Hilton to exhaust every means and pursue every clue that promised success, and thus himself be convinced of how fruittees were his labors.

That he had been as tircless in the search as he would be remorseless in the prosecution, were the perpetrators discovered, is known to all. But, sir, he labors to no purpose. The press, the people, and the police have been beaten from the start. Their theories and the propress of the pursuit were daily published in the New York papers, and, of course, read by me. Let me assure you, sir, that there never was a moment when success was possible.

The remains were taken before 12 o'clock on the night of the 6th, and not 3 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of November. There were not taken to any house near the graveyard, but to one near One Hundred and Sixteenth street. They were then inclosed in a zinc-lined trunk, previously prepared, and left on the early morning trail. They were the miclosed for a zinc-lined trunk, previously prepared, and left on the early m

them by a special messenger.

After consulting with an excellent lawyer and friend it was thought best to lay the matter before the Police Department, and therefore on the 27th day of January Mr. Jones placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Police of this city the letter and the package above referred to, taking the receipt of the Superintendent, of which the following is a copy:

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, NO. 300 MULBERRY STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1879.—Received of Patrick H. Jones, a package containing one screw, one small piece of velvet, and four screw-caps, supposed and said by letter to be articles taken from the coffin which contained the remains of the late Alexander T. Stewart.

GEORGE W. WALLING, Superintendent of Police.

At the same time the Superintendent requested Mr. Jones to prepare a "personal for the New York Hera'd, in accordance with for the New York Herds, in accordance with the request, or rather direction, contained in said letter. This was done, and the communi-cation was inserted in the Herald by the Super-intendent in its issue of Jan. 24. The following

The letter above referred to also contained an irregularly cut piece of paper, said to be of the same dimensions as the piece of velvet taken from the coffin of Mr. Stewart upon the night of the robbery. The small viece of velvet was claimed in the letter to be of the same fabric as he velvet upon the coffin.

In response to the "Personal" of Jan 28 Mr. Jones received by express from Boston the coffin-plate, together with a letter of advice by mail, which he also delivered to the Superintendent of Police, taking his receipt therefor, as follows:
Police Department of the City of New
York, No. 300 Mulbrery Street, New York,
Feb. 1, 1879.—Received of Gen. Patrick H. Jones
a package containing plate apposed to be taken
from the coffin of the late Alexander T. Stewart,
and marked as follows: "Alexander T. Stewart,
born Oct. 12, 1803, died April 10, 1876."
George W. Walling,
Superintendent of Police,
Witness—James Kealy.

Witness—JAMES KEALY.

The package, it is presumed, still remains at police headquarters, but the letters were returned to Gen. Jones.

The following "Personal" appeared in the Hera'd of April 5, and was written by Mr. Jones at the request of Superintendent Walling and sent by the latter to the Hera'd for publication.

CANADA-WILL DO BUSINESS.

After the insertion of this second "personal," Mr. Jones was informed that Mr. Hilton was desirous of seeing him, and on the 5th or 6th of February he called upon him. He (Mr. Hilton) February he called upon him. He (Mr. Hilton) had, in the meantime, seen the letters and the packages above referred to, and it is understood that he had requested the insertion of the "personal." On the 7th of February Mr. Jones wrote a letter to Romaine at Montreal, and a few days later received an answer dated Feb. 11, 1879. This letter was laid before Mr. Hilton soon after it was received. Mr. Hilton then desired Mr. Jones to insert the following "Personal," which he did:

CANADA—PARTIES REFUSE TO CONSIDER

CANADA—PARTIES REFUSE TO CONSIDER
the terms proposed, and decline any negotiations through "Personals."
COUNSEL. on the 16th of February Mr. Jones wrote to Romaine another letter, and received, on or about the 25th of February, a response dated Feb. 19, 1879. Another interview took place with Mr. Hitton in accordance with a request made to that effect in the last letter. The remains of this interview was communicated to Romade to that effect in the last letter. The result of this interview was communicated to Romaine in a letter dated Feb. 25. On or about March I Mr. Jones received another letter directing him to hold no further intercourse with ex-Judge Hitton in regard to the matter, but to place the full correspondence in other hands. This letter was dated Feb. 28, 1879.

Since that time Gen. Jones has been called upon by Dr. S. H. Kearney. of No. 106 West Thirty-fourth street, and by his associate, John W. Look, of No. 45 Fourth avenue. Dr. Kearney represented to Gen. Jones that he had a contract—which he offered to produce—with ex-Judge Hilton for the sum of \$25,000, to be paid for the restoration of Mr. Stewart's body. A letter dated Montreal, March 30, 1879, was subsequently received in answer to Gen. Jones' subsequently received in answer to Gen. Jone communication, informing Romaine of this pr offer made by Dr. Kearney. Then and there came to a close Gen. Jones' connection with the case, and the question arises with whom is Romaine regotiating now?

Black Law.

Springfield (101.) Register (Dem.).

On Sept. 22 the colored people of the State will hold a grand reunion at Brighton, Macoupin County, in commemoration of the repeal of John A. Logan's black law. This law was drawn up by Logan's who was of John A. Logan's black law. This law was drawn up by Logan, who was a member of the Legislature in 1852; and it forbade any person of from bringing into this State any free person of color, and provided that any such person, or any slave, who should come into the State of bis or her own accord, should be sold at public auction. This law was so infamous that but a simple attempt was made to execute the contraction. bis or her own accord, should be sold at public auction. This haw was so infamous that, but a single attempt was made to execute it, so far as in known, and that was in Macoupin County, in 1862. A wounded officer brought home from one of the battlefields of the South a negro man as a nurse and attendant. The officer was indicted for bringing a slave into the State, and gave ball to answer the charge. After a time the case was tried and the officer acquitted, for the curious reason that the black man alone, of all the witnesses, knew whether he was a slave or a free man, and the laws of the State would not then allow a black man to testify in court. In 1865 the law was repealed, and this repeal is now to be celebrated. Brighton is a proper place for the celebration, because it was one of the stations on the Underground Railroad, before any other railroad, except that which is now the Wabash, was built in lillinois. After the Chicago & Mississipol Railroad, before any other railroad, except that which is now the Wabash, was built in lillinois. After the Chicago & Mississipol Railroad, the fugitives passed up through the State to Brighton, and J. H. King, a very intelligent colored man of Alton, purchased at that point tickets for Chicago, and conveved them to the fugitives who took the cars at Brighton. J. H. Kainey, ex-Member of Congress from South Carolina, Senator Bruce, and Gov. Cullom, of

Ilitnois, with other distinguished orators, have been selected to speak at the celebration. A number of associations and military companies will go up from St. Louis, and there will be excursion-parties from Jefferson City, Sedalia, Kansas City, Boonville, Lexington; also from Cleveland, Cincunati, and Louisville, Ky.

GEN. GRANT.

His Conversation with the Viceroy of Tient-sin on the Chinese Question in the United States—The General Incidentally States that the Presidency Would Be Distasteful Correspondence New York Heral

TIENTSIN, China, June 15.—I write this letter to record a conversation between Gen. Grant and the Viceroy of this province, Li-Hung Chang, now the foremost statesman in China.

The Viceroy spoke of the stories which came to China of the oppressions of the Chinese by evil-disposed persons in California, and said that China was compelled to trust entirely to the justice of other nations in the treatment o

Gen. Grant said that he had no doubt that the stories of ill-treatment were exaggerated; that neither in California nor in any settled section of the Union would violence be allowed as a rule to any class. The fact that Chinamen come to America in a constantly increasing stream showed that they were not deterred by riotence. The cases that did occur were sporad-

ic, and deplored and punished. The Vicerov said that in China the safety and protection of all people was a matter of Impe rial concern; that foreign nations held the Imperial Government responsible.

Gen. Grant answered by explaining the relations of the States to the General Government, showing the existence of three powers in the State,—legislative, judicial, and executive,—and that, while the Executive was a part of the government, he was not altogether so.

The Viceroy said that he was familiar with the

general features of the Government, but it was difficult for foreigners to divest themselves of the idea that the protection of the people and the prevention of unjust laws was the mission of the Chief of the State.

Gen. Grant answered that the Executive of

Gen. Grant answered that the Executive of the United States, no matter what party succeeded, would look at the Chinese question from the highest point of view, and not as the Governor of a State like California. "There will be ro Executive," said the General, "who will not do all he can to protect the people, Chinese or Europeans. The opposition to the Chinese at home comes from various causes. There is a class of thriftless, discontented adventurers, agitators, and Communists, who do not work themselves, and go about sowing discontent themselves, and go about sowing discontent among honest workingmen. This class is always ready for trouble, and, of course, as soon as there is trouble the criminal class asserts itself. This class always has a grievance over which to fight and disturb society. Sometimes it is a religious outbreak like what was seen thirty years ago, or thereshout when there was ligious outbreak like what was seen thirty years ago, or thereabout, when there was an uprising against Catholics, or more recently in New York, when there was a fatal street fight arising out of the attack of Protestants by Catholics. During the war the grievauce was the negro, and there was an outbreak in New York that required us to withdraw troops from the field in presence of the enemy to put it down. Two years ago it was a war upon railways, in which millions were destroyed. Your Excellency can understand that in all large nations the turbulent class can give trouble. What they want is trouble. The pretext is nothing. Then we have demagogues in politics—men who know better, but who always seek advancement by pandering to this class. I attribute the worst features of the Chinese agitation—the threats of violence, the class. I attribute the worst features of the Chinese agitation—the threats of violence, the outbreaks in sections of California—to this class, the agitators and Communists, men who believe that nothing is right that is orderly and legal, and the criminal classes. Your Excellency may rest assured that the great mass of the American people will never consent to any in-

American people will never consent to any injustice toward China or any class."

The Viceroy said that his Government never lost its confidence in the justice of the United States. If there was a grievance—a real grievance—in America on account of the emigration of Chinamen to that country, his Government was prepared to do what it could to remove it. Gen. Grant answered that the Chinese question at home was not free from embarrassments—serious embarrassments. "I am ready ments—serious embarrassments. "I am ready to admit," he said, "that the Chinese have been to admit," he said, "that the Chinese have been of great service to our country. I do not know what the Pacific Coast would be without them. They came to our aid at the time when their aid was invaluable. In the competition between their labor and ours, of course if we cannot hold our own we confess our weakness and go to the wall. If the Chinaman surpasses us in industry, thrift, and ingenuity, no law can arrest the consequences of that superiority. I have never been alarmed about that, however. The trouble about your countrymen coming to America is about your countrymen coming to America is that they come under circumstances which make them slaves. They do not come of their own free will. They do not come to stay, bringing their wives and children. Their labor is not their own, but the property of capitalists. On that point our best people feel very strongly, because we consider nothing so carefully as the elements that go toward building up the nation. Its future depends on that. We had slavery some years since, and we only freed ourselves from slavery at the cost of a dreadful war, in which hundreds of thousands of lives were lost, and thousands of millions of dollars war, in which introduces of thousands of lives were lost, and thousands of millions of dollars spent. Having made those sacrifices to suppress slavery in one form, we do not feel like encouraging it in another, in the insidious form of coolie emigration. That is a wrong to your Government and our own, and to the people

Government and our own, and especially."

The Viceroy said that it was a mistake to suppose that the emigration of the Chinese to America or to any other part of the world was the desire of the Government. If the Government had its way it would keep all the Chinamen at home.

men at home.

Gen. Grant said that this was natural.

The Vicercy continued that he was willing to consider any proposition to relieve the Americans from the burden of Chinese emigration. cans from the burden of Chinese emigration.

Gen. Grant answered that no doubt the American Minister, Mr. Seward, came back instructed on the subject. He did not know, however. Mr. Seward was the proper person to consider the question. He was not in China in a diplomatic capacity, and did not know the feelings of the Administration, and he would not like to say or do anything to interfere with the Minister or the Administration.

The Viceroy said he quite understood that. He himself was conversing upofficially. "I

He himself was conversing unofficially. "I know," he continued, "that a hint or suggestion from you would have weight in China, and my object is to have your advice as to the best way to satisfy the American people." Gen. Grant said, "You can put a stop to the

slavery system."
The Vicerov answered that the Government would do so if possible. But many things were hard to do, like, for instance, the suppression of the opium traffic, which was the desire of every statesman in China.

Gen. Grant—If you can stop the slavery

reature then emigration from China is like emigration from other countries. Then, as there is a complaint on the Pacific coast of Chinamen coming too rapidly, coming so as to glut the labor market, emigration price to the complaint of the countries. tion might be stopped for a period.—for three or five years. I infer from what you say that, with the indisposition of the Government to have Chinamen leave home, there would be no objection to such a measure. The Viceroy said that if such a measure would be an advantage to America, the Government would consider it, and, in his opinion, consent. He himself would have no hesitancy in support-

ing it.

Gen. Grant—That would enable us to see how much foundation there is in the belief that our labor market in California is overstocked. I have no ideas of my own on the subject. I have not been in California since I was there as a young man. I rather suspect that many generations must pass before so great an emotre as California would have too much labor. At the same time, the compaint comes from California would have too much labor. At the same time the complaint comes from good people, and should be considered. If you stop emigration for five years, before the five years are over we shall know all about the question. It may be that the complaint is well founded; but it is just as possible that before the five years are over there will be a clamor for the removal of the restriction by the men who fower the present excitation against the

been held by any man. There are others who have risen to great distinction at home and who have earned the honor who are worthy, and to them it belongs, not to me. I have no claims to the office. It is a place distateful to me.—a place of hardship and responsibilities. When I was a younger man these hardships were severe and never agreeable. They would be worse now.

and never agreeable. They would be worse now.

The Viceroy—But you are a young man, and your experience would be of value.

Gen. Grant—No man who knows what the Presidency imposes would care to see a friend in the office. I have had my share of it—have had all the honors that can be or should be given to any citizen, and there are many able and distinguished men who have earned the office. To one of them it should be given.

The Viceroy, smiling, said that the General showed himself to be what he always heard—a modest man—and that he still hoped, for the good relations between China and America alone, that he would be again President. The Viceroy said he had read in some Chinese papers translations from the American papers about the great reception that was awaiting the General in California, and supposed he would time his arrival so as to meet it.

Gen. Grant—I would much rather time my arrival so as to would it.

his arrival so as to meet it.

Gen. Grant—I would much rather time my arrival so as to avoid it. But most of these paragraphs are exaggerations, and others are written in an unfriendly spirit. It is possible some personal friends may come to meet me from the East,—a half-dozen, perhaps,—who will take the occasion to run lover to California. I have a good many friends on the Pacific Coast, whom I will be glad to see. But my time of return is unknown and indefinite, and the stories that have crept into the Chinese papers about monster excursions are exaggerations. ter excursions are exaggerations

## JAMES M'HENRY.

The Well-Known Financial Agent in London, Who Has Recently Failed for Five Million Dollars.

Mr. J. McHenry was well known in the community for his many and lengthy litigations with the Eric Railway Company. His birthplace is a matter of doubt, but it is claimed by his friends that he always boasted of being an merican. He is 60 years of age, and about that distance back his father came to this country from the North of Ireland and settled in Philadelphia, where he became well known as a practicing physician. At his death he left a handsome fortune. Young McHenry received a good education. His first appearance as a business man was as a commission merchant in Liverpool. He dealt principally in American dairy eroool. He dealt principally in American dairy products, and it was owing to him that the trade in American cheese was developed in the English market. It was no strange sight to see thirty ships containing American goods consigned to him at one time. Prosperity, however, did not last long with him, and he was forced to fail. He called his creditors together, and compromised with them for a small percentage of their claims. This was about twenty years ago. and then Mr. McHenry began to be interested in railroad affairs. He took a contract for the building of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, which he completed, thereby filling his coffers again and obtaining a large amount of its stock. At this time he called his former creditors together and paid up the balance due them, pound for pound, with 6 percent interest. It is said of Mr. McHenry that he put more English capital in this country than any man living. He was also noted for his own contributions in the Federal cause during the War, and afterward to hospital and educational institutions in the City of Philadelphia. In this he followed the example of his sister, Miss Mary McHenry, who is well known in the City of Brotherly Love for her generosity to the poor.

It is a singular fact that the Atlantic & Great Western Road, which he built, has been the cause, in an indirect way, of all his troubles. As is well known, the managers of the Erie Railway have been for many years trying to get a through route to West, so as to compete with Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads. To accomplish this it was necessary for the Erie to obtain control of the Atlantic & Great Western products, and it was owing to him that the

through route to West, so as to compete with Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads. To accomplish this it was necessary for the Erie to obtain control of the Atlantic & Great Western and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Companies. McHenry was of the opinion that a connection with Erie would be of benefit to the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, of which he was the largest stockholder, and he was heart and soul in the plan. Finally a lease of the Alantic & Great Western Railway was made to the krie, the latter road being under the management of Fisk & Gould, but those gentlemen subsequently repudiated it. Mr. McHenry appealed to the courts and won, and it will be remembered bow he appeared with a squad of Deputy-Sheriffs at the Twenty-third street offices of the Eric Railway, and how Fisk and Gould locked themselves in their private offices so that they could not be served with the court documents, at the same time having an army of roughs in call in case a collision occurred. McHenry, however, was victorious, and Fisk and Gould had to step down and out, the Presidency of Erie falling on the shoulders of Peter H. Watson. Under the last gentleman's administration another lease of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway to Erie was consummated, and for a second time repudiated.

H. Watson. Under the last gentleman's administration another lease of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway to Erie was consummated, and for a second time reoudiated.

McHenry's real trouble. however, occurred after Hugh J. Jewett, the present President of the Erie, had taken control. This was in 1875, and Mr. Jewett says that at that time he found that \$25,000,000 bonds of the Erie Company had been issued and placed in the hands of the London Banking Association and of Mr. McHenry for sale, and that an account had been rendered of a small part only. After vainly endeavoring to get an accounting, Mr. Jewett placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Hugh McCullough, of London, who had no better success, and suits were then brought—one against McHenry and the other against the London Banking Asssciation. In the suit against McHenry, he set up, as an offset to the claim of Erie, certain curchases of C., C. & I. Railroad stock, which he claimed to have been made by the authority of the Erie Company. The claim was rejected by Erie, and the case was argued in the Court of Chancery, before Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, who found against McHenry for \$2,000,000, on the ground that he had no contract with Erie's corporate seal attached. McHenry was given thirty days by the Court to satisfy this judgment, and this was the cause of his failure.

McHenry's friends state that he had a claim.

his failure.

McHenry's friends state that he had a claim against the Eric Railway Company for the pur-chase of this C, C., C. & I. stock, and also for raising loans for Eric, and for commissions. After the suit they said that McHenry had in his possession a letter from President Watson, of Erie, dated Aug. 7, 1872, and watson, of Eric, dated Aug. 7, 1872, and other documents, authorizing him to buy the shares and to raise the loans, all of which the Master of Rolls refused to admit in evidence. It was also said that the stock was purchased in New York by Mr. Travers, a Director of the

New York by Mr. Travers, a Director of the Eric Company, under the advice of Mr. Barlow, the counsel to the road; that McHenry found the money, and that it was delivered to the Eric Company, and is now in their possession.

All these last statements are denied by Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, the counsel of Eric, who has stated that McHenry's letters were fully diacussed in court and bad their due weight, and, also, that only a small quantity of the C., C., C. & I. stock was now in possession of Eric. According to Mr. Barlow, McHenry bought the stock to benefit the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, and when he found that it had depreciated in value some \$2,000,000 he suggested that the purchase was for the account of the Eric Company, and refused to turn over the same amount of Eric's moneys then in his hands.

Lord Chelmsford.

Lord Chelmsford.

New York Nun.

Lord Chelmsford is probably the poorest Peer of the realm. His private means do not certainly exceed \$10,000 a year, and he has no expectations. His second brother is a seavalry officer, married, and with children. The next is a Judge, with a salary of \$25,000, and childless—the only affluent memoer of the familt. The fourth son is one of the Lord Chancellor's Secretaries. The late Lord Chelmsford had for overy twenty years an income of \$50,000 to secretaries. The late Lord Chemistord had for overy twenty years an income of \$50,000 to \$75,000 from his practice at the Bar; then became Lord Chancellor with a salary of \$50,000, and a pension of \$25,000 on retirms. Yet, although he lived to 86, he left but \$250,000. He and a pension of \$25,000 on Ferring. Terms, though he lived to 86, he left but \$250,000. He was a domestic man, and devoid of vices; but he had a wife who was resolved to vice in the fashionable world of London with persons having hereditary incomes of \$250,000 and upward. Of three daughters, two married men with a few hundreds a year, and the third is single. The sons have not married women of fortune. A position about the Court yielding perhaps \$4,000 a year is all that Lord Chelmsford can probably now look forward to. Probably the next poorest Peer to Lord Chelmsford may also be found in Zululand in the person of Lord Gifford, grandson of another law-lord, a gallant young fellow who won the Victoria Cross in Ashantee. The British army contains very few wealthy men past 40. Number of rich youths enter the Guards or crack cavalry regimenta, but retire at their fathers' death. Wellington and Marlborough were younger sons.

Boston Advertiser: So very adverse have been the criticisms by scientific men ou Edison's electric light inventions, that it is now suggested that his patented and published discoveries are only a "blind" to conceal his movements, and that he is really working in some other direction.

THE CROPS.

Acreage and Yield of Winter Wheat in Illinois for 1879.

Apprehensions Regarding Corn, but a Good Prospect on the Whole.

WINTER WHEAT IN ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 18.—The forthcoming August erop report of the Department of Agri-culture will contain the following table in refigures given it shows that this year there has been an increase of 104,220 in the acreage over 1878, an icrease of five bushels in the average yield per acre over last year, and of 12,028,105 bushels in the aggregate yield as compared with ast year. It also appears from a comparison of this table with those in previous reports that the yield of wheat this year is the largest in the history of the State; that the average yield per acre is larger than in any other year, and the quality better than was ever before known. The present crop is also valued at about \$10,000,000 more than that of last year was.

The following table shows the total acreage,

average yield, total yield, etc., during each yea since and including 1860 of wheat of all kinds:

Average yield per acre, bushels.... 

The complete figures for 1879 cannot be given, as none of the tables are completed, except that in regard to winter wheat, which is herewith given from advance sheets received from the printer to-day: WINTER WHEAT.

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ILLINOIS. cial Dispatch to The Tribune. Dwight, Ill., Aug. 18.-We are now passing through what may very properly be called the "apprehensive period," so far as the corn-crop is concerned. For the last week we have had a great deal of rain; in fact more than we have needed; also very cool if not cold nights, and we have all been "apprehensive" of an early frost. Corn now is looking splendidly, and we weather. The ground, however, has not been in as fine condition for plowing for many years as it is to-day. The farmers have now the winter-wheat boom on the brain. We were told last fall that every available acre was sown to winter wheat, and the big croo looks now very much as if that was the case. On the other hand, we now learn that the acreage this fall will be "very largely increased over any former year." and we would like to know where the land is to come from?

Totals. ... 2, 137, 063 av 19% 42,041, 232 \$37, 236. 57

A Femioine Fraud.

A young woman has been arrested at Nahan for publishing notices of her own death for the purpose of destroving a rival's reputation. The notices purported to be sent from Ab ngton, Mass., in each case, and were accompanied by letters, signed in the first instance by "Deacon Gitmore," and in the second by the "Rev. Samuel Lee." The first notice stated that Ida M. Eddy died in Abington, of heart disease. Aug. 2d, 1878, at the age of 21 years; the second, that Ida M. Eddy died in Abington, June 4, 1879, at the age of 21 years and 10 months. The accompanying letters gave a detailed statement as to the sufferings of the deceased during her last illness. The notices were published in good faith each time by the papers to which they were sent. Immediately after the second publication, Miss Eddy herself called at the office of the paper and upbraided the editor in no measured terms for publishing the announcement of her death when she was still in the land of the living. She intimated that Miss Jessie Bessom, a young woman residing at Woodend, had caused the publication of the notices by forging the letters in which they were sent. The police took up the matter, and soon learned that a young man had transferred his affections from Miss Eddy to Miss Bessom, and that the former has since endeavored to win him back by composing malicious forged letters written to herself, and purporting to come from the latter. These letters have been publicly exhibited, and so much feeling created in the locality against Miss Bessom, that when she was accused by Miss Eddy of being the author of the fraudulent notices, the City Marshal was called in. Miss Bessom, however, soon proved her innoceace, and it became apparent that Miss Eddy herself was the guilty one.

BADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Reliet in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, New York.

Dz. Rapway: With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and
severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from
the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in both
lower limbs. the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been thus afflicted, I have tried aimost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations outward applications of limiteness too numerous be mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent planticians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the finapplication gave me ease, after bathing and rebuty the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm gowereated by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodicia states approaching a chance of the states. I know now how to control way's READY RELIEF for not the situation. Yours truly,

RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA.

DIPHTHERIA. INFLUENZA Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous: rheumatim-tumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or his-neys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the counts, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Realy Ra-ief will afford immediate case, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 50 cts.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement need

any one Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURE FOR-EVERY PAIN. ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, al-lays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organ, by one application, In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or exeruciating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE. Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza Headache, Toothache,

The application of the Ready Relief to the partyr parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford east and confort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes care Crampa, Spasma, Sonr Stomsch, in a rew minutes cure Cramps, Spasma, Son Stomaca, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains. Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimu-

Neuralgia, Rheumatism,

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Maiarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhold, Yellow, and other Fevers (added by Radway's Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian

Resolvent. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.
SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CORTUPING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATION THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrotia, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilling, Compisiants, Bleeding of the Lunga, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors Uncers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mcreuria) Diseases, Female Compisiants, Gout, Dropay, Sait Rheum, Brochitis, Status and Hip Diseases, Mcreuria) Diseases, Female Compisiants, Gout, Dropay, Sait Rheum, Brochitis, Status and Hip Diseases, Mcreuria) Diseases, Female Compisiants, Gout, Dropay, Sait Rheum, Brochitis, Status and Hippolical Compisions, Com

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent exect at emedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulona outstitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only ostilve cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS Urinary and Womb Discases, Gravel, Diabetes, Drorer, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Srights Disease, Albumiquria, and in all cases where there are Drick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with amostances like the white of an egg. of threads like white slike or there is a morbid, day, biflous appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Soid by druggists, PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By Dr.RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S

READ "False and True." Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 25 Tell-vi., New York.
Information worth thousands will be sent too. LOCAL CB

Death of George H by Joseph K

The Inquest to Be I --- Interview Prisone

August Freidberg Gra --- Salle and V Without B

War in the Burdick The Cook Shot by

The Usual Grist of S and Petty Cr

GEORGE H. THE VICTIM OF JOSEPH K The murder of George Ha day) seems to have been whatever, there being no elaim of Joseph Kelley, who base-ball bat, that Haag "pu pocket." A TRIBUNE report hours yesterday in looking present, and getting their star and Kelley hit him out of pu the account of the affray in was incorrect in several par

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way home, stopped at story is herewith given. California avenue and to watch a game in prog "down-town" clubs, the sta of the boys with hisag was M aged 11. While sitting down, named Pendegrast, somewhat who belonged to Kelley's Carthy in the face. The latte want to fight, which the desire of Pendegrast, probably afraid of the two or three would jump of who was a little distance fair play." Whereupon Kelley fair play." Whereupon have, have you got to do with it. At both hands in his pockets, and the last remark he pulled ou rubbed his nose,—a commo people when that organ "ru

people when that organ "rout a word, Kelley raised the hand and struck Hasg on the LEFT SIDE OF THE relling him to the ground. A Conway asked Kelley what hand Kelley started after Coand chased him for two blocks and chased him for two blocks to overtake him, Kelley turned then told that Haag was across the prairie to Mouro east, about fifty boys in purs in the van, and threw a bat striking him once on the leg ting him. They followed Kell ap section and over on to houting, "Stop the m there he was captur Butterfield, of Engine N taken into the engine-house to Butterfield, of Engine N
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when a venturesome one thang's heart and said it did nide of his head over the aruised, and the A Mrs. Cuddy, who lives no her house, and, with Jake hooy's face and fanued the groceryman, came nim to his mother 1113 West Madison stappice after he was struck, it may be was asked where the ing he was asked where the ping his eyes, ne indicated that of its location. He also seeveral in the room. Dr. 1 called in, and Dr. Skeer, both doubted if anything

both doubted if anything bim.

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Handle yards.

When Kelley was arraigne Police Court yesterday mora affve, and, as the physicians da's might elapse before the result with any degree of Walsh committed Kelley us without ball. A TRIBUNE reflection to the county Jail, and asked say. He was Not disposed to the county Jail, and asked say. He was Not disposed to the county Jail, and asked say. He was not disposed to the county department depart

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rom Hon. George Starr as to dway's Ready Reliet in a ciatic Rheumatism.

S VAN NESS PLACE, New York, me your Relief has worked won-be years I have had frequent and itea, sometimes extending from my ankles, and at times in both have been thus afflicted, I have emedies recommended by wis to find relief, but all proved to to and relief, but all proved to kinds of batha, manipulationa, of liniments too numerous to lone of the most eminerous to lone of the most eminerous to lone of the most eminerous the lone of the most eminerous designs of a friend the supplier of the supplier of the first ease, after bathing and rubbing aving the limb in a warm glow. In a short time the most many of the limb in the supplier of the situation of weather. I know now was of weather. I know now was of weather. I know now was the limb in master of the situation. RELIEF is my friend. I never in my valise.

GEO. STARB. GEO. STARR

ALGIA, DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA Difficult Breathing N FEW MINUTES, BY READY RELIEF.

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READY RELIEF INSTANT EASE.

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of the Ready Relief to the part of a or difficulty exists will afford ease ops in half a tumbler of water will are Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Headache, Diarrhæa, Dysentery, Bowels, and all Internal Pains, lwars carry a bottle of RADWAY'S

AND AGUE.

TUE cured for fifty cents. There is it in this world that will cure Fever other Maiarious, Bilious, Scarict, and other Fevers (alded by Radway's RADWAY'S BEADY RELIEF. RADWAY'S

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Complaint, &c. Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel at the cure of Chronic, scrofulous, Skin Diseases, but it is the only BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Drorsy, r. Incontinence of trine, Brights is, and in ail cases where there are, or the water is thick, cloudy, ces like the white of an egg, of silk, or there is a morbid, dark, and white bone dust deposits, and kink, burning sensation when passin the small of the back and along druggists, PRICE ONE DOLLAK. AN TUMOR

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READ

"A can."
Didn't you have some whisky in a flask?"
"No."
"Wouldn't a pint of beer make you drunk?"
"No."

"Have you heard that the boy is dead?"

"No. I am sorry he is dead. I was excited. I bad no intention of hitting him anywhere in articular, and not to hurt him."

The prisoner was 19 years old last April. When a mere boy he was so bad that his mother had him sent to the Reform School. He graduated three years ago, and since then has associated with thieves, and has been arrested as a vagrant and sent to the Bridewell. Now and then he has done some work, and was employed at the time of his arrest, having gotten a situation in a tin factory two weeks ago. Jailer Currier knows him very well, and when he arrived at the jail yesterday Currier said to him, "so you have gotten into real trouble at last."

LOCAL CRIME. Death of George Haag, Clubbed

The Inquest to Be Held Saturday --- Interview with the Prisoner.

by Joseph Kelley.

August Freidberg Gradually Sinking --- Salle and Voss Held Without Bail.

War in the Burdick House Kitchen-The Cook Shot by a Waiter.

The Usual Grist of Small Offenders and Petty Crimes.

GEORGE HAAG. THE VICTIM OF JOSEPH KELLEY'S BASE-BALL

BAT.

The murder of George Haag (he died yesterday) seems to have been without any excuse whatever, there being no foundation for the claim of Joseph Kelley, who struck him with a base-ball bat, that Hang "put his hand to his pocket." A TRIBUNE reporter spent several hours yesterday in looking up boys who were present, and getting their statements, which are Il to the same effect, -that Haag "did nothing," and Kelley hit him out of pure cussedness. As the account of the affray in yesterday's papers

was incorrect in several particulars, the true-trory is herewith given.

Hasg and some small boys, who had been playing base-ball, and were on their way home, stopped at the corner of California avenue and Madison street to watch a game in progress between two "down-town" clubs, the stake being \$2. One of the boys with Haag was Michael McCarthy, aged 11. While sitting down, looking on, a lad named Pendegrast, somewhat older and larger, who belonged to Kelley's crowd, struck Mc-Carthy in the face. The latter said he didn't want to fight, which appeared to be the desire of Pendegrast. McCarthy was probably afraid of the "gang,"—that two or three would jump on to him. Haag, who was a little distance off, said: "I'll see fair play." Whereupon Kelley spoke up, "What have you got to do with it?" Haag said he had something to do with it. At the time he had both handr in his pockets, and when he made the last remark he pulled out his left hand and rabbed his nose,—a common thing with some people when that organ "runs." Then, without s word, Kelley raised the bat he had in his and and struck Haag on the

LEFT SIDE OF THE HEAD. telling him to the ground. A boy named Frank Conway asked Kelley what he did "that" for, and Kelley started after Conway, bat in hand, and chased him for two blocks. Not being able and chased him for two blocks. Not being able to overtake him, Kelley turned back, and he was then told that Haag was dead. He started across the prairie to Mouroe street, running east, about fifty boys in pursuit. Conway was in the van, and threw a bat at the fugitive, striking him once on the leg and nearly upsetting him. They followed Kelley into the builtap section and over on to Madison street, houting, "Stop the murderer!" and there he was captured by Capt. Butterfield, of Engine No. 24. When taken into the engine-house to swalt the arrival of a policeman, Kelley, who appeared to be under the influence of liquor, said: "I struck the boy. Maybe I did wrong and maybe not." As to his intoxication, the boys say they saw him have a flask of whisky, and not only drink, but give his cronies a "swig." When caught he was about exhausted from running. It was jucky for him that Butterfield gathered him in, though he tried to prevent this by using the base-ball bat, which he held on to during the pursuit from the prairie, as those after him would perhaps have killed him if they had gotten their hands on him. The crowd were very angry, and could not have controlled themselves.

As soon as Haag fell, most of the boys ran to overtake him. Kelley turned back, and he was

controlled themselves.

As soon as Haag fell, most of the boys ran away; and nearly all the others did the same when a venturesome one put his hand over Haag's heart and said it didn't beat. The left

BLOOD PLOWED PREELY. A Mrs. Cuddy, who lives near by, came out of her house, and, with Jake McDonald, wiped the boy's face and fanned him. Then Wilsey, the groceryman, came along and took nim to his mother's home, No. 1113 West Madison street, Haag never spoke after he was struck, but yesterday morning he was asked where the pain was, and, opening his eyes, he indicated that he was conscious of its location. He also seemed to recognize several in the room. Dr. Mills, who was first called in, and Dr. Skeer, who came later, both doubted if anything could be done for him.

him.

He died at a quarter of 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The post-mortem examination, made three hours afterwards by County-Physical Head of the skull sician Harroun, showed a fracture of the skull from the temple to the base of the brain, death being caused by the pressure of the blood on the brain substance. The skull was much thinner than is usual, but this fact made no difference; the blow was strong enough to have difference; the blow was strong enough to have cracked even an extraordinarily thick cranium. Hag was 22 years of age, and is said to have been a sober and industrious young man. Those who knew him spoke well of him. He was employed as night switchman in the Pan-Handle yards.

When Kelley was arreigned in the West Side.

When Kelley was arraigned in the West Side when Kellev was arraigned in the West Side Police Court vesterday morating. Hasg was still affive, and, as the physicians testified that some days might elapse before they could predict the result with any degree of certainty. Justice Waish committed Kelley until the 28th inst., without ball. A TRIBUNE reporter saw him in the County Jail, and asked him what he had to say. He was

but a little pressing brought out this statement:

"We were playing bail—two nines—among ourselves, and when we got through about two innings this feliow came along. I had never seen him before. He lives up that way, I hear. He and three or four more came along. They were pretty full. A young fellow from the street where I live, named Pendegrast, came over to me and said some of those fellows were roing to whip him. He was a friend of mine; and I didn't want to see him whipped. And I went over and told them to let him fight,—he could fight one if they wanted to. They were bigger than he. This fellow that got hurt came up and says, 'What in h— is it your business?' I hadn't spoke a word to him. I said, 'It is my business. Let him fight one, not all, and he can whip him.' He says, 'It is none of your G— d— business.' I says, 'It is.' And he says, 'It ain't.' And we had a few words, and he put his hand to his pocket. It was my turn to strike, and I had a base-ball bat in my hand, and I hit him.

"What occurred then?"

"That is all that occurred."

"Didn't you chase another boy?"

"The another fellow ran for me, and I chased him with the bat."

"What for?"

"He put his hand to his pocket. I knew if those fellows got hold of me there would kill. NOT DISPOSED TO TALK.

" WERE YOU DRUNK?"

"Had you been drinking?"
"Me and another boy had a quart of beer between us."
"What was it in?"

Have you heard that the boy is dead?"

When he learned that Haag was dead, Kelley said, "I never expected to be here for this,"-

meaning murder.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Mann impaneled a jury, who, after viewing the remains of the deceased, adjourned till Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, when the inquest will be held in the Grand Jury room in the Criminal Court Building.

THE FREIDBERG SHOOTING. THERE WERE NO NEW FACTS to be gleaned yesterday in the unintenti-

shooting of August Freidberg, 18 years of age, by Henry Saller, 23 years of age. The complete story of the affair was published vesterday. The injured young man rested easily and without much pain yesterday, and at times, when not completely under the influence of the sedatives administered by his physician, talked freely about the shooting. He had just come up, and was watching the contestants when he was struck. His sympathies were with Saller and the Vosses. At 5 o'clock last evening Dr. Braun thought he noticed a change for the worse, and later in the evening he announced that recovery seemed hopeless. City Physician Dunne was not called in as has been stated, but as it was a police case, and appeared so serious, he concluded to make a visit to the house late last evening.

The case was called before Justice Walsh yes-

The case was called before Justice Walsh yesterday atternoon, and upon the testimony of County Physician Harroun, who stated that it was impossible to say certainly wnat would be the result, but that if the bullet had penetrated to the abdominal eavity, the patient would probably die, Saller and Henry Voss were each held without ball until the 20th, which is next Wednesday. Emil Guderian was held in \$1.000 to the same date, Albert Braungart in \$500 and August Jacque in \$700, both also to the same date. lso to the same date.

WAR IN THE KITCHEN.

The help over at the Burdick House, corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street, are endeavoring to see what a bad reputation they can give the place. The police already speak ill of most of the belp, and yesterday an extraordinary encounted attended with bloodshed occurred at 8 o'clock in the morning in the kitchen, and no report was made to the police until 4:30 in the after noon, when it seemed that the injured man was getting worse. The facts regarding the affray were rather tedious to glean, and are so bare of detail that the story can readily be told. As in every hotel, there are always some points of difference and petty squabbles between the cooks and the waiters, owing, in great part, to the waiters taking up the cudgels prepared by the guests, and using them upon the cook whenever things are not cooked to suit. Yesterday morning one of the guests of the house sat down at the breakfast-table, and one of the sat down at the breaktast-table, and one of the waiters, William Robertson by name, took his order for some ham. He gave the order properly in the kitchen, but for some reason or other the ham did not suit, and the waiter at the guest's order returned it to the kitchen. This made the chief cook, Charles Linden, angry. Robertson and he had had words upon several occasions, and when Linden, angry. Robertson and he had had words upon several occasions, and when the first break was made yesterday over the ham, the old troubles added fuel to the flames. Hard and obscene words passed between them, until Lindell picked up his cleaver and flung it at Robertson's head for calling him some foul name. The weapon missed its mark, and the edge of it was buried deep in one of the kitchen tables. Robertson made a rush to get the cleaver, with the intention probably of throwing it back, and Lindell, seeing that his safety rested entirely upon his preventing Robertson from so doing, rushed upon him, and the two clinched. cleaver, with the intention probably of throwing it back, and Lindell, seeing that his safety rested even into the built-Madison street, urderer? and ed by Capt. to 24. When a swalt the arrival operated to be understood to get the vorst of it, and endeavored to get the cleaver again, but it was loo firmly imbedded in the table to be easily wrested out. Robertson, fearing that his antagonist would regain the weapon, stood over Lindell with one hand around his neck, while with one hand around his neck, while with the other he drew from the pataleoons bocks as yet hey saw him to only drink, but when caught he control of the bother he drew from the pataleoons bocks as grathered him in this by using the done to during rairie, as those shave killed in the table of the safe of the swere loaded, and only two shots was wasted, and struck Lindell on the left hand, bully wounding one finger. Quick as a flash the cleaver was wrested form the pataleons bocks have killed ir hands on him do mind the back of his antered did the same are did the same are work with his second, and only remaining, shot, and, placing the weapon to the best. The left car was cut and seen. The wound was found in the back of the neck of his anteroided by Dr. Miller, a boarder of the honse. The wound was found in the back of the neck of his anteroided by Dr. Miller, a boarder of the honse. The wound was found in the back of the neck of his anteroided by Dr. Miller, a boarder of the honse. The wound was found in the back of the neck of his anteroided by Dr. Miller, a boarder of the honse. The wound was found in the back of the neck of his anteroided by Dr. Miller, a boarder of the honse. The wound was found in the back of the neck of his anteroided by Dr. Miller, a boarder of the honse. The wound was found in the back of the neck of his anteroided by Dr. Miller, a boarder of the honse. The wound was found in the back of the neck of his anteroided by Dr. Miller, a boarder of the house of his room in the hottel, where he was attended by Dr. Miller, a boa

seemed to cause the receiplent very little trouble, it is thought that it will not result tatally. He rested easily, and talked quite freely about the causes which led to the encounter.

Robertson has not been seen or heard from Robertson has not been seen or heard from since, shough the police are closely after him. He is described as of about 26 years of age, five feet seven inches tall, slimly and lightly built, small light mustache, short hair, sharp thin bose, with a hump on it, bright black eyes rather deeply set, and was clad in light coat and vest, and mixed pantaloons. He is well-known about restaurants, and has worked in Barnum's, the Lindell, and the English Restaurant in St. Louis, from which he has been nicknamed "St. Louis."

The revolver with which the shooting was done was very small, and bore no name.

The revolver with which the shooting was done was very small, and bore no name. It was just such a one as could be bought at a cheap notion store for 67 cents, or thereabouts. Robertson bought it last Saturday from a former bell-boy in the house, and the price paid was 30 cents.

L. H. Johnson, a waiter, and Louise Miller, kitchen girl, were witnesses of the entire encounter, and corroborate the above story. From talk about the hotel, it appears that Lindell considers himself at fault sufficiently to make a reasonable good claim for Robertson that the shooting was done in self-defense. Detectives Heinzman and McDonald, who thoroughly investigated the case, are of the same opinion.

opinion.

At 2:30 this morning Charles Lindell, the cook at the Burdick House, shot by Robert Henderson, was resting easily, and there was every hope for his ultimate recovery. He ate a hearty supper, and noticed no inconvenience.

MINOR CRIMES.

THE USUAL GRIST OF EVIL DOINGS. Frank Blair, while employed in fixing mos quito nettings in the butcher-shop of Charles Schick, at No. 222 Washington street, found an opportunity to go through the place while be was slone, and with a false key gained entrance to an apartment where he found two silk dresses valued at \$150. He was locked up at the Armory last evening.

Henry Freer, living at a ranch at No. 512 Clark street, is a prisoner at the Armory, charged with the larceny of a suit of clothes from Richard E. Vorpahl, of 112 North Clark street. Vorpahl stopped over night at the house, and the clothing was probably stolen by two mischievous girls. but Freer, as keeper of the ranch, is held responsible.

pair of boots.

Miss Ada Lapsley, a laundress, 29 years of age, was at the Chicago Avenue Station yesterday upon a charge seldom put against the female sex,—that of carrying concealed weapons. She is a woman of slight color, and was in the company of a negro on the street. He did not get over the ground as fast as she wished, and she prodded him on with the muzzle of a small pocket pistol which she carried. which she carried.

which she carried.

Mrs. Johnston. of No. 332 North Carpenter street, who was injured by her husband Sunday afternoon in a domestic quarrel, was in a slightly improved condition last evening, but as yet the physicians cannot vouch for her recovery. This morning she will be sent to the County Hospital for treatment. Mr. Johnston was vesterday afternoon placed in a cell at the West Chicago Avenue Station, the injured woman's sister having relieved him in caring for the patient. Dr. Dunne, City Physician, called at the house yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Johnston has spoken "Yes" several times in answer to questions.—the first she has spoken since injured. The Doctor attempted to get something of a statement from her, but she could not or would not respond. He found marks of lingers about her neck, and bruises about the abdomen, and severe pata was apparent upon the pressure of even a finger. was apparent upon the pressure of even a finger on this portion of the body. The husband

owns up to having been under the influence of fiquor, and to having choked her. Dr. Dunne thinks he did more, and injured her about the abdomen by placing his knees upon her. The slight change for the better noticeable in her condition yesterday gave strength to the physician's hopes for her recovery.

The arrest of the burglar Charles H. Baker The arrest of the burglar Charles H. Baker was briefly mentioned in yesterday's paper. At 1:30 in the morning Officer Jickling while traveling his post heard noises in the rear of No. 482 Fulton street, and upon going to the place saw two men in the act of forcing entrance through a window. The officer was alone, and could only capture the one. He also found a full kit of burglar tools. Baker was held in \$500 to the Criminal Court for attempted burglars.

Detective Steele last evening arrested a young Detective Steele last evening arrested a young thiet named Charies Perry, who is wanted for jumping bail furnished before ex-Justice Foote for his appearance in the Criminal Court upon a charge of burglarizing the apartments of Con Shea, on Mooroe street, some months ago. A saloon-keeper living on Larrabee street was upon the bonds of Perry, and also of his "pal," Charles Metzler, in consideration for which he received \$20 only. Perry only recently returned to the city, and Metzler has not since been heard from.

been heard from.

Detective Morgan yesterday turned over to Constable William Hoy, of Avon, Fulton County, Ill., two brothers wanted for horse-stealing named J. H. Reed and George Reed, and who were arrested while working in this city at liveries on State street and on Thirty-first street. About seven years ago J. H. Reed stole a horse from P. B. S. Wilson, of Avon, and sold the animal at Freenort, where it was recovered. The fellow evidently told his brother George what a nice man Wilson was, for last month the latter skipped out with a valuable mare, which was recovered several days ago in this city. Both will probably be swarded long terms in the Penttentiary, as the ordinary Granger jury has but little sympathy for horse thieves.

A daring attempt at incendiarism was made

sympathy for horse thieves.

A daring attempt at incendiarism was made late Sunday night at No. 13 North Wells street, in apartments attached to an oyster-saloon owned by William Shannon. Officer John Mullen and the proprietor of the place reached there about the same time, both having heard cries of tire from those who just saw the smoke. The flames were easily extinguished without the aid of the Fire Department. It was plainly apparent that some one only a short time prior to the fire had entered the premises by forcing open a window, knowing that no one was within. A trunk had been broken open, but the burglar evidently did not find what he wanted, as nothing was missing. A quantity of paper and rags saturated with keroscue oil had been placed about the baseboards and doors.

Francis Lefever was yesterday arrested by

Francis Lefever was yesterday arrested by Officer P. O'Leary as the "pall" of Michael NcNulty, under arrest for robbing Fenton Lawler of \$4 cash and pair of shoes while he was intoxicated at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, Sunday night. Mrs. Kroll, of No. 253 Blue Island avenue, identifies both men as those who committed the robbers. Kroll, of No. 253 Blue Island avenue, identifies both men as those who committed the robbery. McNulty was yesterday held by Justice Walsh in \$1,000 to the 19th. He was arrested in last January for the attempted burglary of Paul Dieryek's shoe-shop at No. 89 West Thirteenth street, at which time he shot Mrs. Dieryck in the shoulder. He was apprehended, identified, tried, and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary. Through somebody's mistaken lentency he was turned loose upon the public before serving a single day of his time. Lefever was arrested at the same time, but his identification was not complete.

The saloon-license of the disreputable "White Blinds," at No. 134 West Randolph street, was resterday revoked upon the recommendation of Blinds," at No. 134 West Randolph street, was vesterday revoked upon the recommendation of Capt. Simmons. Here is another good opportunity. Peter Bergan yesterday afternoon went into John Sullivan's saloon, at No. 119 Canal street, and called for a glass of beer. Sullivan drew four glasses instead of one, gave two to a couple of low women who were in the place, and drank one himself. Bergan, not having ordered these, and having at the time no more than five cents in his possession, refused to pay. Sullivan

cution; William Stanton, larceny of two silk handkerchiefs from a notion store at No. 406 State street, \$200 to the Criminal Court; Frank Cunningham, found attempting to open doors along Archer avenue at 1 o'clock in the morning, \$100 fine; Frank Clifton, charged with adultery by E. W. Moulton, variety artist and club swinger, discharged for leaf of procession.

E. W. Moulton, the abandoned husband of Emma Moulton, variety artist and club swinger, discharged for lack of prosecution; Dora Shay, Annie Smith, Birdie Simms, and Hattie Trask, four disreputables from "Chevenne," \$100 fine each; Mattie Trino, keeper of a house of filfame, \$100 fine; Frank Fitzgibons, brutally assaulting Charles Johnson in Irish's saloon on Clark street, to the 19th; John Tripo, confidence man, discharged.

Justice Walsh: Charles Miller, burning Fred Frischkorn about the back of the neck with a bar of red hot iron, \$500 to the 22d; George Burke, vagrant, \$50 fine; Willie Meehan, larceny of \$7.50 from his uncle, E. Windegar, of No. 96 Peoria street, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Kate Williams and Mary Ann Brown, drunk and disorderly, \$50 fine; Harry Stratton, Lem Hardin, and John Leonard, "Mahoganys" purglars, \$800 to the 23th; John Burke, Joseph Gallagner, and William Lyons, disorderly, \$25 fine each; Joseph Goscheffski, larceny of \$320 cash and a watch and chain from his father, discharged for wart of prosecution; Charles De Golyer, Eddie Provench, and Rudolph Erickson, the young incendiaries, discharged on account of their tander. incendiaries, discharged on account of their tender age; Henry Reed and Henry Rawson, larceny of two horses from P. H. Butterfield of Marseilles, and another from Henry Kuch, of Bremen, \$1,500 each to the

Criminal Court, Justice Kaufmann: Charles Winter, assault-Justice Kaufmann: Charles Winter, assaulting his wife Helena, \$10 fine; Helena, for assaulting Amelia Shaefer, \$25 fine; Amelia Shaefer, disorderly, \$25 tine; Richard Cash, \$100 fine for vagrancy, which was suspanded; Otto Peterson, larceny of a coat from T. Tierney, \$25 fine; Peter Tulia, abusing his family, \$50 fine; Cornelius Vanderbit, shooting off his gun in Lincoln Park, \$5 fine; John Collins and William Burns, picking the pocket of Mrs. Hedstrom of \$18 one day last week, \$500 each to the Criminal Court.

Frank Hogan and James Ryder were arraigned before Summerfield on two charges of burglary.

Frank Hogan and James Ryder were arraigned before Summerfield on two charges of burglary. One was brought by Peter Rape, the proprietor of a jewelry store at 569 South Canal street, from whom they had stolen \$50 worth of watches and jewelry, and the other charge was brought by the Rock Island Railroad Company, from one of whose cars the men had stolen goods to the amount of \$70. They were held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$500. A PERFORATED THIEF.

the hip, and perforated the liver. He did not, however, consider it a serious wound. Toomey and his companions, Thomas Mangan and Sam Woods, have been identified by Edward Eiszner, a voung man living at No. 129 West Polk street, as the highwaymen who assaulted him at 10:15 Sunday evening on the corner of Ewing and Jefferson streets and robbed him of either earth and select found its release found. Ewing and Jefferson streets and robbed him of a silver watch and chain, and the clock found in Toomey's possession was identified by Henry Brown, of No. 112 Ewing streer. Between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the evening entrance to the house was effected during the temporary absence of the family by prying open a side window. Nothing save the clock was taken. Justice Walsh held the trio upon the dual charge of burglary and highway robery in \$1,000 each until to-day. The prisoners attempted to prove an alibi by swearing that they were in John Donahoe's saloon until indight. The police have since asceruntil midnight. The police have since ascertained that his saloon was closed at 10:30, and the proprietor denies their baving been there.

Officer and Private, At Prague, Bohemia, during an evening parade, an officer named Wondraesek thought that the cravat of Private Franck was too high. The officer seized the soldier by the collar of the tunic, tore the cravat off his neck, and struck the man in the eye with the buckle. The ball of the ere was knocked out of the socket. CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Mid-Ocean Tale of Abject Misery and Witless Murder.

Getting at the Facts of a Peculiar Case at Newport, Pa.

Capture of a Murderer Fourteen Years After His Crime.

Confession of One of the Insurance Murderers at Lebanon, Pa.

MURDER AT SEA. Special Disputch to The Tribuna. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Owen Jones, a Welsh. man, steward on the Guion steamship Arizona. was murdered last Friday morning by a steerage passenger while the vessel was on the vovag from Liverpool to this port. To-day a telegram was sent to the police here requesting them to receive the murderer. Catlow, the murderer, was brought to United States Marshal Payne's office and information given at the British Con sulate-General, where steps were at once taken looking to his confinement and extradition to England for trial, the crime being wholly under British jurisdiction. Catlow, who was nervous and restless during the six days the vessel had been at sea, days the vessel had been at sea, was walking the companion-way at 4:30 o'clock Friday morning. He had some conversation with Jones, and, a few minutes later, the steward was found dead on the steerage deck, having bled to death from a stab in the neck. A bloody clasp-kuife was found near, and Catiow claimed it. He was charged with the murder, and in a dazed way said the knife was his, and, if Jones was dead, he supposed he must have killed him. Steerage passengers who saw the murder say that, about two hours before the murder, Catlow got some water from Jones, quarreled with Jones, and kicked him, but Jones took no notice of it and went away; that, at the time the murder was done, him, but Jones took no notice of it and went away; that, at the time the murder was done, Catlow asked for another cup of water. Jones gave it to him. Catlow said the water was poisoned. The steward was turning away, and Catlow sprang at and stabbed him. Jones leaves a widow and six children in Liverpool. Catlow has a wife and four children in destitute circumstances. He is an iron-molder, a native of Cheshire, long out of work, and both destitute and sick. He says he remembers nothing of Jones' death.

DAVISON-ROBERTSON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 18.—The Governor also to-day pardoned Peter Davison, and has filed with the papers in the case the following explanation of the reasons which actuated him in granting the pardon:

The case of Peter Davison, who was convicted of murder at the March term, 1878, of the Lake County Circuit Court, and sentenced to the Peni-tentiary for fourteen years, has received my careful consideration.

I saw him in the Prison Hospital a few days ince, and he presented the appearance of a cased and broken-down old-man. The Pri Physician certifies that "he is suffering we chronic spinal irritation which is increasing, that his death is certain at an early day if he mains in prison." The Warden certifies to "Davison's mental depression is so great that measures taken for his recovery will fall, and death ensue in a very short time if he remains prison."

death ensue in a very short time if he remains in prison."

The fact is admitted that the prisoner had always, before the alleged commission of the crime for which he was convicted, been a good, lawaoiding, hard-working citizen; and 1, 200 persons, nearly all of whom are citizens of Lake County, petition for his pardon. Notice of the application was published some months ago, in accordance with my rule and the law now in force, and no protests or objections to the pardon have been filed.

With all these facts before me. I have concluded that it is my duty to exercise Executive clemency in his behalf, and I therefore pardon him.

S. M. CULLOM, Governor,

MURDER WILL OUT. ERIE, Pas Aug. 18 .- McGuirick, the alleged murderer of James Needs, who was murdered in Philadelphia Oct. 7, 1865, was captured on Sunday night by the Eric police, after desperate resistance. The capture was effected in Washington Township. He was brought to Erie, and Philadelphia, who will remove him to that city to-morrow. District-Attorney Kerr, of Philato-morrow. District-Attorney Kerr, of Philadelphia, believes he can bring home the crime
to McGuirick. The prisoner denies the charge;
says he was in Philadelphia at the time;
knew Needs, but did not kili him. A suspicious
circumstance against McGuirick is that he
entered the office of the Eric Despatch on Friday
and, representing himself to be a messenger
from Mayor Stokely and Detective Levi, of
Philadelphia, requested the fullest information
concerning McGuirick's alleged share in the
murder. Upon being questioned by a Despatch
reporter, who jestingly remarked that the
visitor, who gave the name of Muliane, inight
be the marderer, he fled in terror. He was
identified by the reporter to-day.

A VERY PECULIAR CASE.

Special Despatch to The Tribune. NEWFORT, Pa., Aug. 18.—On the 7th inst., W. K. Miller, of Harrisburg, was brutally murdered about ten miles from here, having beer pierced by three bullets fired by Samuel E. Albright, who excused himself for the commission of the crime on the ground that Miller had drugged a woman to whom he (Albright) had been married. Yesterday one of Albright's friends claimed to have discovered a corpse in a cave near the scene of the murder, which he asserted was that of the murderer, who, he thinks, shot himself soon after he committed the crime. The jury summoned by the Justice of the Peace decided to-day that the body Justice of the Peace decided to day that the body was that of Albright, but the Coroner and District Attorney of Perry County were dissatisfied with the verdict, and had the remains disinterred, in the performance of which work the head was severed from the body, indicating that the person had been dead for months. There is an opinion prevalent that the body was taken from a grave and deposited in the cave to throw the authorities off their guard. Albright is believed to be still at large.

PENNSYLVANIA MURDERERS. LEBANON, Pa., Aug. 18.—Aleiss, one of the Raber murderers, has made a confession which

implicates another man. The confession is in the hands of District-Attorney Adams, and is withheld from publication, owing to the objections of Zechman's counsel, who fear it may prejudice his case. The confession details the feeling among the The confession details the feeling among the mountain men for speculation in life-insurance, and gives several cases where elderly men were killed in order to obtain insurance effected on their lives. Weiss implicates three or four persons who will no doubt be brought to trial. He admits being in the original plot to murder Rabers by the use of chloroform, but says he withdrew from it, and supposed the matter had withdrew from it, and supposed the matter had been dropped, as Drews promised him not to go on with the deed. He disclaims any connection with the later plan of drowning, and states that he was greatly surprised when he heard of Rabers' death. The confession implicates all of the confession implicates all of the confession. ricted men. Hummel, Drews, Steickler, and Brant will be

ng in a deep culvert near the roundhouse murdered and the body thrown in the ditch. The last seems the most plausible, as the track from which he fell contains no blood-stains, and from which he left contains he blood-stains, and he could not have received the severe gash in his head by the fall, as he fell in water. The in-quest has been postponed until Friday. It was learned this evening that a man was seen with him between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock. It is a very singular case, and has created cor

ST. LOUIS, Sr. Louis, Aug. 18.-A number of new or amended laws, particularly affecting St. Louis, passed by the Legislature last winter, went into effect to-day. Those of chief interest apply to ramblers, lottery men, and prostitutes. The Lottery law as it now stands makes it a penal Lottery law as it now stands makes it a penal offense for a lottery company to advertise or for a newspaper to publish advertisements of lotteries.

The law against gambling is more severe than the old one, and makes the act of gambling or joining gambling houses a misdemeanor, finable at not over \$1.000. The same penalty applies to women who follow the vocation of prostitute.

The execution of these laws is in the hands of the police officials, and the Police Commissioners say they are going to make a desperate onslaught on the gamblers and lottery-men. They intend to stop all street-walking by bawds, close all assignation-houses in respectable neighborhoods and restrict prostitution in every possible man

Apecial Disputes to The Tribune.

Springpield, Ill., Aug. 18.—James Kirlin, a saloon-reeper at Riverton, near this city, was shot and instantly killed last night by one Benjamin Miller, an employe of H. B. Miller & Co.'s distillery. The facts developed at the Coroner's inquest to-day are that Kirlin and Miller had previously had some difficulty in regard to the stealing of a quantity of liquor from Kirlin's saloon, and the difficulty was renewed Sunday night, when Miller and others visited Kirlin's place. Henry Collins, who was with Miller at the time of the shooting, has been arrested and jailed, but Miller is still at large. AN OFFICER KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 18.—Saturday light Mr. Griggs, the Village Marshal at Middleville, arrested two Swedes, named James and going to the village lock-up with them. After alking with each other in the Swedish tongue a moment they turned on him, and cut and stabbed him in many piaces, so injuring him that he died yesterday afternoon. They fied, but Pete Johnson was afterwards arrested. James is at large yet, and is supposed to have fied to the North Woods. A PENITENTIARY SPREE.

Anasyllin, Wis., Aug. 18.—Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, Patsey Griffin, Robert Doty, and Richard Garry, being on a spree, went to Marshall's saloon, on East Milwankee street, kicked upon the door for admission, and, when the door was opened, proceeded to knock him down. George Brundage, who was inside, ran to Marshall's assistance, and received similar treatment. After a general fight, in which Mar-shall had three ribs broken, they robbed the money-drawer and left. Garry and Doty were arrested to-day, but Griffin has not yet been captured.

THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Aug. 18.—The house of William Cornellius, in Raisin, was entered Sunday afternoon while the family were attending the funeral of a relative and robbed of considerable plate and jewelry. To-day a couple of Deputies overhauled a negro and a white man on the shores of Wampler's Lake, close to the Jackson shores of wampier's Lake, close to the Jackson County line. The white man is an old convict, named Sinclair. The negro gives a dozen dif-ferent cognomens. Part of the stolen property was found on them.

A POSSIBLE CLEW. Boston, Mass., Aug. 18.—A possible clew to the Frye murder is furnished by a colored resilent at the West End. About 2 o'clock Friday morning two men came up to the sidewalk n front of ber house and deposited a Failing in an attempt to unlock the trunk, they burst it open, rummaged about the contents, and then left the trunk on the sidewalk. Awhile after both returned and carried the trunk off. The woman deciares she could not identify

BOY PARDONED.

Springpield, Ill., Aug. 18.—The Governor has pardoned Willie S. Troxell, who was convicted of larceny at the August term, 1876, of the Winnebago County Court, and sentenced to the Reform School for five years. He has served three years, and the Judge who sentenced him and many persons conversant with the circumstances of his case think it best to allow the boy to go home to his parents.

SHORT \$6,000. LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Aug. 18.-Further in vestigation into the accounts of the City Cierk, Fred Spaulding, who absconded recently, show vestigation is still going on, and it is thought the amount will be found to be much greater. PERJURY.

PERSURY.

Special Discoulch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 18.—In the criminal prosecution of Heman B. Chapman for perjury the preliminary examination was called to-day, and absence of a witness. The case continues to BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 18.—The dry goods store of Milton G. Mills was entered through the roof last night and robbed of \$500 or \$600 worth of silk and velvets. The robbers were HORSE AND BUGGY STOLEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
GALENA, 111., Aug. 18.—A 4-year-old dark-bay horse, together with a fine open buggy and har ness, were stolen from the barn of P. H. Parsons, at Lancaster, Wis., last night. MURDERER ARRESTED NEW YORK, Aug. 18 .- Erban Catlow, of Hyde,

England, a passenger by the steamship Arizona

was arrested on the arrival of that vessel this morning, charged with the murder of Ower Jones, the ship's steward. TEXAS.

Hot Weather-The City of Dallas-The Cot ton Crop-Politics-A Reile of the Los Special Correspondence of The Tellune

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 12.

Is there anything can beat
This 'ere hotness of the heat—
Prickly heat?

With an enterprising citizen of Texas it makes but little difference about the weather; whether the mercury stands at 60, 75, 110 degrees, o even goes out at the top of the ther-mometer, they push forward vigorously in almost every avocation of but, with your correspondent, who for a score of years has inhaled nothing but the cool, invigorating breezes of Lake Michigan, it is different, as his proboscis, or rather a projection from his face resembling a half-scraped turnip, will testify. We fear that we are undergoing a slow and (unless Tice and his coadjutors dispense a different grade of weather) sure process of cremation; although, in justice to the State, I will say that the scorching heat we are now passing through is a rarity, and hotter than the thermometer has shown for years. As a rule, Texas may justly be called the Italy of America. Its general temperature is the same, and its firmament, I have heard said, is as clear as that of Italy. The main difference of the climate of Texas from that of other countries years was in July, 1860,-109 degrees. The coldest day for the same period of years was in January, 1864,-4 degrees. Mr. Baker informed me that the annual average temperature for

ineteen years, at Austin, was 67.62 degrees. The weather being favorable for pleasure ex-cursions, and being of a romantic, roaming disposition, your correspondent has wandered from the enterprising, prosperous little city of Fort Worth to this what may be truthfully called the commercial metropolis of North Texas. Its growth in less than five years from a town of about 2,000 inhabitants to one of nearly 20,000 has been one of the marvels of the Nineteenth Century. The business of Dallas is now estimated by millions of dollars annually.\* Its whole-sale trade reaches from the eastern line of the State to the extreme western frontier, and from the northern State line to a point about 100 miles south of the city. Paintai residences deck the avenues, and mammoth blocks fine the thoroughfares. Street-cars make regular trips to and from the depot, and the smoke-stacks of a dozen mills and compresses point heavenward as indexes of her prosperity. Two rail-Worth to this what may be truthfully called

roads—the Texas & Pacific and the Houston & Texas Central—cross at this point, reaching out in all directions into the rich and fertilic country by which it is surrounded and supported. This rich section, which is naturally tributary to Dallas, is ample in extent and fertility to support a commercial and manufacturing centre containing at least 100,000 people.

In speaking of crops I have little to note but the bright prospects that are before us. Farmers are full of prognostications of an increase this year over the crops of last, and I have yet to hear a contrary opinion expressed. It is true that cotton has been somewhat damaged by the continued drought that prevailed here for some weeks during the early part of the season; but the largely-increased screage will atone for the deficiencies produced by the weather. The first bale of the fleecy staple was received here on the 2d day of this month, the owner of which received a liberal reward. It is the custom in this country to raise by subscription as large an amount of money as possible, to be given to the cotton-grower who raises, gins, and markets the first bale of the scason. This is the earliest that cotton has found a market here by eight days, the first bale isst year arriving on the 10th. The want of rain and the prevailing hot weather are opening the boils sooner than growers desire, and will tend to cut the crop short where such a state of affairs exists. Had a general good rain visited Northwest Texas earlier, the crop would have panned out better; but, notwithstanding all this, those who know whereof they speak predict almost a one-third larger crop this year shan last. Cotton-pickers are now in good demand. The hordes of tramps who have infested this country during the summer-months no longer can cry, "Nothing to do!" And well might the master under the present circumstances ask, "Why stand ye all day idle?" The cotton-buyers and speculators who have been North spending the summer are returning; offices that have been uncocupied for months are bei

atory to the opening of this year's cotton season. No longer—for a few months, at least—will we have rung in our ears the complaint of Hard times and no money.

Hancock or Thurman,—that's about the only Presidential racket in Texas worth mentioning. The former made himself extremely popular throughout this State and the South by his generous course toward the people while in command of the Department of Louislans, and seems to be the favorite candidate for nomination at the hands of the Democracy in the Presidential contest next year. The Greenback heresy, shorn of much that made it is subject of ridicule, is beginning to command considerable strength in this State. There is great defection among the masses of the Democracy of Texas, whose administration has not been such as to command the admiration of the world. If the errors of the past are not retrieved, Democratic majorities will continue to grow beautifully less. Doubtful politicians are very conservative; and, should a bar'l be put on tap down here, I can't forettell what the result might be. Wait til-den. I was shown yesterday what is undoubtedly the last of the Stars-and-Bars that led the Confederate hosts to battle. As a relic of the War it possession of Mr. John E. Barlow, a banker of Fort. Worth, who bimself bore it in the last fight in Alabama, just at the close of the War and it may be said with truth that the Confederate colors were never borne by a more courageous and gallant officer. Mr. Barlow was the color-bearer of Wirt. Adams' cavalry regiment, which experienced a great deal of hard service and made many gallant fights during the War. In the last fight in Malbama, just at the close of the War and the may be said with truth that the Confederate colors, Capt. B. B. Paddock, present editor of the Fort Worth. Democracy, commanded the advance-guard of the charging column which did most of the fighting. But Gen. Wirt Adams, left at West Point to guard that road, threw himself, with about the same force, across Croxton's, near Sipsey River; and, a

THE NICHE OF FAME. ATLANTA, Aug. 18.—The names of James Oglethorp and Crawford W. Long have been selected as representatives of Georgia in the Na-tional Gallery of States at Washington.

AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE-AIMEE Grand Reopening, Wednesday, Aug. 20, when

ATMINIA AIMER Will positively make Her Last Appearan

FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY, AND MATINEE SATURDAY, Wednesday, Aug. 20-La FILE DE MME. ANGOT. Thursday, Aug. 21-LE PETIT DUC. Prisay, Aug. 22-LE PRITT DUC. Prisay, Aug. 22-LE BRIGANDS. Saturday Matinee-LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE. Saturday Night-LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Sunday-GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

Seats and Librettos for sale at Theatre.

Monday, Aug. 25—The Original Fifth-av. Comic Opera Co. in Von Suppe's Operatic sensation—FATINATZ. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

very evening this week, MATINEES Wednesday an Saturday, the favorite Comedian, JOHN DILLON upported by Miss LOUISE DILLON, EDWIN F THORNE, and a Strong Cast, in

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The Original New York Cast, The Original Scenery.
The Original Properties.
Aug. 25-MOTHER AND SON, with original Cast.

PARK-PLACE PAVILION, THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. GRAND CONCERT CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

Admission, 25 cents. These Concerts will take place very Tuesday and Friday during the summer season. EXCURSION TO THE DELLS The cars will leave the depot of the C. M. & St. P. Railway, cor. West Madison and Canal-sta., on Wednesday. Aug. 20, at 10 a. m. Round trip tickets, good to return on any train for one week, with the privilege of stopping off at Milwaukee, \$6. For sale at Jansen & McLiurg's Bookstore, and at the Office of the Board of Education, 85 Fifth-av.

Und the direction of ADOLPH ROSENBECKER.

WHITE-STOCKING PARK. BASE BALL. Close of the Season of 1879 in Chicago—THREE GREAT GAMES.

BUFFALO vs. CHICAGO.

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The West Twelfth street district has been The West Twelfth street district has been greatly troubled recently by a gang of young thieves who prowl about in the alleys and burglarize sheds and outhouses. Yesterday afternoon Officer John Gara arrested a 13-year-old boy giving the name of Edward Peno. whom he saw enter the shed in the rear of Lawrence Ford's residence, at No. 245 Forquer street, and steal about eighteen yards of carpeting and a pair of boots. in the same latitude is, that in the summer thief William Toomey, who was shot "He put his hand to his pocket. I knew if ose fellows got hold of me they would kill The thief William Toomey, who was shot Sunday night while endeavoring to escape from Officer Thomas Dooley, fainted through weakness when brought before Justice Walsh yesterday forenoon. City Physician Dunne, who attended him, and then ordered his removal to the County Hospita, states the ball passed directly through the right side of the body just above the hip, and perforated the liver. He did not, however, consider it a serious wound. Toower, at the rising of the sun, there springs up a cooling breeze from the sea-coast, which lasts until sundown. The nights are "Did you run?"

"I walked away, and they kept following me.
I tried to get on a car near Western avenue, and ran about half a block to catch it, but the fireman got hold of me."

"Where did you hit Haan?"

"I hit him in the head. I didn't take notice. I didn't want to hit him hard. All I wanted to to was to save myself. He was bigger than me." FOUL PLAY AT DUBUQUE. DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 18.—J. Borsch, a Norproverbially cool, and a refreshing sleep can always be obtained. I have taken the following wegian aged 33 years, was found dead this mornfrom a compilation by D. W. C. Baker, of Austin, who has a table showing the variations of the thermometer during the past nineteen years in Texas: The hottest day for nineteen Some think he committed suicide, others that he fell and was killed, while others say he was

## THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

II. Stevens, of Avoca, Ia., is at the Gardner. John Dillon is at the Tremont. J. M. Mueller, Cincinnati, is registered at the

Joseph Gilbert, of Terre Haute, is at the

George S. Brown, Topeka, Kas., is at the F. H. Lalewood, London, is a guest of the

nith D. Atkins, of Freeport, is sojourning at the Pacific. W. I. Magee, Hazlehurst, Miss., is registered at the Palmer.

Sol Turk and F. A. Kneeland, of Boston, are at the Palmer.

Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, Madison, Wis., is a

Col. William Chapman, U. S. A., of Green Bay, is at the Gardner. C. W. Fillmore, of Fort Wayne, is one of the

rests of the Tremont. Judge S. D. Puterbaugh and family, of Peoria, are domiciled at the Pacific.

Jacob Nunnemacher and wife, of Milwaukee, are domiciled at the Tremont. Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson, of Edinburg

otland, are guests of the Pacific. Charles G. Williams, member of Congress rom the First Wisconsin District, is registered

J. Dowdall, editor of the Transcript, and E. F. Baldwin, editor of the Journal, Peoria, ill., are quartered at the Pacific.

W. P. Robinson, General Freight Agent of ouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and James J. Hill, General Manager of the St. Paul, finneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, are at the

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 64 degrees; 10 a. m., 68: 12 m., 71; 3 p. m., 72; 7 p. m., 69. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.59; 7 p. m., 29.54.

Dr. Samuel Choppin, the President of the New Orleans Board of Health, is stopping at the Pacific with his family. The Doctor is off on a cave of absence on account of ill-health, from which he now has nearly recovered.

Robert Wilkesworth, a stranger in the city nd unable to tell whence he came, yesterday thernoon at 4 o'clock fell in an apoplectic fit at he corner of Canal and Twelfth streets. le was taken to the County Hospital for treat-

At 11 o'clock on the 11th inst. Mrs. Bridget Carroll, 65 years of age, living at the southwest corner of Twenty-first street and Ashland ave-nue, fell into a hole in a vacant lot near that corner and broke her left arm just above the

Eddle Waite, a lad 15 years of age, light built, light hair cut short, lump on his right wrist, caused by broken bone; had on a blue and white calico shirt, brown cloth coat, black bleckory pants, dark brown socks, shoes with backles, left his home in Highland Park about four weeks ago. Was last heard of working at kirk's soap-factory.

The Chicago Mining Review is a paper recently started in this city, devoted exclusively to mining iterests. It is a twelve-page paper, full of news and correspondence, and seems to be carefully edited. Mr. George E. Wright, formerly of The Tribune staff, is one of the owners of the Review, and intends to make it a standard authority on mining matters.

Lambert Bush, 6 years of age, whose parents live at No. 658 West Fifteenth street, while playing on the prairie in front of his home, was kicked on the forebead by a horse running at large, owned by Henry Smith, of No. 372 Rebecca street. Dr. Hobbs, who is in attendance, says that the skull is fractured, and that recovery is doubtful.

Mr. A. H. Burley, the Receiver of the defunct City National Bank, yesterday opened the bids received for the real estate now in his bands. For the old bank building, Nos. 154 and 156 Washington street, only one bid was received, the amount of which will not be disclosed until the bids are all returned from Washington, where they will be sent for the inspection of the

Olympic Games. Fred Sommers made a speech, letters were read from Platt-Deutsch societies at various points and from emilient members of their nationality, and all present mightily enjoyed themselves.

A meeting of the Woman's Industrial Union was neld last evening at No. 13 South Halsted street. Mrs. Anna Schock, the President, occupied the chair, and -related several instances of destitution among women that bad come under her observation. The object of these meetings is to found a home for destitute women in Chicago. Quite a number were in attendance, and the Chicago Quartette rendered some fine vocal selections.

Thursday evening a boat containing three persons—Dr. C. W. Danforth, ex-Detective Meduley, and Willie Rehm, son of Mr. Jacob tehm—started out on the lake at the foot of Fulierton avenue for a row, and, on returning, passing through the surf, which was high on account of a northeast storm, the boat was capsized, and had it not been for the exertions of Dr. Danforth Mr. McAulev and Willie Rehm would have drowned, as neither of them could savin.

Deputy-Sheriff Stacy was yesterday placed in charge of the jewelry stock of Coggswell, Weber & Co., hitherto doing business on the second floor of No. 146 State street, on two executions amounting to \$12,667, given in favor of Smith & Lenz, of New York. The senior partner of the firm refuses to make any statement at this time of the causes which have led to these reverses in his business, and evidently considers the present condition of the firm only a temporary embarrassment.

George Evre, 45 years of age, employed on the West Division Railroad as a laborer, while at work upon the track on Ganalport avenue at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was run down by a wagon loaded with lumber. The wheels passed over his chest and shoulders, injuring him severely internally. He was taken to his home, No. 60 Gurley street, and attended br Dr. De Bey, who is unable at present to give an opinion as to the extent of his injuries. They are, however, thought to be quite dan-

They are, however, thought to be quite dangerous.

David Murphy, a somnambulist, yesterday morning at 2:30 o'clock walked out of a secondstory window at Jerry Monroe's sporting-house, No. 464 State street, and, landing upon the pavement below, a fail of sixteen feet, he had his left arm badly broken at the wrist, his spine slightly injured, and his face gashed. His injuries were dressed by Dr. Hidebrand, and he was cared for at the house. Murphy is a friend of Monroe, is about 30 years of age, and is only recently from Joliet, where he was employed as a puddier in a rolling-mill.

Gov. Cullom yesterday pardoned out of Joliet Penitentiary Peter Davidson, a farmer in the Town of Ela Lake County, who murdered John Robertson, one of the most prominent citizens of that neighborhood. in September, 1877. Davidson, was convicted at Waukegan in March, 1878, having been confined in Cook County Jail in the interim. An attempt to obtain a new trial proved unsuccessful, and he had to go down. But he was a weakly old man, and ever since his incareration has been an inmate of the Penitentiary infirmary. The prison physician pronounced that he was suffering from chronic spinal irritation and would die if not released, and a long petition was presented to the Governor by residents of Lake and Cook Counties. And so he was let go.

Justice Walsh is making himself so completely disliked that it is quite probable he will be dropped from the Police Magistracy at an early date. Mr. Harrison does not seem to have bad any good luck in his selection of Police Justices, and there is trouble both in the West Division is, however, the most aggravating to the municipality. After all the trouble already had about special ball and such things Justice Walsh vesterday began the practice of siriking out that clause in the legal formula of disorderly warrants which relates to special ball, and writes into the warrant that the prisoner shall be taken before the Justice "without unnecessary delay." Capt. Simmons brought one of the warrants to the Law Department yesterday afternoon and was informed in the presence of Mayor Harrison to pay no attention to the new wrinkle, but to accept special ball in the manner specified by a recent order from Supt. O'Donnell. Another complaint is that Justice Walsh sets at naught city ordinances. He has frequently discharged boys for bathing within the city limits, claiming that there is nothing to prohibit it. The police

ordinance prohibiting bathing in

Corober Mann yesterday held an inquest at No. 97 Green street upon Samuel Mulholland, who dropped dead of beart disease while at work Saturday: upon Patrick Murphy, who died of injuries received Sunday afternoon by jumping from a Madison street-car directly in front of a Blue Island avenue car, the pole of which street. street-car directly in front of a Bine Island avenue car, the pole of which struck him in the abdomen; and upon William hibbert, of No. 11 Nassau street, who fell off a scaffolding at the Metropolitan Block. The jury in their verdict deprecated the practice of fastening guy-ropes to scaffoldings under window-sashes, and hoped that the dangerous practice would be stopped henceforward. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

A final meeting of the Nineteenth Illir fautry, to make arrangements to go to Aurora, was held at the Union Veteran Club rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel. On motion, it was decided that the organization should meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 9 o'clock Wednesday the Grand Pacific Hotel at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning and march from there to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy depot, and take the 10 o'clock train. The badges are a very neat design of a tiger's head attached to a pin and an acorn dropped from the tiger—all made of white metal and pinned over a red-white-and-blue ribbon. The Second Regiment offered to loan seventy-five blankets for the use of the organization, which were accepted with thanks. Mr. James Gaffrey was elected Quartermaster, and Ed Filkins Commissary. On motion, Col. A. W. Raffen, Capt. D. F. Bremner, of Company E, and Lieut. Thomas M. Beatty, of Company A, were elected to command the organization.

At 12:30 vesterday afternoon Officer F. A.

were elected to command the organization.

At 12:30 yesterday afternoon Officer F. A. Taylor was told that there was a man under the influence of liquor lying at the rear door of Schlesinger & Mayer's dry goods store at No. 107 West Madison street. Finding the man in a stupid condition the Officer brought him—to the station, and upon searching him found in his pockets an empty chloroform bottle. His breath was loaded with the smell, and City. Physician Dunne was at once sent for. By the use of antidotes, and liberal rubbing and paddling about the hands and feet and other convenient portions of the body, the man was recognized as old John Elliott, an inveterate bummer and good-for-nothing, who spends the greater portion of his life in the House of Correction. He will be again sent out to that institution.

greater portion of his life in the House of Correction. He will be again sent out to that in stitution. It is not known where he procured

Mr. Charles Hempsted, Teller of the Bank of Montreal in Chicago, was buried yesterday in Oakwood Cemetery, from St. Paul's Church, Kenwood. He came to this city from Montreal. He was married last December to Miss Annie Gossage, niece of Charles Gossage, Esq., and had gone with his wife to Mackinac to recruit his health, which had suffered for several months. He died, however, of a severe cold which he took on the steamer, and which terminated in congestion of the lungs. He was full of life, and confident that he could reach home, and declared just before he died that he "felt better," but quickly fell asleep just at sunset, when his wife and uncle returned from a short walk on the shore at Pine River, Michigan. He was visited at Mackinac, and watched over at times during his last hours, by the Rev. Prof. James T. Hyde, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, to whom he declared his Christian faith, and who, in the absence of his pastor, officiated at his burial. He was 27 years of age, and leaves a mother, brother, and sister, besides Mr. Charles Hempsted, Teller of the Bank of and leaves a mother, brother, and sister, besides many friends in this city and in Montreal. Capt. James Gibson and his wife, and other officers of the steamer Fountain City, deserve the warm-est thanks for their kindness to the sick and be-

reaved passengers.

There were no further strikes yesterday among the brickvards men, the only striking during the day being confined to thirteen teamsters for J. D. Tully, who are making nearly \$4 a day and who want \$5, as their employer savs. The latter, having already submitted to one raise, declined to make another, the thirteen went out, and he got along the best he could with outside help. Sexton's teamsters, who formerly got \$1 per load to the Court-House, are now getting \$1.25—the result of their strike. Mr. Jones, Sexton's foremen, is reported to have declared this the best year out of the last twelve for the men. Sexton has already advanced their wages as much as he is able to do, in consideration of the price he gets for his brick, and, as the season will only last about two months longer, he does not prepose to submit to any further demands. All the men were working yesterday at Sexton's, Boland's, and Kregenstein & Hooper's, wages being from 25 to 75 cents per day higher than they were last year for the same amount of work. But, although the season is nearly at an end, the brick manufacturers propose to organize, as

Comptroller.

There was a large crowd vesterday at the second and closing day of the Platt-Deutsch picnic at Ogden's Grove. The programme, which was a long one, was fully executed, including the light of the programme of the two months left them. To this end they will a long one, was fully executed, including the office, No. 204 LaSalle street.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Aid. Swift reported a sad accident vesterday, which occurred Saturday afternoon on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, which has not been reported. He took the train which left here at 4:15; and at Desplaines the train, running at the rate of 35 miles an hour, collided with a wagon in which were Mr. and Mrs. Jonn Garland and daughter, killing the horse outright, smashing the wagon, and seriously stunning those in it. The train came to a halt, and whatever could be was done for the injured persons, who were in an unconscious condition, and the life of Mrs. Garland was despaired of. He beard from them the next day by telegraph, and still the mother and daughter were unconscious. He had not received any news from them since.

## THE CITY-HALL.

The saloon licenses issued to date foot up The Building Committee meet this morning

at 10 o'clock to make up their report of the long-drawn City-Hail investigation. The City Treasurer yesterday received \$2,841 from the Water Department, \$912 from the Collector, and \$801 from the Comptroller. "Horse" Eddy, who has been running an

auctioneering establishment without license, was yesterday sued by the city to recover \$200. The Health Officer's report for the past week shows that 4,780 pounds of unwholesome meat were coudemned, and that 562 notices to abate nuisances were served.

Thomas Scanlan and J. & J. Sackley gave bond vesterday and were awarded the contracts for putting sewers in the Eleventh, Twelith, and Fourteenth Wards. C. M. Clancey was yesterday appointed to the position of Superintendent of the pipe-yard, vice E. B. Lane, removed. There are no "vacancies" except when they are made.

cancies" except when they are made.

The license of Abraham Bates, who runs a saloon at No. 134 West Randolph street, was revoked by the Mayor yesterday on complaint of the Superintendent of Police. His place was reported as a resort for prostitutes and thieves.

The Committee on Health and County Relations is called to meet Saturday to consider the petition and charges concerning the way in which scavenger work is being done. All persons having grievances in the matter are urgently invited to be present and make their wants known.

Among the building-permits issued yesterday were the following: To F. Granziensky, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 1016 Wentworth avenue, to cost \$1,600; to D. W. Dumpeey, to erect a one-story dwelling, No. 1930 South Dearborn street, to cost \$1,000; and to John Jurs, to erect a two-story building, Fowler street, opposite Wicker Park, to cost \$2,500.

James Carroll was yesterday arrested by the Health Department for maintaining a nuisance and doing business without a license. He is charged with having persisted in running a rendering establishment at the corner of Wood and Fourteenth streets, and at last accounts was at the Hinman Street Station. The Department has had trouble with him before.

Dr. Washington, the pest-house candidate, was to have gone to the establishment yesterday and taken forcible possession. In the forenoon he thought he would keep his promise, but in the afternoon he wilted, and last evening he had so far receded from his position as to say that the whole matter was now in the hands of friends. This is, perhaps, the last of the trouble.

The Committee on Licenses met vesterday and agreed to report an ordmance raising the license of second-hand dealers to \$100 and junk-dealers to \$27, and requiring them to report as pawnbrokers have had to in the past. The ordinance is specially to make pawnbrokers come to time. They have, since the adoption of the new State law on the subject, been doing business as second-hand dealers. It is also intended to apply to dealers in second-hand books.

Chief Fire-Marshal O'Conner, of New Orleans, and Capt. Walsh, Assistant Superintendent of the Salvage Corps of that city, were at the rookery yesterday. New Orleans is about building up a paid fire department, and these gentlemen have been deputed to arrange for introducing electricity in giving alarms to the suburbs, and to purchase several steam fire-engines. E. B. Chandler, who built the alarm-telegraph here.

was employed during the day to do the work for them, and will commence next winter. The visitors will remain in the city a day or two, and then go East in quest of the engines.

then go East in quest of the engines.

Commissioner Waller has entirely done away with straw-bonds from contractors. He requires every person going on a bond to swear to the ownership of real estate, and then schedule the property. This being done, he examines the records to verify their statements. He makes no exceptions whatever, and the advantage of the rule has been shown in awarding the sewer-contracts. One person offered as bondsman swore he owned so much property, but when asked to schedule he could not show a foot of land. It causes considerable swearing among contractors and bondsmen, but the Commissioner cares nothing for this, having no higher ambition than to protect the city in all such matters.

The Committee on Gas met yesterday after-

The Committee on Gas met vesterday after-noon to further consider what should be done in the future in lighting the streets. New proposi-tions were expected from the gas commandes, tions were expected, from the gas contained but none were received, though the Chairman said he had been assured that a further proposition would be made as soon as Mr. Billings returned to the city, which would be in a few days. The oil men were on hand in full force, but the Committee did not appear to look upon their schemes very favorably. Really, they are inclined to favor gas, but they want bids per lamp-post instead of per 1,000 feet as heretofore, and, believing that propositions of that kind will be sent in, concluded to postpone the further consideration of the subject for one week.

consideration of the subject for one week.

The death-rate has gone up again. The mortuary report for the week ending Saturday shows the deaths to have been 223, against 199 the preceding week and 172 the corresponding week of last year. Of those dying, 87 were under 1 year of age, and 41 under 2 years, which shows that the mortality among children continues to be alarming. The leading causes of death were cholera infantum. 34; diarrhea, 22; consumption, 16; inanition, 15; entero colitis, 13; convulsions and scarlet fever, 9 each; diphtheria, accidents, and enteritis, 8 each; and dysentery, 7. The deaths by wards were: First Ward, 2; Second, 5; Third, 3; Fourth, 7; Fifth, 28; Sixth, 26; Seventh, 17; Eighth, 17; Ninth, 3; Tenth, 3; Eleventh, 5; Twelfth, 6; Thirteenth, 7; Fourtcenth, 34; Fifteenth, 10; Sixteenth, 9; Seventeenth, 8; and Eighteenth, 9.

ROUGH ON THE REFORMERS. There has been considerable complaint re-cently of the carelessness characterizing the Police Court Clerks in making out mittimuses, and some days ago the City Attorney was ap-pealed to in the matter by the Bridewell Super-intendent. He yesterday replied by sending a letter to the several Clerks, of which the fo

letter to the several Clerks, of which the following is a copy:

Chicago, Aug. 18.—To the Police Court Clerke—
GENTLEMEN: It is brought to my attention by the bolice authorities and Superintendent of the Bridewell that committing warrants frequently fail to show the offense for which a party is committed. It is greatly to be desired that the warrants for arrest and the mittimus should clearly state the offense, and no abbreviations should be used, but the whole word written out. The use of the words or signs "dis.," "con.," or "disord conduct," or "dis. conduct," in my opinion, are fatal objections to the mittimus or warrant containing them. In my opinion the words "disorderly conduct used in a mittimus are objectionable, if not constituting a stal defect. There is no such offense in stantle for ordinance as "disorderly conduct." These words are not used in ordinance or statute, as you will see by reference to Sec. 27. Chap. 28, of Revised Ordinances, and in my opinion they should not be used in the mittimus.

At the instance above I make the foregoing suggestions that we may not be at the expense and trouble of testing the question by habeas cornus, and perhaps by following them save some officer a suit in trespass. Yours, etc.

THE COBBLESTONE PROJECT.

THE COBBLESTONE PROJECT. The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the three divisions of the city have for some time had under consideration an ordinance proposing to allow the street-railway companies to use obblestone inside their tracks instead of the wooden blocks so long in vogue. Several meetings have been held, and the Committee has at last agreed upon a report not only in favor of the ordinance, but in favor of ea amending it as to allow of the use of explosions outside of to allow of the use of cobblestone outside the tracks as far as the railway companies ha the tracks as far as the railway companies have to keep the streets in repair. The report, however, has only seven signers so far, which is two less than a majority, and it has not yet come to the Council for this reason. But while the Committee has been so slow and indecisive in the matter, it appears that the people of the South Division have been at work getting up a remonstrance, especially property-holders and residents along Wabash avenue and residents along Wabash avenue and Eighteenth street, which was handed to the Chairman of the Committee yesterday. It is claimed by those who have circulated the remonstrance that it is signed by all of the lotmonstrance that it is signed by an of the lot-owners along the streets mentioned, except one, and that considerable feeling is being manifested upon the subject, and that a vig-orous fight will be made against the cassage of the ordinance, the objection seeming to be that the use of stone would create an intoler-able noise, and be a nuisance generally. No remonstrance has been heard from in the other sections of the city.

## THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Committee on Charities and that on Equalization will meet to-day. The County Treasurer vesterday paid \$10,000 to the Treasurer of the West Park Board.

The pauper business in the Town of New Trier is to be looked into by Henry Pilgrim, Visitor to the County Board, who has just con-cluded the investigation of matters in Calu-

met.

Mr. Russell, attorney for Suydam, applied to Judge Barnum for a rule on the Sheriff to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt in not fully discharging the prisoner in pursuance of the order of the Court. It is alleged that he was rearrested before he left the jail. The Court declined to take up the matter, as he had been interested while practicing law in the Turner case, in which, it is alleged, Suydam committed the perjury for which he was locked up. The Court suggested that it would be more appropriate for some other Judge to hear the matter.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Yesterday was habeas corpus day in the Criminal Court. Louis Visard, charged with larceny, was discharged by Judge Barnum. John Sigler served notice on the Sheriff that he wanted to get out in the same war, the offense alleged against him being also larceny.

Then came Joseph H. Livingstone, Western Manager of the Home & Dower Association, who was arrested last week on a charge of embezzlement and larceny. Judge Whitehead, who appeared for John W. Frazze, the prosecuting witness, and "Superintendent of Agencies and Loans" of the Association, wanted the case put over to the 26th inst., on theiground that one E. A. Colby, of Washington, D. C., a material witness for the prosecution, could not reach Chicago before that day. Mr. McKinpon, on behalf of the applicant, impugned the bona fides of the affidaylt, and said some very hard things about Frazee. In the result, the Court declined to interfere, on the ground that the committing magistrate was within his powers when he granted the continuance. Mr. Livingstone accordingly was remanded in custody of the Sheriff.

## GOVERNMENT GOSSIP.

One hundred barrels of alcohol were exported rom this city vesterday. Senator Logan visited the new Custom-House

and made a tour of inspection for the first time vesterday. The average yield of the distilleries in this listrict for the month of July was 3.86 gallons to the bushel.

The elevator contractors for the new Custom-louse yesterday took the measurement for an ir-cushion of the new style to be built under he shaft.

The United States Sub-Treasury redeemed \$5.000 in subsidiary silver coin vesterday, and paid out \$11,000 in silver, most of which was in the shape of standard dollars. The internal-revenue receipts at Collector Harvey's office vesterday amounted to \$30,924. Of this, \$25,866 was for the tax-paid spirits, \$3,358 for tobacco and cigars, and \$365 for beer.

The employes of the new Government Building received their pay for the first haif of August yesterday. There were 130 of them, and the pay-roll amounted to \$3,200.

Revenue-Agent William Somerville, formerly Chief Deputy Collector under Collector Harvey, was around the building yesterday calling upon his old associates in office. He has been visiting his family down in the State, and is on his way back to Washington, for which city he leaves tonignt.

Mr. I. W. Finney, United States Assistant District-Attorney at Detroit, and his wife are in the city for a few days, and are visiting the family of Prof. Richards, at No. 211 Ellis avenue. Mr. Finney was around the Government Building yesterday and made the acquaintance of Assistant District-Attorney Baldwin and the customs officers.

One of Collector Hervey's Deputies complained yesterday that Albert Frederick, or Friedrich, who runs a beer saloon at No. 10 West Randolph street, had failed to obliterate the stamps on certain packages of liquor. A warrant was placed in the hands of a Deputy Marshal, who found the alleged wrong-doer and brought him along. On the way over the started to the start

manifested an uncontrollable eagerness to go and see his lawyer, and the Deputy carelessly let him go, and exerted himself to hunt up one of the witnesses. When the matter came up before Commissioner Hoyne, the prisoner wasn't there, though his attorney, queer John Wagner, was. The latter noisily explained that it was a put-up job all around, and, on his assurances that Frederick would be on hand this morning, the case went over until that time.

Mr. H. E. C. Daniels, the silver clerk in the Sub-Treasury, and Western agent for *Under-wood's Counterfeit Detector*, has just received from the publishers of that useful work descripfrom the publishers of that useful work descriptions of two new \$5 counterfeits on the Globe National Bank, of Boston, Mass., and the Dedham National Bank, of Boston, Mass., and the Dedham National Bank, of Dedham, Mass. These counterfeits are photographs of genuine notes, and are likely to deceive, the work being well done. They differ from the genuine in that they are of a rather dark color, the numbering is clumsily executed, and the green tinting is put on carelessly, having a smeared appearance, and is entirely omitted in the space at the too on the back where the words "national currency" occur. Mr. Daniels has also received from the same source a description of a new photographic counterfeit \$1 note on the National Eagle Bank, of Boston. It has just appeared, and is the first attempt at an imitation of that denomination of the national currency. The counterfeit is of a dark color, the vignette being of a dingy brown. The numbering is coarse and of a rediction of the face of the same source and the face of the same source in the face of the same source and the same source and the same source and the same source are same source as the same source as brown. The numbering is coarse and of a red-dish brown, and the green tinting on the face of the note has a smeared look. The seal, instead of being red in color, is nearly a light brown. They say it is a very dangerous counterfeit.

#### THE COUNTY BOARD.

MISCELLANEOUS. The County Board held a regular meetin yesterday, the first for about a month. Com-missioner Senne presided, and there were present Commissioners Ayars, Boese, Bradley, Bur ling, Fitzgerald, Hoffmann, Lenzen, Meyer, Miller, Stewart, Spofford, and Wood.

Further time was granted to the Committee on Equalization in which to present a report. Commissioner Meyer stating that the Committee had not yet arrived at a conclusion. A communication from the Treasurer, in rela tion to the Normal School property for tax as sessments, was referred to the appropriate

Committee. The Trustees of the Village of Jefferson sent in a communication to the effect that a committee had been appointed to confer with the Board relative to the drainage of that village. It seemed that there was no one present author ized to speak for the Trustees, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Public Char

THE COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT
for August was received, and showed the following figures; Amount appropriated to General Fund, 1878-'79, \$1,014,150; taxes received to credit of such fund, \$632,613; received from other sources, \$83,079; county orders paid and jurors' certificates certified, \$642,412; balance on hand belonging to General Fund, \$73,280; county orders payable out of General Fund of other funds, General Funds of 1877 and prior years, \$10,326; Interest Fund (old indectedness), \$68,637; Interest Fund (new indebtedness), \$68,637; Interest Fund (new indebtedness), \$15,521; Court-flouse Fund, \$256,035; Sinking-Fund account, new indebtedness, \$111,-216; tavern-license account, \$535; total, \$462,302. Amount of Court-House Fund orders outstanding Aug. 1, \$21,424. The report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A NUMBER OF BILLS THE COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT

A NUMBER OF BILLS for county supplies were read and referred to for county supplies were read and referred to appropriate committees.

The Law Institute sent in a request to the Board to lay new matting in the rooms of the Institute. This gave rise to some discussion, which resulted in the matter being sent to the Committee on City Relations.

A bill for \$523 for calciuming the rooms of the Superior and Circuit Courts was reported favorably by the Committee on City Relations, Tom Nelson being the man who did the work. Fitzgerald wanted the bill paid. He quoted some figures showing that other bidders' prices were higher.

were higher.

Spofford said the price (\$1 per square) was about double that paid by private parties. He believed the contract, involving as it did the expenditure of over \$500, the bill presented being only for a part of the work, ought to have been let by contract in the usual manner.

Fitzgerald raved at considerable length upon
the matter, when finally a motion was made to
amend the report by allowing Nelson \$500. This was carried.

The reading of the Committee's report was

continued. It showed bills for the judiciary, \$285; education, \$300; jail and jail accounts, \$671.71; town and town accounts, \$583.81. All were ordered paid.

No sooner had this report apparently been disposed of than Mr. Stewart raised the point that the amended report of the Committee or

City Relations, allowing \$500, was not concurred in, as the vote was 7 to 6 in favor. It required a two-thirds vote, he claimed.

The Chair ruled that the point was well taken, and decided that the report had not been concurred in. He said the Board could appeal from his decision it tilted. from his decision if it liked.

In righteous indignation the county's own and only Fitz arose and advocated an appeal. He entertained the Board as long as he could, when, before throwing himself into his chair, he

moved that the report be amended to allow Nelson \$499.

In the opinion of the frugal Blese there was no use of expending money in whitewashing the walls of the court-rooms.

It was tinally moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, which motion was unanimously a reed to.

The Committee on Public Service was instructed, according to a motion by Fitz, to advertise for bids for the contract of County Unwalls of the court-rooms. dertakers for the ensuing year, the present con-tract expiring on the 30th. Carried.

A motion was made by Mr. Senne that two weeks from date the Board go into an election for County Agent, Assistant County Agent, and three to be Road Inspectors. Carried.

## The Board then adjourned until Thursday.

TOBACCO FRAUDS. A LOT OF THE STUFF DISCOVERED. It was intimated the other day that the cus oms folks were likely to come across some of Mr. Simpson's tobacco in these parts .-Havana weed that was so cleverly drawn out of the Government warehouse at Detroit and escaped the customs duty of 35 cents per pound. The trinity of visiting customs officials—Kimball, Fox, and Jackson—left Chicago Sunday night, out instructions were given yesterday to the local officials to nip 150 bales of the stuff which, it was correctly supposed, would be found as Sutter Bros.' warehouse, Nos. 46 and 48 Michigan avenue. Special-Agent Hinds accordingly proceeded to the point, seized the weed on which Simpson had succeeded in evading payment of the duties, and appointed a custodian to sit upon it, hold it down, guard it, and secure it. No charges of criminal knowledge have been, or probably will be, made against the Messrs. Sutter Bros., who in all probability stand in the capacity of innocent purchasers. stand in the capacity of innocent purchasers.

The fact remains, however, that the Government has a claim on that tobacco of 35 cents a pound, and it proposes to collect it if such a thing is possible. It is quite likely that the legal machinery about the Government Building will be set in motion to-day for the purpose of getting at the exact rights of all parties concerned. In this connection it will do to tell

HOW SIMPSON EFFECTED AN ENTRANCE

In this connection it will do to tell

HOW SIMPSON EFFECTED AN BUTRANCE
into the Government warehouse at Detroit and beat the Government out of its duties. The customs officers have kept the modus operandi very close, but reportorial infenulty is mighty, and has at last prevailed. It seems that the Government warehouse and the free warehouse in which Simpson had his "sorting-room" were closer together than has herefolore been given out. To speak more accurately, they are divided by nothing on earth except a brick wall, and form, to all intents and purposes, but one building. It is remembered now, though no attention was paid the circumstance at the time, that Simpson was in the haoit of going to the Government warehouse daily to inspect his Hayana. What's more, he used to take four or five men with him, who played the part of would-be purchasers, and whose estensible errand it was to samole the goods. It is also remembered now that Simpson always came out with a man or two less than he had gone in with. The theory is—and it seems perfectly rational that the odd man remained at the farther end of the warehouse was locked up and deserted to draw the boat to a large iron-shutter and throw out a bale of tobacco out. It was a very easy matter when the warehouse was locked up and deserted to draw the boat to a large iron-shutter and throw out a bale of tobacco through the open window. A man or two on the outside would receive it "on the fly," so to speak, whisk it over to the window of the "sorting-room," only a little way off, and dump it in. Once there, it was the easiest thing in the world to open the bale, fill the wrapper with Simpson's cheap domestic lesf, whish the latter backto the Government warehouse, and the force of the first backto the Government of the very end.

COLORED MILITIA.

The Local Companies and Friends Abroad Induige in Picules Pleasures.

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The Local Compan

leave the precious Havana in the "sorting-room." Seven or eight baies cealed be thus transferred in a night, or, with good linck, thirty or forty a week. The odd man left in the Government warehouse could drop out of the window at the approach of dawn, or, as is more probable, remain until Simpson came along during the day with a fresh lot of "samplers," and slip out at the proper time, leaving another confederate to take his place and go through the same programme that night. In this way, by a system of reliefs, it was perfectly possible to keep one man on the inside all the time, and the scheme worked so charmingly that the Government is out of duties to the tune of \$27,000—according to present calculations. But the Castoms Inspectors found it out in the course of time, and now Simpson is hiding in Canada, his property, worth nearly \$1,500,000, is in the hands of the Government, and his bondsmen, who are perfectly good, stand a fair show of being compelled, through a suit on the bond, to hand over the amount of the duties of which Uncle Sam has been defrauded.

## THE PARKS.

MICHIGAN AVENUE BOULEVARD. At a special meeting of the South Park Com missioners held Saturday afternoon the question of the paving of the Michigan avenue boulevard was considered in Committee of the Whole. The Park Engineer reported that the superficial extent of the work would foot up in the neighborhood of 100,000 square yards. Some of the members favored the adoption of the asphalt pavement, which would cost about \$5 per running foot frontage; others were inper running foot frontage; others were in-clined to believe that the crushed lime-stone, similar to that on the inside of Drexel and the upper end of the Grand boulevard would answer all purposes, and, as it could be laid for about \$3 per running foot frontage, it carried the day, so far as the Committee of the Whole was concerned. The estimates for the work will be finished in about ten days, and then the Board will formally de-cide. It is contemplated to plow up the Joliet macadam with which the avenue is now payed. nacadam with which the avenue is now paved, putting in its place a broken-stone bed of a foot and a half in depth. Would it not be advisable to utilize this debris in improving the cross streets between Van Buren and the city limits? Some of these thoroughfares are in a wretched condition, ragged and below grade, and a coating of good macadam would be a desirable boon, and the stuff removed from the avenue would not be wasted by dumping it into the lake.

A meeting of the West Chicago Park Commissioners was held at their office; corner of West Washington and Halsted streets, vesterday afternoon, President Willeard Woodard occupying the chair. All of the Board were present, with the exception of Messrs. Wood and Rahlfs. A communication was read from Mr. Cobetz, complaining that the artesian well at Humboldt Park had proved a nuisance to the residents in that vicinity, the streets being flooded, as the milkmen who came that way all watered their horses—also their milk—at that place. On motion, Mr. Cobetz was given charge of the well until further potice. Mr. Wood, one of the absent members, sent his regards to the Board from Salt Lake City. Some talk regarding the dving and dead trees on the park property was had, and a resolution to look into the matter was adopted. The sum of \$500 was appropriated for the services of the Treasurer, Mr. B. Lowenthal. It was decided to formally open Douglas Park to the public, and the President appointed Committees of Reception and Arrangements. After the transaction of some minor business the meeting adjourned. WEST SIDE. of some minor business the meeting adjourned

#### SPECIAL BAIL.

POWERS OF CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS. City-Attorney Grinnell yesterday sent an opinion to the Police Department, in answer to a request, on the right of Police Captains and Lieutenants to take special bail in cases where persons are arrested for violating city ordinances. The following is from his opinion:

nances. The following is from his opinion:

The ordinance of Jan. 13, 1873, is not repealed in terms or by implication, either by the present charter or otherwise, and the power conferred by the ordinance upon certain officers to take special bail in certain kinds of cases is not in violation of any statute or ordinance, and is here the same kind of power as in other cases is conferred by statute upon Sheriffs and Constables in criminal matters. The Legislature has conferred upon the Council the power to regulate the Police Department of cities, and by virtue thereof the power conferred by said ordinance of Jan. 13, 1873, upon certain police officers is contemplated and permitted.

be permitted to enter into special bail, to be approved of by the officer taking the same, and thereby save expense if not humiliation and disgrace to the party arrested, for in the majority of instances the violations of the ordinance is a thoughtless act withful intention of wrong, and in many cases, if the ordinance of 1873 is not operative, the courts and officers could be readily used as the innocent means of spite and vengeance against some inoffensive person.

Again, in my opinion the ordinance of 1873 is a valid one, and obligatory upon the officer to take special bail when offered, because the ordinance says that the prisoner shall have the right to release himself from such arrest by giving special bail. The fact that the name or style of the officer has been changed since the passage of the ordinance cuts no figure. The officer remains the same, and his functions and duties the same. The change of name is not change of office or officer.

The Legislature last winter passed an act, which became a law April 12, 1879, providing for the punishment of persons violating ordinances, etc., wherein is found the expression. "and any person arrested upon such warrant shall without unnecessary delay be taken before the proper officer to be tried for the alleged offense." I understand that this is a stumbling block to some of the Justices. I hardly think it should be, for it confers no new rights or privileges to prisoners. The bill of rights long ago conferred and established the right of speedy trial, etc. If that statute is an absolute guide to any Police Justice he is thereby compelled at once to try any person arrested, for it does not confer the right to him to release upon bail or to adjourn the case. In my opinion, under the statute and ordinance, the police officer has the right, and it is his duty, to accept special bail and thereon to release prisoners. If the party so released appears pursuant to the recognizance or special bail, he should be tried for the offense and not discharged without trial beca

hardly proper or seemly for the Court to say before it is asked that the surety is released. This ought to satisfy Justice Walsh, but whether it does or not the police authorities will act upon it.

## SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.
Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the chapel f University Hall began the summer-school of languages under the direction of Prof. Cohn. of Amherst. About fifty people were present in the chapel when the Professor formally opened the session by a few remarks upon the method pursued by him in learning foreign

## COLORED MILITIA.

The arrival of the "sogers" at the depot was the signal for a wild burrah from those in waiting. The ladies were well represented, and they crowded about the boys in their gayly-colored uniforus, and lavished upon them their sweetest smiles and most graceful compliments.

Finally the entire mass was stowed away upon the frain. There were sixteen cars, all loaded to their utmost capacity, and the train steamed heavily out, bearing a burden of over 1,000. There were but precious faw white "folks" aboard, and they stood no show. They were simply tolerated. The train had been given up entirely to colored management and the managers proposed to run it. In the baggage-car, where the reporter sought refuge, were the drum corps, a base-bail nine, a lordly array of water-melons, the Commissary, and several other officers; to say nothing of the few luckless representatives of "white trash" who came along as venders of whips, whistles, managers of litting machines, pop-bottle counters, etc. One small boy was run down into a corner of the car by the Commissary, who demanded to know whether he had a license to peddle his wares upon the grounds. He confessed that he had not, whereupon the huge "officer" made him pay him a dollar. The man with the lifting-machine shared the same fate, and the manager of a hurdy-gurdy a worse one. But the climax was reached when the Commissary ran foul of a fat Dutchman, who explained that he had been employed to assist at a wheel of fortune. After nearly frightening the poor fellow out of his wits, the Commissary and his assistants informed him that his license would be fixed at \$20, as they did not believe in wheels of fortune much, anyhow. They were engines of the devil, created to fleece the poor African out of his money, and leave him nothing to buy watermelons with.

Upon arriving at Wilmette, the cars discharged themselves. The "citizens" took to the woods without bursting into a haughty laugh.

Now there is an excited crowd gahered at a particular point, in the centre of which iooms up

pensed, contrary to the rules of the grounds, the owners or which were on deck, talking plainly, and threatening that no more picnics should take place in Wilmette. The owners of the gambling tent (white men who ought to be ashamed of themselves) were very profane, and some dissolute white women were shockingly given to profanity.

Later on the exercises were varied by a sackrace, a foot-race, and other innocent amusements. Some rosy-cheeked country lasses and some bronze-cheeked awains, our rusticating for ferns, strolled upon the grounds, and andibly explained to each other so that others might hear that they "did not come to the picnic."

Then came more military drilling,—drilling by battalion and by company, an "invitation sham battle" (as one expressed it), closing with a dress-parade. The train left with the picnickers for home at about 7 o'clock, and the joility was kept up until they bade each other good-night at the top of their voices on the street corners of the grounds at Wilmette paid.

of the city. The owners of the grounds at Wilmette paid

The owners of the grounds at Wilmette paid the managers of the colored picule the high compliment of telling them that theirs was the most orderly and the best conducted picule that they had had upon the grounds this year. The gambling tent was torn down by the direction of the proprietors of the grounds.

Upon their arrival in the city the troops went to the armory of the Sixteenth Battalion, where they stacked arms and then went to supper as the guests of Company A.

It was not until a late hour that the festive

kind of power as in other cases is conferred by statute upon Sheriffs and Constables in criminal matters. The Legislature has conferred upon the Council the power to regulate the Police Department of cities, and by virtue thereof the power conferred by said ordinance of Jan. 13, 1873, upon certain police officers is contemplated and permitted.

The present city charter (act of 1872), adopted in 1875, does not repeal the said ordinance of 1873, and further expressly saves all "ordinances, resolutions, and by-laws" in operation at the time of the adoption of the act of 1873.

It is eminently proper and just that in the absence of the Police Justices, in cases of violation of city ordinances, that the offender arrested should be permitted to enter into special bail, to be approved of by the officer taking the same, and there went to supper as the guests of Company A.

It was not until a late hour that the festive gathering assembled at Pacific Hall, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, to engage in the evening entertainment. It was at first intended that the Attuck Guards, of St. Louis, should render the play, "Out of Bondage," which was aid to have been dramatized by a member of that Company; but it was dispensed with, owing to the lateness of the hour, and more especially to the fact that the principal lady who was to have taken part in the play was reported very ill at Cleveland and unable to contribute her services. Accordingly, the entertainment resolved itself into a plain, simple hop, which was only indifferently attended.

simple hop, which was only indifferently attended.

At 9 o'clock this morning the Convention will be held at the armory of the Sixteenth Battalion, corner of Jackson street and Fifth avenue, to discuss the matter of organizing a Colored Militia National Association, etc.

At 2 p. m. the grand street parade of the four companies will occur. The right of the line will rest on LaSalle street. The extreme right will be represented by a squad of police, and in regular order will come the following organizations: B and and Drum Corps; Citizens' Committee of St. Louis and Reception Committee of Chicago; Palmer Guards of Columbus. Caot. Edward Brown; Attnek Guards of St. Louis, Capt. W. H. Burzey commanding; Sixteenth Battalion—Company A, Capt. R. E. Moore, and Company B, Capt. A. Brown, commanding. The line of march will then be taken up as follows: East on Jackson to Clark, south on Clark to Twelfth, east on Twelfth to Wabash, south on Wabash to Van Buren, on Van Buren to State, on State to Monroe, on Monroe to Dearborn, north on Dearborn to Washington, west on Washington to Fifth avenue, on Fifth avenue to Lake, east on Lake to State, north on State to Illinois, west on Illinois to Fifth avenue, on Fifth avenue, on Fifth avenue, pass in review, and close with a dress parade.

In the evening an ovation will be heid at McCormick's Hall. The Rev. G. C. Booth will be responded to by J. Milton Turner, of St. Louis, and Lieut. Ed Hall, of Columbus, O. The remainder of the evening will be taken up in a dress parade, dancing, refreshments, etc. mainder of the evening will be taken up in a dress parade, dancing, refreshments, etc.

## In a Paris Cafe.

Paris Letter to New York World.

Some few weeks ago I was dining at the Cafe Voisin, when I had an opportunity of observing how the French manage to make use of these expensive establishments without transgressing against their principles of economy. An old gentleman, with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his putton-hole came in early establishments. gentleman, with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his button-hole, came in and asked for oysters. Half-a-dozen were set before him, and over these he managed to spend at least half an hour with great satisfaction to himself. When he had slowly consumed them, there was at least some dirty water remaining on the plate. This he poured into one of the oyster-shells, squeezed some lemon into it, added salt and penner very carefully, and drank it off with a loud noise. Nothing now remained but the shells. Upon these he fixed a fond and lingering look, and there seemed no doubt that they would follow the road of the dirty water; but happily the waiter interposed and removed the fragments of the feast. This was all he took except a cup of coffee. Half the cafes of Paris would have to close if they depended on the French for support.

Ladies and gentlemen of taste, once having en-joyed the sweetness of Dr. Price's unique per-fumes, can not be induced to use any other.

"F. F. V." Flavor, Finish, and Value in Daw-son's cigars, wholesale and retail, 211 State street. Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debnity relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints.

Co., Proprietors, New York.

For sale by druggists.

## DEATHS.

ABBEY—Members of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, wishing to attend the funeral of William M. Abbey will meet at the Matteson House to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 0:30 a. m.

DONALDSON—Aug. 18 at 9:30 o'clock, at 25 Church place, of dropsy, Mrs. Eliza Donaldson, in her 42d year.

Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 20, to St. Bridget's Church, at 10 o'clock, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

EF Coventry (Ill.) and Fairfield (Conn.) papers please copy.

LITTLE—in this city, Aug. 17, 1879, after a long and paintul timess. Mary E., daughter of John S. and Rosanna Little, agod 21 years 2 months and 17 days. Remains taken to Bloom, Ill., for interment.

NOLAN—At 11:30 p. m., Aug. 17, 1879, of brain fever. John Nolan, aged 30 years, at his late residence, No. 4 North Clark-st.

Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock sharp, to Holy Name Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

RUTISHAUSER—On Sunday, at 8 o'clock p. m., Mrs. Margaretha Rutishauser, aged 56 years.

Funeral at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from the residence of her son-in-law, L. Schaffner, 62e North La-Salle-st., by carriages to Garacaland.

WHEN THE BOWELS ARE DISORDERED when the bowels are discribed, no time should be lost in resorting to a suitable remedy. Hostetter's Stomach Bitter is the most reliable and widely esteemed medicine of its class it removes the causes of constituction, or of under relaxation of the intestines, which are usually indigestion or a misdirection of the bile. When it may be an extending it does not gripe and violentic acts as a cathartic, it does not gripe and vi acts as a cathartic, it does not gripe and violently evacuate, but produces gradual and natural effects, very unlike those of a drastic purgative; and its power of assisting digestion nullifies those irritating conditions of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestinal canal which produces first diarrhea, and eventually dysentery. The medicine is, moreover, an agreeable one, and eminently pure and wholesome. Appetite and tranquil nightly slumber are both promoted by it.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A GRAND OPEN-AIR CONCERT IS TO BE given at Brighton Park, corner Western and Archer-ava, on Saturday evening between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock. A company of the Second Regiment has volunteered to do guard duty and drill ding the concert, which is given under the ampice of well-known gentlemen residing in the neighborhood. A GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING WILL BE held in Lower Farwell Hall to-night, conducted by W. H. Murray.

DR. I. N. DANPORTH WILL LECTURE OF "Blood, and its Work," before the First Red Ribbon Club this evening. The public is cordially invited,

THE DAILY 3 O'CLOCK GOSPEL MEETING OF the W. C. T. U. in Lower Farwell Hall will be lad by Mrs. M. A. Williams. THE NOON PRAYER-MEETING HELD IN LOWER

Ives.

THE CHICAGO UNION VETERAN CLUB WILL hold an adjouned meeting at their rooms (Grand Pacific Hotel) this evening at 8 o'clock. to complete arrangements to attend in a body the soldiers' reunion at Aurora, Ill., Friday. A special train has been chartered to leave the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Depot at 8 a.m. and return at 9 p. m. A band of moste will be in attendance. Fare to Aurora and return, \$1. All en Union soldiers are cordally invited to attend the meeting this evening and the reunion Friday.

BOYAL BAKING POWDER.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., OPENING FALL TRADE **AUCTION SALE** 

BOOTS & SHOES, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20,

Commencing at 9:30 a. m. Full and Complete Lines of the BEST

CUSTOM-MADE GOODS For Fall Wear will be sold, including those Standard Goods sold only by us, such as THE M. F. PROUTY & CO.'S SUCKER BOOTS,

In Men's, Boys', and Yo THE CHICAGO SHOE CO.'S WEAR. CHICAGO-MADE FINE CALF BOOTS. Catalogue and Goods ready for inspection Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

80 and 82 Wabash-ay.

## REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS,

1879 OPENING FALL SEASON, 1879 TUESDAY, AUG. 19, 9:30 A. M. Important to the Trade.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday, Aug. 21, at 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE CROCKERY and GLASSWARE. New Styles. Fresh Goods. 50 crates W. G. Wars.
20 Casks Brown and Yellow Ware. 1, 200 barrels Glassware. Look out for Bargains.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GollE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 137 and 139 Wabash-av.

LARGE AUCTION BALE BOOTS & SHOES TUESDAY, AUG. 19. BANKRUPT STOCK.

DRY GOODS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st. TUESDAY'S SALE Aug. 19, at 9:30 o'clock. SPECIAL FURNITURE SALE

New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpeta Plated Ware, Crockery and Glassware, Clgars, General Mar-chandise, &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-s. BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., FIRST FALL TRADE SALE

Boots, Shoes & Slippers AT AUCTION. TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 19. at o'clock, we will seil a splendid line of Calf. Kip. as split Boots.

JAS. P. McNAMARA, Aucty.

UCTION.

ALL THE UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE emaining in the Tremont House, having been legally livertised, will be sold this morning at 10 a.m., as lore 91 Lake-st. DYEING AND CLEANING. YOUR OLD Can be beautifully DYED.
CLEANED and REPAIRED, at triffing exposes, and at present C. O. D. COOK & McLain. 80 Dearborn and 262 West Madison Star. Chicago, L. Olicardo, L. College Deseas, Secusion Star. Challed Dresses, Secusion Star. Challed Dresses, Secusion Star. Challed Dresses, Secusion Star. Challed Dresses, Secusion Star. Star. Cons. Med. C. Pepaired and cleaned.

WEDDING CARDS. WEDDING NOTES & CARDS.
Elegant Styles, shortest Notice, Less inmey, Stationery and
Fine Engraving.
S. D. Childs & Co.
70 Washington St.



A TRIP TO Trinidad --- Mexican-A mons' Rest-Coal

Switchba The Famons Maxwell ( Million Dollars

rowed on

Otero-Big Business-Ho Beds---Cherry

Las Vegas-- 1 Hotel-- Hot Trade of New

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col. rently returned from a very Vegas, the present term of the Atchison, Topeka & I went to Trinidad by way Grande Railroad, and spe renewing old acquaintan

The maps mostly show

as if standing-out on the pl ber that, before my first vir to find an old Mexican to standing out in the hot, tre the railroad had but rece bad heard that it was full o and desperadoes,—the refu generally keeps to the from sions. The latter statement at the time of the compl but now Trinidad is a lively as free of the desperado ele place I have visited. It is just at the foot of the range, and in the of those streams which mai arid region with greenne fields. This river was nan ican settlers the "Purgate River,-though why I da

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it into "Picketwire,"-by generally passes. The vailey is cultivated ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY whose one-story houses, adobe brick, or of poles interstices plastered with n at intervals for miles. The look beautifully green with corn, on which the ears show ground, and with wheat rell and promising an ab was surprised at the exc the crops, considering that uses the same plow, made of which we used to see in th Antiquities." Some of thei whitewashed; and the brown the doors and windows to give an air of novelty to the of never-ceasing interest to ways flock out to see it.

In Trinidad the majority of seem to be Americans, as whether of adobe, frame, b erally look neat and tidy, ar ings are unusually large and would be very respectable, the stocks of goods they carrison street, in Chicago. flotel, kept by the Messrs, well kept, with good beds, table for this country. The occupying fine cut-stone daily newspapers,—the News—which keeps things livel sparring. I met several tim the News, - a good fellow, a

nlways ready for items. Back of the town rises a called Raton Peak, or somet which descends to the east ped terraces with vertical to be a landmark visible Opposite the town, and acre rises a high, rocky hill, steep

SIMMONS' R It is said that one of the o tlers, named Simmons, un and from the summit lo wards his far-eastern hom tion of a Mussulman prayi and prepared a tomb upon resting-place, whence the nar ing off at a distance towar range with its front, there ar a singular formation of rock profile of a man's head with profile of a man's head with on; and a small bine grow makes a very complete side. The train leading southwa for some distance, passing mense beds of coal cropping tain-sides, which will furnis supply for future times, and to the celebrated coals of El City, and producing a coke poses which will rival that of The valley traversed by the beautiful, and constantly as distance of about twenty milt crosses the Raton Range

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THE PAMOUS MAXWE

Which has a curious history.

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WELS ARE DISORDERED. it does not gripe and vir tinal canal which produces first entually dysentery. The medi-an agreeable one, and eminently me. Appetite and tranquil night-th promoted by it.

OUNCEMENTS EN-AIR CONCERT IS TO BE that the Park, corner Western and turday evening between the hours A company of the Second Hours and drill durhich is given under the auspices of men residing in the neighborhood.

BAKING POWDER.

AKING POWDER CO., New York. CTION SALES.

G FALL TRADE CTION SALE S&SHOES. WILL BE MADE ESDAY, Aug. 20.

P. GORE & CO.,

M-MADE GOODS rill be sold, including those Standard ds sold only by us, such as OUTY & CO.'S SUCKER BOOTS,

ICAGO SHUE CO.S WEAR,
Misses' Gost, Kid. Grain and Calf; all
ig felly warranted. Also a line of -MADE FINE CALF BOOTS.

AR TRADE SALE Y GOODS. ING FALL SEASON, 1879 AY. AUG. 19, 9:30 A. M. aportant to the Trade.

Aug. 21. at 9:30 a. m., ADE SALE Y and GLASSWARE resh Goods, 50 crates W. G. Ware, and Yellow Ware, 1, 200 barrels Glands

RGE AUCTION SALE

TS & SHOES respay, Aug. 19. Ing at 10 sharp with a fine lot RUPT STOCK.

Y GOODS. DNESDAY, AUG. 20. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

POMEROY & CO., DAY'S SALE 19. at 9:30 o'clock.

FURNITURE SALE POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st

FALL TRADE SALE

hoes & Slippers

UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE Tremont House, having been legally be sold this morning at 10 a. m., at

Can be beautifully DYED.
CLEANED and REPAIRED.
at trifling expense, and expressed C. O. D. COOK exMcLAIN. 80 Dearbers
and 262 West Madisonsts.. Chicago. & 107 North
N.B.—Ladles' Dresses, Sacques
ENTS, &c., repaired and cleaned. EDDING CARDS.

NOTES & CARDS.
Elegant Styles, shortest Notice, Least Money, Stationery and
Fine Eugraving,
5. 0. Childs & Co.,
76 WASHINGTON SE.

Trinidad --- Mexican-Americans --- Simmons' Rest-Coal-Beds---The Switchback.

A TRIP TO LAS VEGAS.

The Famous Maxwell Grant-How Four Million Dollars Was Borrowed on It.

Otero-Big Business-Houses-The Lava-Beds--- Cherry Valley.

Las Vegas-A Hotel-Hot Springs--The Cattle-Trade of New Mexico.

Special Correspondence of The Tribus COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 8 .- I have retently returned from a very pleasant trip to Las Vegas, the present terminus of the Pacific line of the Atchison. Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. I went to Trinidad by way of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and spent two nights there. renewing old acquaintances and making new

TRINIDAD

The maps mostly show

as if standing out on the plains; and I remember that, before my first visit there, I expected to find an old Mexican town, of adobe houses, standing out in the hot, treeless plains; and, as the railroad had but recently reached there, I had heard that it was full of gamblers, ruffians, and desperadoes,-the refuse of society which generally keeps to the front of railroad-exten-The latter statement was propably true at the time of the completion of the railroad; but now Trinidad is a lively business place, and as free of the desperado element as any frontier place I have visited. It is beautifully located, just at the foot of the Raton Mountain range, and in the valley of one of those streams which make glad this usually arid region with greenness, shade, and fertile fields. This river was named by the old Mexican settlers the "Purgatoire," or Purgatory River,-though why I cannot guess, as its grassy banks and mountain-slopes suggest pleasanter thoughts. The American settlers could not master the word, and have vulgarized it into "Picketwire."-by which name it more generally passes.

The vailey is cultivated ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY BY MEXICANS. whose one-story houses, built of unburned adobe brick, or of poles set upright and the interstices plastered with mud, line the stream at intervals for miles. The fields in the valley look beautifully green with the low Mexican corn, on which the ears shoot out close to the ground, and with wheat and oats, all looking well and promising an abundant harvest. I was surprised at the excellent appearance of the crops, considering that the Mexican still uses the same plow, made of a crooked stick, which we used to see in the pictures of "Bible Antiquities." Some of their houses are neatly whitewashed; and the brown faces gathered at the doors and windows to see the train go by give an air of novelty to the scene. The conctor told me that the railroad-train is a thing of never-ceasing interest to them, and they al-

in Trinidad the majority of the inhabitants seem to be Americans, and their dwellings, whether of adobe, frame, brick, or stone, generally look neat and tidy, and the stone-buildings are unusually large and fine. Many of them would be very respectable, both in size and in the stocks of goods they carry, on State or Madison street, in Chicago. The United States Hotel, kept by the Messrs. Wilson, is large and well kept, with good beds, and an excellent table for this country. There are two banks, occupying fine cut-stone buildings; and two daily newspapers, -the News and the Enterprise, -which keeps things lively by their constant sparring. I met several times Lute Wilcox, of the News,-a good fellow, and with his pencil

always ready for items. Back of the town rises a singular mountain, called Raton Peak, or sometimes Fisher's Peak, which descends to the east by regular flat-topwhich descends to the east by regular flat-top-ped terraces with vertical sides, and so high as ranches, and green fields almost ready to harto be a landmark visible at a great dista Opposite the town, and across the Purgatoire rises a high, rocky hill, steep and precipitous in front, but more sloping on the sides, called

SIMMONS' REST. It is said that one of the oldest American settlers, named Simmons, used to climb the hill, and from the summit look over the plains towards his far-eastern home, with all the devotion of a Mussulman praying towards Mecca and prepared a tomb upon its top for his final

and prepared a tomb upon its top for his final resting-place, whence the name it bears. Standing off at a distance towards El-Moro, and in range with its front, there appears upon its face a singular formation of rock, showing the clear profile of a man's head with a kind of helmet on; and a small pine growing out of a crevice makes a very complete side-whisker.

The train leading southward follows the river for some distance, passing a few miles out immesse beds of coal cropping out of the mountain-sides, which will furnish an inexhaustible supply for future times, and of a quality equal to the celebrated coals of El Moro or Canon Citr, and producing a coke for smelting purposes which will rival that of Connellsville, Pa.

The valley traversed by the railroad is very beautiful, and constantly ascending until, at a distance of about twenty miles from Trinidad, it crosses the Raton Range by

THE CRLEBRATED "SWITCHBACK,"
which I fully described in a letter last fall. The

which I fully described in a letter last tall. The switchback is a zigzag line, running back and which I fully described in a letter last fall. The Switchba-k is a zigzag line, running back and forth, with a constantly ascending grade, up one side of the mountain, and a similar descent on the other side,—the grade being in places 317 feet to the mile, the greatest known in American railroad engineering. I then also described the "Uncle Dick," the largest locomotive engine in the world, weighing when ready for work ninety tons, and used for hauling the trains over the Pass. The railroad has a tunnel bear the summit, now almost completed, which is 2,000 feet in length, and which will avoid the heaviest grades. The rock cut by the tunnel, and which is piled in great masses on the dumps, is a whitish-gray sandstone, which would make a very handsome building material. I noticed in all the cuts over the mountain, and for many miles along the road, seams of coal; and in one place the road-bed is laid on one of them. The old wagon-road of the Santa Fe trail is close by, and passes through two stifgular rocky defiles,—the one on the north side of the mountain being called "Hell-Gate," and the one on the south side the "Devil's Gao,"—very proper associates for Purratory River. By the way, it was mentioned to me as a noticeable fact that the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa fe Railroad, in no part of its located line from the Missouri River, departs more than ten miles from the line of the old Santa Fe trail.

From this point the railroad traverses for more than fifty miles

THE FAMOUS MAXWELL GRANT, which has a curious history. Like most of the great Mexican grants, it was originally given by which has a curious history. Like most of the great Mexican grants, it was originally given by that Government for the purpose of securing the colonization of the Northern Mexican States. At that period the Indian tribes were so fierce and aggressive that only large colonies could settle in these districts with any safety; and, to secure them, immense tracts of land were granted. The Maxwell Grant was originally issued to Beaubien and Miranda, and covered about 3,000 square miles of mountain and piain. Beaubien died shortly after, and left his interest to his son-in-law, Maxwell, who purchased the other interests and became the sole proprietor. He secured some settlement upon the plains, and partially developed the mineral resources of the mountains.

Some time after the annexation of New Mexico to the United States, J. B. Chaffee (late United States Senator from Colorado). Jack Hughes, and one or two others secured a contract with Mr. Maxwell under which they sold he entire grant to an English company for hout \$1,500,000, of which Mr. Maxwell received one-balf. These Britons came over, and expended some hundreds of thousands of dollars in flaring town-sites, erecting buildings, etc. At last, finding they were not able to secure a prof-table immigration to these distant wilds, they

migration to these distant wilds, they

They had a very large and highly-colored map of the grant prepared, showing a thickly-populated region, dotted with towns and villages, and navigable streams with steamers and saling-craft plying upon their waters. Cimarron—their capital city—was described in glowing colors as an entrepot of commerce, a second Bagdad, rich with the wealth of the Occident, whose params from the East exchanged the products GOT UP A SCHEME.

of the States for the golden treasures of the mountains. Fine public buildings were shown; also rich gold and silver mines in the mountains on the grant, with mills and reduction-works, all paying tribute to the Company. The broad plains were stocked with thousands of cattle and sheep; and the whole scheme was supported by affidavits and statements of the official authorities of the district.

Taking all this outfit with them, they went to Holland and asked A LOAN OF \$4,000,000

for purposes of further development. The loan was all taken by a company, to whom the grant seemed as large as one of their Duchles, and the security most safe and profitable. Of course, the bonds and coupons were never paid, as they were never intended to be, and the property fell by foreclosure into the hands of the deluded Hollanders. They have succeeded in getting the grant recognized by the United States Government, and a patent for the same issued to their Trustee. But the Providence which seems to guard and forward the fortunes of the honest, hard-working Dutchmen in all lands and under all climes seems not to have deserted them here. The plains are the finest grazing lands in the country, excellently watered, and the mountains are rich in minerals of various kinds. The railroad is now completed across the property, and settlement will be rapid, so that the owners will be able to realize the amount of their investment with good interest. The of their investment with good interest. The "navigable streams," however, would not afford much difficulty to a good jumper, as they are just now pretty low.

There is upon these plains a kind of grass called

Gramma grass, which grows luxuriantly, and is exceedingly valuable from the fact that in the is exceedingly valuable from the fact that in the fall the sun cures it upon the ground without cutting; and, having a head full of very nutritious seeds, it makes capital winter-pasturage. Passing the Raton summit, less than two hours' ride brings us to OTERO,a place which was very lively during the period while it was the railroad-terminus, as the aggre-gate New-Mexican and Arizona trade making this the gateway was enormous; out the com-pletion of the railroad to Las Vegas has sapped

pletion of the railroad to Las Vegas has sapped it of all except that going to lateral points in New Mexico. The amount of this trade may be judged from the fact that at Otero the mercantile house of Otero. Sellar & Co. occupied a store and warehouse thirty-eight feet front by 380 feet deep, with two floors crowded with goods from floor to celling, and with large yards outside filled with wagons and machinery of various kinds. Mr. Sellar, who is in charge of the business, told me that they were prepared to furnish everything, from a steam-engine to a mouse-trap; and that their railroad freight-bills alone ran from \$15,000 to \$25,000 per mouth. The rival house of Brown, Manzanares & Co. occupy premises of about equal size, and with similar stocks and business. There are many other houses, but these are the chief. These other houses, but these are the chief. Thes STILL LARGER BUSINESS HOUSES,

being about sixty feet wide, including the plat-forms, by 410 feet deep. When these are com-pleted, they will remove most of their Otero pleted, they will remove most of their Otero stock to Las Vegas.

The train stops at Otero for dinner, at which mine host Vandever presides with dignity, and serves as good a table as the region will afford. His wife was my very agreeable traveling companion through the Grand Canon of the Arkansas, and thence to Otero, but was deaf to Arkansas, and thence to Otero, but was dear to all my solicitation to provide me there with a genuine Mexicaa dinner of carne carnero, frijoles, atole, and tortillas, with a sauce of Chili
Colorado. Otero supports a weekly paper,
the Optic,—well filled with the news of the district, and a spice of "foreign" correspondence. I noticed, as we passed along, a good many villages springing up on the line of the road, the inhabitants being mostly Mexican; and the bright-colored dresses of the women, for which they have as much taste as the Indians, with they have as much este as the Indians, with their nut-brown complexions and long black hair, made them somewhat picturesque, though I may say here that I have never yet been able to find the beautiful Senoritas of whom I read in my early days in the romances of the frontier. The region is generally well watered, though now unusually dry; and the grass in much better than in Southern Colorado. Below Otero the mountain-range is left so far to the west-ward that only the misty outlines are plainly visible, and the pine-forests look like patches of

moss on their distant slopes.

About half-way to Las Vegas we passed THE LAVA-BEDS,

almost the entire surface of the ground for miles being covered with quantities of black volcanic lava, of almost crystalline hardness and a little way to the west we could plainly see the great conical crater, with one side broken out, from which the stream of lava had evi-dently flowed. There are said to be in New Mexico forty-three distinct volcanic craters, but Mexico forty-three distinct volcanic craters, but they have been quiet for ages, and the grass grows green upon their alopes, and has long conquered the plains over which their hot streams poured. We soon reached lovely Cherry Valley,—the

mame fragrant with old recollections of the Empire State. The valley itself is limited in wiath by cliffs and rocky walls. A clear, limpid vest, make one think of his Eastern home. The yest, make one think of his Eastern home. The grassy meadows, the fields yellow with ripening grain or waving with corn-tassels, and the rock-hills beyond, are like an old New England valley. In fact, it has long been settled by the universal Yankee. I met one of them, a Mr. Hilton, a hale and well-conditioned man, who Hilton, a hale and well-conditioned man, who has lived here nearly thirty-seven years, and who at last sees "the States" coming to him. I saw in the express-car a package from a leading New York millinery-house addressed to his daughter; so I presume they are not even here out of the reach and power of the fashions. He told me something of the story of his long years of separation from friends and kindred; and his account of conflicts with savage tribes of Indians, and other various border experiences. Indians, and other various border experiences, equals the tales of romances. He is one of five survivors of an early colony, and now in ease and affluence reaps the fruits of his long wait-

This valley continues almost to

LAS VEGAS,
or "The Meadows"; and at one point the
wagon-road leads to the west to old Fort Union.
some seven miles away. Las Vegas is an old
Mexican city of about 6,000 inhabitants, and has
been a metropolis of New-Mexican trade for
over a hundred years. It is situated on a gentlyover a hundred years. It is situated on a gently-sloping elevation, with the universal Plaza, or public square, in the centre, from which the narrow streets radiate. In the middle of the Plaza is au old well, to which modern civilization has added a wind-engine pump, from whose broad vane stands out the familiar name, "Freeport, Ill." The framework was still covered with the evergreens with which these new American citizens had wreathed it in bonor of the American Independence-Day. I was informed that recently there was found one morning, between the green wreathed it in honor of the American Independence-Day. I was informed that recently there was found one morning, between the green branches, a fruit not unusual in this country after horse-thieves have been captured.

I stopped at an ancient caravansary, said to be the best in the town, which proved to be the worst pretentious hotel I have any memory of. I was located in what they called

ONE OF THEIR BEST ROOMS, with Mr. Alien, of the large stock-firm of Irwin & Alien, of Kansas City, and Mr. Luce, representing the Price-Current of the same place,—both very pleasant gentlemen. There was a double and a single bed in the room. The beds double and a single bed in the room. The beds were filled with straw, which many years of use had backed into ridges; and the pillows were filled with unwashed wool, affording the aromatic odors of this native staple, coupled with so many others that only a fine chemical analysis could define them. The sheet over me was a strip of unbleached muslin, which had probably been washed some time. There was a dirty pitcher and washbowl, and a soap-dish in which an experienced prospecter could possibly have "found the color" of a long-absent cake of soap. A microscopic mirror, two common chairs, and a deal table constituted the furniture, while the walls and ceiling were black with the smoke of a century. The lock was broken, and I secared the door at night with one of my few bed-slats. After a period of troubled dreamy sleen, I was awakened by several pistol-shots close to the door, followed by flying footsteps down the street, and presently a woman's voice was heard to say to some one outside, "Now, have you been

But I was so exhausted that I did not have force enough left to get up and see what was the matter. At the meals there was an unvarying bill-of-fare of beef and mutton, with mutton entrees varied occasionally with beef, and "native" coffee to drink. I called for milk at every meal, but in this, one of the greatest cattleranges in America, not a glass of milk could i get. The meat was always tough; and eggs. which in the stores were plenty and cheap, could only be procured by buving them outside and bringing them to the table. And for all these inestimable blessings we were charged \$3 per ag. I can endure the inevitable with as much stoical indifference as any one; but, in an old country like this, abounding in all that is requisite for a good table, and with a railroad completed to the town, there is no justification for such treatment of guests. There are several new hotels going up in the new town, close to the railroad-station, and about a mile from the old town, which will be conducted on modern principles, and promise better things. KILLING ANOTHER MAN?"

be conducted or better things.

This new town is growing very rapidly, and buildings are being erected on all sides.

THE OLD VEGAS. is almost entirely Mexican, containing, it is said, only about 300 Americana. There are no trees or shrubbery of any kind in the streets,—

no pleasant front-yards,—no gardens exposed to view. The dwellings are all built upon the street-front; but many of the better class have large inclosures in the rear, surrounded with high adobe walls; and occasionally through an open door we can catch glimpses of trees, and flowering plants, and green bowers, shut in from the common eye.

Las Vegas is a great wool-market, and long lines of immense wagons, piled high with this staple, are constantly streaming through the Plaza, on their way to the warehouses. The stores are mostly owned by the better class of Mexican-Americans or the universal Israelite, and are generally large and well stocked with goods. I was told that there had not been a business-failure here in twenty-five years. goods. I was told that there had not been a business-failure here in twenty-five years.

About six miles from Las Vegas are the famous Hot Springs, over twenty in number, and situated in a beautiful grassy cauon. The temperature of the springs is from 100 to 140 degreess. It is said that for scrofula, syphilis, and other diseases of the blood, they are superior to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and are only equaled by some in Germany. The hotels at the Springs are fair, and many tenters occupy the surrounding grounds. They are even new largely resorted to from the States.

of New Mexico is assuming immense proportions, and I would like to speak of it, as well as of the magnificent cattle-ranches of Waddingham. Pinkerton, Senator Dorsey, and others. But I have already spun out my letter to too great length. If I had time I would like to describe the beautiful ranch of the Hon. Mignel Otero; to speak of Fort Union; of the castellated rocks which assume such varied and curious forms; of the old churches and the Jesuit College of Las Vegas; of the sweet-singing mocking-birds native to this region, and which mocking-birds native to this region, and which far exceed in accomolishments the Eastern members of that family; but, as I contemplate at some later period making an extended trip to Santa Fe, Laos, Albuquerque, and Tucson, I will leave these subjects for future letters. I must, however, asknowledge here the courtestes must, however, acknowledge here the courtesie of Messrs. Webb and Salazar, the proprietors of the New Mexico Hera'd at Las Vegas, a large and well-edited sheet, published half in Spanish and half in English, and who do what they can to make a stranger at home in this far-away land.

D. S. COVERT.

## THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

"Robbed His Father." To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 18 .- In reference to a telegram in Thursday's issue purporting to order the arrest of young Marsoin and his accomplices, Filteau and Poulin, I would like to state that I had nothing to do with Marsoin except having come here at the same time with him. I did not leave the city, as there was no occa-sion for such a course, there being no charge

against me.

For my name appearing in print I have to thank a former resident of Montreal named C. Villeneuve, who by the way was well recompensed by Marsoin, pere, for the recovery of his hopeful heir, and who ought to have been satisfied with his share of the plunder without attempting to blacken

H. I. POULIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 18 .- Will you be so kind as to correct the statement made by your reporter in regard to the Jackson case, wherein Mrs. Jackon was represented as having in her bome a ot of goods stolen from the Grand Pacific Hotel? Not an article thus taken could be identified as belonging to any of the guests, but can be proven by good witnesses to belong to her, and honestly obtained. She is a hard-working woman, and you have deprived her of the means of gaining a living, since people are generall very careful as to who they trust in their homes. The goods in question have all been returned to her. Will you insert a notice in THE TRIBUNE

Rents Paid by Uncle Sam, To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 .- Your pertinent allusion to the dark and dingy quarters on Arcade court, used for so many years as Sub-Treasury and other Government offices, prompts the whether Uncle Sam might not have found some other building in Chicago, at less rent, that would have done equally well. Suppose your would have done equally well. Suppose your reporters make an estimate of the aggregate sum paid by the General Government for the use of the small and dingy rooms occupied by the Courts, Custom-House, Treasury, and other departments at No. 159 and 161 LaSalle street. As I figure, the reuts amount to from \$100,000 to \$150,000. These enormous rents are paid at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the methods when the most treasury. etc., without submitting the matter to public competition by advertising for bids from own-ers of buildings. When the Government wants to buy some twine, or a few pens and envelopes. long advertisements appear calling for bids and bonds, and carefully-worded contracts, but when a public building is rented at \$20,000 i year no such precaution against overcharge deemed necessary.

Liability of Contractors To the Editor of The Tribune. RILEY, 111., Aug. 16.-The Chicago Weekly Tournal of the 13th inst., in its "Onestions Answered," says: "The owner of a house built by contract is liable for all the materials furnished and the labor employed on such house, if the contractor or builder fails to pay for the same even though the owner may have naid same, even though the owner may have paid him his 'contract price. See Chap. 28 of the Revised Statutes of Illinois. Sec. 29, on liens.' Now. the Supreme Court of Illinois, in the case of Wetherill vs. Ohelendorf, 61 ill., 233, Under-hill vs. Corwin, 15 Ill., 556, Kinzey vs. Thomas, 28 Ill., 502, and similar cases, say just the op-posite. Now, which is right, the Journal or the

Supreme Court!

Again, Sec. 29 referred to applies only to a case of subcontracting, Sec. 1 being the section the Journal should have quoted; and under Sec. 29 the owner would be liable to the subcontractor, by the limitation of Sec. 33, only to the amount due the original contractor at the time the notice required by Sec. 30 was served upon the owner by the subcontractor. See also the cases of Culver vs. Fleming, 61 Ill., 498, and Schultz vs. Hay, 62 Ill., 157, for same statement; whereas the Journal would have its inquirer go on and pay all claims after having paid the owner in full.

Is this not another proof of the fact that all knowledge should run in certain channels, and that even an editor cannot know all things, and should therefore tread lightly over the fields from which others gain their livelihood?

MARSH. tractor, by the limitation of Sec. 33, only to the

Sprague-Conkling.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—"Being a woman," and judging other women by myself, I believe that ntimate relations between a married or single woman and one of the opposite sex might exist for years; that they might even occupy the same bouse alone, sleep under the same roof, eat food from the same dish, and the woman be a good and pure one. Yes, "though the heavens should fail," she could actually eat, drink, and be merry, and decide, of her own free will, that "there should be no relations of a sexual nature between them. Nevertheless, I believe that no thoroughly pure. true woman, married or single, of a certain or true-woman, married or single, of a certain or uncertain age, would attempt to gloss over or palliate the unquestioned facts regarding Mrs. Sprague. It is apparent to the eve of right sense that no woman can utterly disregard the universally-accepted rules by which the virtue of the married is judged (take some married man of her acquaintance for her "elected knight," rise from her seat with uncontrolled agitation and a countenance pale with fear when she sees him in "a ticklish position." be seen riding in highways with him behind her husband's "spanking team," allow him to follow her from one summer-resort to another, etc.) and not "spanking team," allow him to follow her from one summer-resort to another, etc.) and not well merit the censure she has received. Although criminality is by no means a foregone conclusion, it is invariably suspected, as all women know, and men are not generally conspicuous as "doubting Thomases" on these occasions; but, if the truth were known, I believe are often the first to "carry the news to Mary." No matter if she considers these rules unnecessarily restricting, the excuse that she was as a schoolgirl, reckless and defant, will not serve here. To paraphrase Pope's couplet, such reckless behavior admits of no defense,—a disregard of the commonest standards of prosuch reckless behavior admits of no defense,—
a disregard of the commonest standards of propriety shows lamentable want of sense. I
know it was a delight to many of the schoolgrils
of my day to carry on flirtations with young
men, but not one of the wildest, I am happy to
say, would have carried on a correspondence
with "a handsome married man," and not one
of these but would have looked upon such an
escapade with disapproval.

A. Sewer Gas, Etc.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—When will this sensation I talk about the prevalence of sewer gas in Chicago cease? If there was more than a par-ticle of truth in it I would not object, but when realize the fact that Chicago was never free from the effects of noxious gases, and when I of more injury to the citizens of Chicago than ever sewer gas has been, I must protest against such sensational gossip. I have practiced medi-cine in this city sixteen years, and there has not been a year during my residence here that sewer

been a year during my residence here that sewer gas has done less injury than now. The few cases which have come under my care and observation have been caused by a reckless neglect of the commonest precautions. When people sleep and live all day in close, unventilated rooms opening into bath-rooms andwater-closets, they must expect to suffer from the emanations of sewer-gas,—at least until there is some plumbing done on acientific principles. When people allow overflowing catch-basins to remain uncleaned for years they must expect to suffer from noxious gases backing into their houses.

I wish to state one fact which ought to have some bearing on this questiou, namely: that out of twenty cases of disease due in any way to sewer-gas poisoning which have come under my care this summer sixten were contracted out of town. People will leave spacious, well-ventilated houses, where they have every comfort in life, and go off to some little village which has no system of sewerage; will occupy rooms situated for the sum of the life, and go off to some fittle village which has no system of sewerage: will occupy rooms sit-uated over festering drains and in near proximity to outhouses overflowing with filth and pouring out noxious exhalations; and are so surprised when they or their children are attacked with dysentery, diphtheria, or septic fever! My sixdysentery, diphtheria, or septic fever! My sixteen cases were all contracted at these "salubrious villages." Moreover, this senseless talk is injuring Chicago. I have received many letters from people who intended to come to Chicago to reside, who, frightened by the sensational twaddle, say they tear to bring their families here. People read the absurd accounts of the supposed dangers of open street air-holes for the escape of sewer gas. Is it to be supposed that the cities of England, France, and other countries would adopt this plan, after years of investigation, and on the recommendation of the best scientific authorities on hygiene, if such plan was as faulty and dangerous as some would have us believe?

have us believe?

I hope you will allow your conservative paper to discuss this matter in its true bearings, and allay the groundless fears which have been I think our greatest dangers are to be feared

I think our greatest dangers are to be feared from the future poisoning of our water supply. Already, after southwest winds, I find a sediment in the hydrant water full of noxious animal and vegetable substances; and I fear for the worst when the North Branch is pumped into the lake, which is not as pure as it should be already.

E. M. HALE.

Penf Safford

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—About thirty-six year ago there lived in a town in the State of Vernont a boy by the name of Truman H. Safford, in whom, at the age of 7 years, was developed the most wonderful power of mathematics known to history. The most difficult problems, which would require the best professors of mathematics three hours to solve, with slate nd pencil,-such as obtaining the cube root of and pencil.—such as obtaining the cube root of filty figures, or of multiplying fifty or any number of figures into themselves, or giving the cube of the same.—young Safford would give the result mentally in fifteen seconds; or, in fact, any problem, however difficult, he would perform with the same rapidity. would perform with the same rapidity.

At the age of 8 years he made all the astronomical calculations, and his almanacs were in general use in Vermont as being the wonder of the age. I think, at the age of 8 or 9 years, he was placed in charge of some professor at Yaie or Harvard, for the purpose of properly developing his wonderful faculties, since which I have heard nothing of him, nor have I seen any one who has.

have heard nothing of him, nor have I seen any one who has.

Since seeing the name of Prof. Truman H. Safford, of the Northwestern University, Chicago, and more recently as Professor of Astronomy at Williams College, I thought that possibly you might enlighten the readers of The TRIBUNE if the Professor is the same person referred to; also give a history of the development of his wonderful power of figures; or perhaps the Professor himself would be willing to give to the public a history of the case,—whether give to the public a history of the case,—whether this faculty was retained as his other faculties grew, or whether it became impaired as he grew older. This is not entirely an isolated case of such development, but is a most remarkable one, and I have no doubt the many readers of The TRIBUNE would be pleased to know of the history of this case, particularly if Prof. T. H. Safford, of the Northwestern University, is the man.

[Prof. Truman H. Safford, now of Williams College, Massachusetts, and formerly Professor of Astronomy in the Chicago University (not the Northwestern), is the man who was once the wonderful boy referred to. He is now a firstclass mathematician, and very rapid in the use of figures and formulas. He is still able to perform long calculations mentally, but not to the same extent as he could when a boy: and does not now care to undertake them at all. A few years since he did go through "a long sum" in the presence of the writer of this paragraph, but said afterwards that it made his head ache, and effort than when a boy. There was no special "development" of his wonderful calculating power. It was spontaneous. But he afterwards became a mathematician, in the true sense of the word, only by dint of close study, which was hard even in his case, though not so laborious as with most of those who essay the study of the higher mathematics.]

The Death of Thomas Paine.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—I notice by an article in THE TRIBUNE that Col. Ingersoll is to the front again with "Thomas Paine." I have often thought that perhaps it is not generally enough known that we have a pretty authentic account of Thomas Paine's last days, and of the "com fort" he found in his peculiar "religion." This can be found on page 163 of the Lite of Stepher Grellet, by Benjamin Seebohm, and published in 1860 by Henry Longstreeth, Phila-

delphia.
Stephen Grellet was a very remarkable minister of the Society of Friends or Quakers; and, at the time of the last sickness and death of Thomas Paine, Greenwich, N. Y., was the home of both.

The following extract is in Grellet's own

The following extract is in Grellet's own words:

"I may not omit recording here the death of Thomas Paine. A few days previous to my leaving home on my last religious visit, on hearing that he was ill and in a very destitute condition I went to see him, and found him in a wretched state, for he had been so derlected and forsaken by his pretended friends that the common attentions to a sick man had been withheld from him. The skin of, his body was in some places worn off, which greatly increased his sufferings. A nurse was provided for him, and some needful comforts were supplied. He was mostiv in a state of stupor, but something that had passed between it had made such an impression on him that some days after my departure he sent for me, and, on being told that I was gone from home, he sent for a mother Friend (or Quaker). This induced a valuable young Friend (Mary Rascoe), who had resided in my family and continued in Greenwich during a part of my absence, frequently to go and take him some refreshment, suitable for an invalid, furnished by a neighbor. Once when she was there, three of his deistical associates came to the door, and, in a loud, unfeeling manner, said. 'Tom Paine, it is said you are turning Christian; but we hope you will die as you have lived,' and then went away. On which, turning to Mary Rascoe, he said, 'You see what miserable comforters they are.'

"Once he asked her if she had ever read any of his writings. And, on being told that she had read but very little of them, he inquired what she thought of them, adding, 'From such a one as you I expect a correct answer.' She told him that when very young his 'Age of Reason' was put into her hands, but that the more she read in it the more dark and distressed she fiel, and she threw the book into the fire.

"I wish all had done as you,' he replied; 'for if the Devil has ever had any agency in any work he has had it in my writing that book."

"When going to carry him some refreshments, she repeatedly heard him uttering the language, 'O Lord!' Lor words:
"I may not omit recording here the death of

"Trainer's Death-The Other Side."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OAK PARK, Aug. 18.—" J. B.," under the above caption, casts serious reflections on the Coroner's jury for their action in the Trainer-Baidwin shooting case. The idea advanced by the writer is, that the investigation was entirely one-sided, that the Baldwins are murderers and perjurers, and that Trainer died wallst seeking

alms at the house of the Baldwins.

I was a juror on that investigation, and desire to say that it was conducted in an impartial and thorough manner. Witnesses were questioned and cross-questioned by Coroner and jury.

ined by us. The jury were convinced of the following facts: First, that efforts had been made to enter the house by a person or persons at the front part of the house; second, that talking by one or more persons was heard at the south side of the house, and that the key had been pushed from its place in the door and thumps made against the west door with something sufficiently heavy to leave indentures in the wood; third, that demands for entrance were made by the party outside, with threats of violence if the demand was not granted; fourth, that the younger Baldwin saw the intruder near the door with the mop-handle raised in a threatening attitude, and that he fired and killed the man; fifth, the Coroner, from the features of the dead man and papers found on his person, recognized the body as that of J. D. Trainer. He knew him only slightly, and could express no opinion good or bad concerning him.

From a motley mess of papers it was found that he had been solicitor for a Socialist paper.

These, Mr. Editor, were in substance the facts from which the invergent paper of the paper.

from which the jury gathered material for their

verdict.

There was nothing to show that the dead man had come to the house to "seek shelter or ask alms" at 3:30 a. m.

The jury believed that the Baldwins did just what 99 per cent of all prudent men would have done under similar circumstances, and for this the jury commended them.

"J. B." should remember that the jury did not know, what has subsequently been shown, namely: that Trainer was an educated, peaceable, unfortunate man. It was left to his unfortunate wife to tell the public that her husband came

fortunate man. It was left to his unfortunate wife to tell the public that her husband came home Wednesday evening in a terrible state of mental and physical excitement. It was for others to say that he was seen early Thursday morning going out of Lincoln Park so apparently crazed that he did not recognize his intimate acquaintance; and it was for a good lady of Oak Park to netify the county undertaker as she saw the remains of the dead man that she and a friend had seen him late Thursday afternoon in the western him late Thursday afternoon in the western part of the village, swinging his hands, talk-ing to himself, and clearly demonstrating that

part of the village, swinging his hands, talking to himself, and clearly demonstrating that he was not of sound mind.

But these later facts were not known to the Baldwins, nor to the jury.

I am now fully convinced that Trainer had wandered out to River Forest with reason dethroned; I am of opinion that there was no one with him when he attempted to enter the house; the conversation heard by the Baldwins was, doubtless, his own talk to himself. In his crazed condition he may have imagined himself fastened out of his own house, and hence used the means that he did to gain entrance. This, at least, is a reasonable as well as a charitable view of the affair.

But who, even with these later facts before them, can censure the Baldwins for their acts, or the jury for their verdict!

Justicz.

A Card from Mr. Enander.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—At first I did not think it worth the while to pay any attention whatever to the anonymous letter in your paper of last Wednesday denouncing my appointment to the State Board of Education. But, fearing that my into an indirect admission of the truth of his overconfident assertions and willful criminations, I come to you, Mr. Editor, through whose columns he was permitted to vent his spleen with a respectful request that you set me right before your myriads of readers, some of whom may have become prejudiced against me on account of his vile aspersions. Hemlandet was started, under the ægis of the

Augustana Synod, in 1854, at which time the Swedes were rather "few and far between " in this country, and was for a short period edited as a semi-religious, semi-political paper; but a change in this regard was soon effected by the establishment of a monthly devoting itself exclusively to the religious interests of the Lutheran Church. Hem'andet then became a political organ, and advocated from the very first the abolition of slavery, and has always been a consistent and faithful adherent and supporter of Republican principles. Hemlandet remained in the possession of its original founders until 1872, when the ownership was lander remained in the possession of its original founders until 1872, when the ownership was transferred, in due form and for a consideration, to "another persou" and myself. An overwhelming majority of my countrymen, both in America and Sweden, have been educated as In America and Sweden, have been educated as Lutherans, and stocerely believe in and love the dogmas and form of worship given and proclaimed by the Great Reformer; and we have conducted the caper to accord to this predominant feeling, without showing, though, any undue bias or running counter to any other religious belief. The fact is, Henlandet has occupied and occupies a friendly position to, and counts we have greated in the different Swedien religious policy. readers among, all the different Swedish religious sects, and has freely and cratuitously opened its columns for announcements of meetings, no matter whether religious, social, or political, in the same manner as it is done by the better class of the American secular press. All of which goes to disprove the films, absurd, meaningless charge that Hemlandet "represents politics in religion and religion in politics."

I defy my calumniator to bring forth the eligiblest proof tending to show that I have

slightest proof tending to show that I have "worked for the Abderian idea of establishing a Swedish nationality in the United States." I have tried to furnish my countrymen, every week, with a readable newspaper in our mothertongue. That's all!
On a recent visit to Sweden I became, as

Specially requested by the above-mentioned Synod, the bearer of a petition to the authorities, setting forth the occuliar situation of the Swedes in America, but containing nothing derogatory to the American people or American rogatory to the American people or American institutions. I was not at the time aware of any bending of knees or any abject supplication. It is, or ought to be, a well-known fact that most of the Swedes who arrive here, and who in reality materially contribute to the progress, prosperity, and wealth of this country, belong to the farming and laboring classes, and that a receivily and wealth of the receiviling that a receiviling the second of the that a majority have reached an age precluding the possibility of their ever becoming fully as-similated with the American people. This is true also, I believe, of immigrants from other countries. But any candid man, who knows whereof he speaks, will no doubt readily admit that the Swedes, as a rule, are less clannish than many other nationalities; and it will hardly require a generation before the greater number our present Swedish population becomes thoroughly Americanized. It was in the interest of those countrymen who come here at a maturer age, and whose spiritual wants have to be attended to, that in a great measure this, in itself insignificant, favor was solicited and willingly granted by the Swedish Government; and its only other object was to smooth the path for those few seekers after truth and wisdom who might feel an unconquerable desire to whereof he speaks, will no doubt readily admit for those few seekers after truth and wisdom who might feel an unconquerable desire to do homage to Minerva at the two renowned seats of learning of which my fatherland is so justly proud. If I am not mistaken, native-born American vouths do not consider themselves degraded by studying at institutions of a similar character in various parts of Europe; way, then, should not young Swedes be allowed to turn a longing eve to the venerable universities at Upsala and Lund, that rank among the foremost in the world in point of learning, foremost is the world in point of learning, accentific research, and glorious works of im-

foremost in the world in point of learning, scientific research, and giorious works of immortal genius.

"Furthermore, it was" not "Mr. Enander whe wrote, without protest (what remarkable sagacity!), a matchless resolution, prohibiting children of members to attend the American public schools if the Bibte should be permanently excluded from them." The resolution was written and introduced by some one else (Mr. "Hater" could easily nave found out by whom, if he had taken the trouble to inquire, or maybe he utters a falsebood wittingiy!). I declare most emphatically and unequivocally that I was not its author, and have never said or written anything in its defense; consequently, I do not feel in the slightest degree disturbed by this queer and far-fetched reason for a slandrous attack.

The gratuitous insuits your correspondent, apparently blinded by rage and envy, heaps upon his countrymen with stint or distinction, ought to bring the blush of shame to his cheeks when he—in due time, as I hope—recovers his sober senses.

At last, for the consolation of his distracted soul, let me add that, should I, after becoming more fully acquainted with the duties of my new position, so unexpectedly and without any solicitation conferred, find myself unable to discharge them properly, and with credit to my nationality and myself, I shall hasten to "step down and out," and cheerfully recommend "A Swedish Hater of Bigotry"—if he so desires—as my successor, seeing that he is so extremely anxious about the spiritual welfare of his countrymen and mine.

"No Official Honors"—W v the British Officers in Japan Ran Away Waen Gen.

ficers in Japan Ran Away Wacu Gen. Grant Came. Importeré Gasette and Customs Record. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—Japanese and

WASHINGTON, D. C.. Ang. II.—Japanese and Chinese newspapers, discussing the reception of ex President Grant, have had more or less to say about whether or not the ex-President is entitled by usage to be sauted. In Japan he was saluted by the Japanese war vessels and entertained in the grandest fashion by the civic autherities. But the question was settled for the English by the following circular sent to the Governors of British colonies:

Downing Street, Feb. 3, 1879.—Su: I have the honor to sequent you that her Majesty's Gov-

emment have been informed by the United States Minister in this country that Gen. Granf, late President of the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, and her son, Col. Frederick Grant, propose to make a tour in India, and possibly in Australia and New Zealand, and has already embarked for that burpose from Marseillés. Her Majesty's Government are farther informed that Gen. Grant has been joined by the Hon. Mr. Borie, formerly Secretary of the United States Navy, and that the Government of the United States Navy, and that the Government of the United States has placed at Gen. Grant's disposal the steamer Richmond, which will meet the party at some Eastern port. I have to add that no salute or official honors should be given in the event of Gen. Grant's visiting the colony under your control, but that he should receive all such courtesies as are proper in the case of a distinguished foreigner.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

From the above circular (which I believe has

I have the honor to be, sin, R. Hicks-israon.

humble servant,

From the above circular (which I believe has never been published in this country) it will be seen that English officers were authorized to refrain from giving salutes or official honors, but they were to extend "all such courtesies as a proper in the case of a distinguished forbut they were to extend "all such courtesies as are proper in the case of a distinguished foreigner." The reports received in this country to the effect that certain English officers in Japan had run away from or purposely avoided Gen. Grant indicate that the conduct of those officers was the result of instructions or hints from the "home authorities"; but it would seem, in the light of the above-quoted circular, that they were unwarranted in doing as they did, and were, therefore, guilty of conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen.

Hub Characteristics - The Hotels - "Th Mighty Dollar"—The Newspapers—Swamp scott—Janauschek—Mrs. Lander—Salem— The Witch-House-The Plummer Insti-tute - The Peabody Mansion - Charlotte

Cushman.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Boston, Aug. 14.—Bostonians are slightly agitated over the idea that a few of their most nterprising citizens are endeavoring to have an elevated railroad, similar to but better than that of New York. Charles E. Powers, President of various railroads in the State, declares they shall have it. He says it took eighteen years to get a charter for a horse-railroad, and it took a long time to take a part of the fence around the Common down; but it came down at last, and Boston to-day has more horse-car tracks than any other city of its size in the

Boston is a very clean city, and its ladies have the good sense and taste to dress plainly on the street, although, to a casual observer, they may appear unbecomingly dressed. The culture and refinement for which Boston has such a wide-spread reputation are confined to a certain class, and are by no means general. There is no city in America where you will daily meet with as many ill-mannered, inquisitive, and withal indifferent people, as in this modern Athens. On Sunday the crowds of roughs that frequent the watering-places in the vicinity have no rivals in New York, spite of its foreign scum and bad reputation. The markets have a poor display, and the necessaries of life are twice as dear as in Chicago or Cincinnati. The sauitary condition of the city is very good, and, despite the tropical heat, the east winds make it endurable in summer. Rents are dear here. and \$1,000 per annum will scarce provide good house. The fares on all the horse-railroads are six cents, and some charge 10 for a four-mile

There are not in Boston more than two first class hotels, and they are out of the way as to situation. Parker's Hotel, on the European plan, has a good cuisine; but the prices are as dear as ten years ago: besides, it is more for gentlemen than families. The old Revere House which has been open for nearly half a century has now all the modern improvements, and the rates are reasonable. The Revere has probably entertained more distinguished guests than any other hotel in the Hub. Here Jenny Lind, Nils son, Titlens, Parepa-Rosa, and other great singers have always stopped. Among the Royal guests have been the Prince of Wales and the Grand-Duke Alexis. The house was then managed by Paran Stevens. Little did Paran Stevens think, eighteen years ago, when the Prince of Wales stopped in this house, that his little girl Minnie would wed a Paget and have England's future King for her baby's godfather. Verily,

color.

Mr. Edwin Bacon, since he severed his connection with the Gobs, has held an editorial position on the Athertiser, which is a much brighter paper than it was three years ago. Mr. Bacon writes symmetrically and lucidly, without parade of allusion or quotation. He is a young mean, and the Boston press needs young men. There is no daily paper published here that can compare with The Cuicago Tribuse or the Commercial of Cheinnat. The Transcript is a sort of society evening paper. The Journal and Transcreat of Cheinnat. The Transcript is a sort of society evening paper. The Journal and Transcreat of cuical oil-fogy. The Hera d has an immense circulation, and is in the hands of very brilliant men. As an apology for small circulation, an editor said of his paper, "It is not the quantity of news, but the quality, we look to here." That may be, but people want news in a newspaper; they can find fine literature in magazines. The Athertiser is the best daily here for commercial and general news. The Post comes next. The Globe is a small Democratic sheet, and has a struggle to exist, though it is in clever h mds. The Gasette is the oldess weekly published here.

The most charming sea-shore resort near Boston is Swampscott, about half an hour's rude from the city. A great many New-Yorkers have beautiful cottages there, among them John O. Robbins and his family.

Madame Januascheist, the great trazedienne, rented Mrs. Gen. Lander's cottage for the season, and is living very retired. She starts on her starring tour the lat of Soptember, and goes directly West. She will not play in any of the Eastern cities this season. She spoke with regret of the trouble she had with her former manager, and said she had had immicit condicate in Mr. Canning until overwhelming proofs were shown her of his unfair dealing. There is in this lady a sheerity and charity of society charming. She is free from affect store, womanly to a fault, and a born artist. Speaking of her pet plays she said, "I have not been able to play them in English."

built in Salem, over 340 years ago. It is encin a frame building built expressly for the pose, and is the property of the Essex Instit Among the antique mementoes to be seen is built in Salem, over 340 years ago. It is encased in a frame building built expressly for the purpose, and is the property of the Essex Institute. Among the antique mementoes to be seen is an old sofa, covered with rich Flemish tapestry, dating to the Sixteenth Century, and brought from Normandy by some of the Huguenots, over 200 years ago. Old-fashioned baptismal fonts, quaint spinning-wheels, pew-doors, and a desk nsed in the old Custom-House, belonging to Hawthorne, together with two pianos manufactured in Loudon a century ago, are on exhibition.

Hawthorne, together with two planos manufactured in Loodon a century ago, are on exhibition.

Close at hand is the Plummer Institute, or Historical Library Rooms, containing 40,000 volumes,—among them rare and odd collections gathered and classified by the venerable Dr. Wheatland, who has devoted his life to this labor of love. Among the collections be showed me were city directories of all the cities in America, and some in Europe, dating back to 1790. Some of them of that date look like pocket-Bibles, while those of today resemble unabridged dictionaries. Then came a collection of Bibles dating back to the Friteenth Century; then a collection of all the works written on Spiritualism. The most interesting, nowever, were the catalogues of Harvard College, dating back to the time of and before the reign of George III. and coming down to the present day. Among these manuscripts was an address congratulating his Majesty on his ascension to the throne. The venerable Doctor said that he was working on a department that other people neglect, and he did not want to run into other folks' rut. A collection of all the rejected plans for the Centennial of 1876 is carefully preserved; also, every item for the stationery, targ, tickets, passes, programmes, bills-of-fare, etc. This collection fills three large volumes, in which they are pasted as a sort of unique scrap-book. The collections of coins and paper money, together with valuable relies of a prehistoris nature, give this Institute an advantage over any other in the State. One hundred and fifty thousand pamphlets are to be found there. Dr. Wheatland claims it is the largest collection in America.

Dr. Wheatland claims it is the largest collection in America.

The Peabody mansion (where dwelt so many years the great philanthropist of this century) is now the property of a clairvoyant, who hangs her sign out as a "test medium." The house is a large one, built of brick, four stories high, and on a beautiful lot over 100 feet deep. It is next door to the Plummer Institute, in the heart of this enlightened town. Verily, extremes meet in this age of progress.

The Peabody Scientific Society and Natural History Rooms are teeming with instructive specimens from the animal and mineral kingdoms.

History Rooms are teeming with instructive specimens from the animal and mineral kingdoms.

From Salem I went to the silent city of Mount Auburn, where, only a unite from the classic shades of Harvard, slumber 27,000 souls. I sought the resting-place of Charlotte Cushman. It is delightfully situated in the back part of the cemetory, at the base of a hill, with a grand view of Boston and the Charles River in the far distance. The keeper told me that, when Miss Cushman selected the lot, she said, nodding her approval of it, "Here I shall lie in sight of dear old Boston." The lot is a very large one, and in excellent order; but not a flower, tree, or shrub ornaments it. A little plain marble tablet, three inches thick and about four feet high, resting on a flat freestone socket, bearing simply her name, and valued at about \$30, is all there is to mark the resting-place of the Tragic Queen who left half a miffion dollars to her next of kin. Ah me! when dead how soon we are forgotten! The profession on which she shed lustre would have paid better homage to their dead Queen's memory.

Marie T. Courscules. shed lustre would memory.
their dead Queen's memory.
MARIE T. COURCELLES.

NEW ROUTE FROM CHICAGO TO MOBILE

To the Editor of The Tribune. MOULTON, Ala., Aug. 14.—On the 23d of February, 1877, you published a letter in your val-uable journal, which I addressed to you, in regard to the wonderful mineral resourses and manufacturing capabilities of Alabama, and nore particularly in reference to the construction of an air-line railway from Chicago to Mo bile, via Evansville, Ind., and Florence and Tuscaloosa, Ala., the nearest possible line from the Lakes to the Gulf. That letter elicited many ing trore definite information in regard to this very important line of railway, opening up a new, nearer, and cheaper route from the to the Guif of Mexico. A distinguished citizen and railroad man of your city, after looking into the matter and satisfying himself of the feasito the Gulf of Mexico. A distinguished citizen and railroad man of your city, after looking into the matter and satisfying himself of the feasibility, and necessity of this route, immediately took hold of the enterprise with a zeal and energy commensurate with its importance, and has been at work at it ever since, with fair prospect

Wales stopped in this nones, that bis little girl
Minnie would wed a Paget and have England's
future King for her baby's goddather. Verily,
Fortune's freaks are strange.

B. Woolf, the d'amanic author, is busily en
gaged on a play that is far sheed of "The
Mighty Dollar." Ben, as he is commonly
called, is a fine-looking man, of dark complex
ton and pleasing address. When he originally
there was nothing in It for Mrs. Riorence; and
the saw, it was no effort to write in her park
Her manner and use of French struck him as
very original; no he simply adapted these cariar
acteristics into the role of Mrs. Giffort,
and his task was done.

Ross Hawthorne (Mrs. Lathrop), daughter of
the writer, Nathaniel Hawthorne, use her or
as clevely as he brush. She has just made
her debut as an authoress, and is a frequent
For a long time she was a pupil of the wellknown buniter, Henry Baon, and evined or
merkable taient in art, with a fine cyto
Mr. Zebra Bacon, since he severed his conencion with the Golo, has held an collectial position out the distorier, which is a much brinker
writes symmetrically and lucidly, without
parade of aliason or quotation. He is a rough
man, and the Boston press needs young men.
To mee'er are called old-logg.
The stop of the collection of the collection

The Cook to Be Abolished.

Liter from Janue June.

An account was given a few weeks since of a fassionable boarding-house in New York which had reorganized on the co-operative principle, and was supplied by a caterer with cooked food at the rate of \$5 per head for hot breakfasts and dinners, the portions being large enough to leave an ample surplus for luncheon for those who wanted it. A little inquiry since then has revealed the fact that upwards of a dozen private caterers are now enzaged in serving cooked food to families and individuals; and this number will be augmented during the coming fall, for a large number of persons who have been in the habit of living in boarding-houses and family botels will gladly avail memselves of this method, which affords some of the comforts of housekeeping without its most dreaded responsibility. The most famous caterer is a woman, who is celebrated for the amount of fine game and poultry deliciously cooked which she adds to her bill of fare. But her prices are somewhat higher than the average. They are \$5 per week for two meals per day for each person, without tea or coffee. With these added, she charges \$7. Families of six find that it is quite sufficient to order for four, so that the actual cost is no more—hardly as much, in factas the average expense for the table of a family consisting of the given number of persons. The Cook to Be Abelished.

DELICATE FLATTERY. —Parmer Jones—"Well, how do you like that Sanford's Jamaica Ginger. Mr. O'Brady!" Mr. O'Brady -- Shure, now, farmer, and isn't it many a long day-since I had the felicity and isn't it many a long day-since I had the felicity of the control of

Discounts Active to New York and Dull in Chicago---

Stocks.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active---Provisions Range Higher.

Breadstuffs Easier, but with a Firm Closing Freights Weak

FINANCIAL.

y market, which, having been so

in a condition of unusual depres-experiences an unnatural excite-

at the prospect of renewed activity. les this general condition, special forces

t work are an artificial stringency, created by

speculative manipulators and the settlement of the Government bond contracts. The natural and the artificial activity in the money market have both had the effect of compelling holders

of bonds who were borrowers to throw their bonds on the market. These offerings are larger than the market can absorb at the prices that

led when the money market was easy. The

tory banks for settlements have made it neces-sary for them to call in the loans they had made

n Governments, and this increased the mone-

Foreign exchange was dull, with no variation

rates, and only a moderate supply of bills. osted rates for sterling were 4821/@4841/4.

Actual transactions in Chicago were at 481% and 483%, and in New York were at 481% and

ers' bills were 523% and 520%.

Consols were higher, at 97 11-16. The drain of

cold to this country is not viewed with the ap-

prehension that would be felt in London in ordi-nary times. The Bank of England has so large

amount of bullion that to part with some of for value received, will be a relief. The Lon-

don Economist gives some interesting facts about the bullion stores of the Bank of England. There was an influx of gold into the Bank of

England on Sept. 20, 1876, when the bulifon was

registered at the amount of thirty-five millions

AVERAGE BULLION RELD BY BANK OF ENGLAND

time merely an index of the want of demand

Every one concerned in finances is studying the money market. Borrowers have had their

wn way so long that to find lenders getting

the advantage stuns them. It began to seem to the buoyant class that float with the current

numbers, are these:

6. Sterling grain bills were 479 and 481. seh grain bills were 528%, and French bank-

tary stringency and the oversupply of Govern-

Governments shared severely in the depresion in which temporarily all securities are blunged. The 4 per cents opened at 101% bid, and there were sales here of some round mounts at 101% and 1-16. In the afternoon

month of May of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad is as follows: the market in New York dropped 1/2 for the whole list, and the 4s in Chicago went down to Gross earnings. .. \$1,172,960.87 \$1,350,573.95 Working expenses... 910,481.50 1,064,486.70 0% bid and 101 asked. The day's business was done mainly on the morning quota

Net earnings. \$ 253,479.37 \$ 285,788.25 tions, which were 104% bid for the 6s of 1881, 102% for the 5s, 105% for the 4%s, and 101% for the 4s. The cause of the decline is to be found in the disturbed condition of the showing an increase in net earnings for the month of \$32,307.88. The net earnings for the first eight months of the present financial year, compared with those

of the same period last year, show a decrease of \$137,984,32, The gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedan Rapids & Northern Railway Company for the week ending Aug. 7. 1879, were \$22,876.24; same

The earnings of the Wabash Raliroad Com-The earnings of the St. Louis & Iron Mount-

ain Railroad Company during the first week in August increased \$16,557. The Northwestern Railway Company's earnings during the first five days of the second

the dealings were small, but a strong tone prevalled, and the Erie, Lebigh & Wilkesbarre and Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg advanced 1 to 3 W cent.

July earnings have been reported so far for ast year. Of twenty-three roads reporting for the saven months ending with July, eleven show a decrease. The July earnings are the more favorable because last year there was a general increase, twenty-one out of twenty-five roads reporting gains over 1877, and there being an average increase of 9 per cent. in earnings per

commenting on the rumored Lake Shore lease to the New York Central uncovers the resl motive for such a lease, which has hardly been touched upon in the newspaper discussions of the subject, viz.: to enable the owners of New York Central stock to realize more than 8 per cent per year on their holdings without making

This was the largest amount then known to have been placed in store in that manner. The average of bullion held by the Bank of England that year had never been previously exceeded. The diminution that ensued was gradual, though considerable. The figures, in round The present year, however, bids fair to exceed any of its predecessors. In 1876 the bullion held was not at its highest point till the month of ember, And it is quite possible that a sim-coincidence as to dates may occur this year The amount of bullion held, now more

than thirty-five and a half millions, is at this In the New York Mining Stock Exchange on for cash. The Clearing-House returns, if any proof is required of what is well known, show es this active demand at \$5.12%@5.25, Findley at 60@ year as during the last three.

There are as yet no signs of tight money, or even active money, in Chicago. Several additional applications from New York for loans were received by the Chicago banks, but were refused, as the banks did not care to loan any more of their funds at such long range. The country orders for currency are increasing, and the volume of disbursements is now vary respectable. Rates of discount are quoted fromisally at 40% nor cent on call, and 70% per cent Prices were stationary or lower. The California stocks were neglected. People do not de-sire to invest in mines which they are not allowed to inspect. At the Stock Exchange mining stocks were dull and drooping. The only event of interest was the declaration of its regular monthly dividend by the Home-Stake. The agon time, but lower prices can be obtained by in-dependent borrowers. The bank clearings were gregate sales at the Mining Board for the past six days amounted to 183,885 shares, distributed as follows: Saturday, 32,320; Monday, 18,745:

Tuesday, 51,870; Wednesday, 28,210; Thursday, 30,630; Friday, 22,580.

Recent bullion shipments have been: Martin White, Aug. 6, \$4,975.72; Belle Isle, Aug. 11, \$20,000; Independence, Aug. 11, \$4,000; Ophir, Aug. 6, \$58,763.89; Sierra Nevada, Aug. 8, \$45,347.70; Northern Belle, Aug. 6, \$3,955.29; to the buoyant class that float with the current as if money was always to be cheap. Timely warnings have been given that a sudden and sharp change might be expected, but by most they were unheeded. As the inevitable result, borrowers have borrowed too much, and the first touch of new life in the loan market makes them sell to pay what they owe, and brings down prices of all kinds of securities. This is the cause of the break in bonds and stocks. The New York Evening Post in its financial article says: California, Aug. 7, \$47,814.69; Florida Hill, Aug. 7, \$3,455.52; and Hillside, Aug. 10, \$4,500. The following gives the fluctuations of the

leading stocks:

	N. Y. Central 118		****	118
	Michigan Central. 821/4	8214	81	819
	Lake Shore 8514	851/8	8314	833
	C.&Northwestern 74%	74%	7214	729
	Do preferred 9814			963
	M. & St. Paul 65			623
1	Do preferred 951/4			943
3	Illinois Central 86	****		86
1	Union Pacific 77	7814	7696	764
1	Erie 27%	27%	26%	27
1	Wapash Railway. 37%	37%	3614	364
j	Ohio & Mississippi 16			16
1	C., C., C. & Ind. 511/4		e-cilia.	50%
4	Han. & St. Joe 19			18%
1	Do preferred 4214		569 15.0	41
1	Del. & Hudson 471/2	v		47
	Del., Lack. & W. 57%	57%	56%	57
1	N. J. Central 50%	51	49%	49%
1	Canada Southern. 59			581/
1	Mo., Kan. & Tex. 16		****	16
1	Kan. City & N 21%	21%	20%	21
١	Do preferred 55%	55%	53%	53%
ı	W. U. Tel. Co 92%			901/
1	St. L. &San Fran 1114			111/4
ı	Do preferred 16	16% -	16	16
1	Atlantic & Pacific. 35%			35%
1	Northern Pacific 16%	****		16
١	Do preferred 45			45
۱	Minneapolis 40%			40
ı	GOVERNMEN	T BOND	R.	
ı			Bid.	Asked.

As the Treasury has drawn in very little more money in the iast'seven days—since the 8th, when the call loan rate was 363-34 per cent—than it has said out, it is evident that other resources must be found for the sharp and sustained advance in rates. Among these may be mentioned the fact, which is not new, but which has only just made itself felt in the loan market, that the volume of mercantile business has increased over last year about 20 per cent; that we are approaching the time for the autumn shipments of currency to move the crops, and that considerable amounts have already been sent; that the disturbances in Canada have drawn money from here,—much more than enough to offset the probable receipts of gold from Europe in the next twenty days,—and that the towering speculation in stocks in this market has, in the ffst place, taken up a great amount of loansble capital, and in the second place, by us break down, has caused an active shifting of loans. The last reason is perhaps the immediate cause of the sudden advance in rates.

The Post also expresses the opinion that the New York banks are in a poor condition to meet the large demand for currency that is about beginning for crop purposes, as well as the enlarged demand for bank facilities incident to the increased volume of general legitimate business. And it is evident that the banks will be so fully seved to a supplying these. And it is evident that the banks will be so fully taxed in supplying these proper and necessary demands that they cannot be depended upon for aid to purely speculative movements. There is no doubt that speculators are taking advantage of the natural increase of activity in the money market to produce a formed strippensy. market to produce a forced stringency. Promi-nent New Tork bankers state that large amounts of money were borrowed on Thursday by people who were not able to take it before the day of money were borrowed on Thursday by people who were not able to take it before the day closed, and one firm is said to be holding at least \$3,000,000 of money in idleness, for the purpose of making the market tight and affecting the price of stocks. The New York Tribuse thinks it safe to conclude that no serious disturbance in the market can occur, specie payments having been resumed, so long as the Bank of England holds an enormous surplus of unemployed funds. No one can tell what losses and disasters might have occurred at this time had the money market in this country been isolated, as completely as it was for years, from the specie-using markets of Europe. But now gold can be loaned here with entire safety that gold can be had in payment. Consequently the idle mosey of Europe, which accumulates in the Banks of England and of France, is instantly available in any emergency at New York, provided the stress is such that holders of unemployed funds abroad can see a moderate profit in moving them hither.

Stocks were very weak. The market kept settling down, and closed in a way suggestive of 

Chicago Treasury Warrants (new acrip). 94%

Cook County 7s 9112

Cook County (short) 7s 101

Cook County 6s 101

Cook County 5s 101

City Railway (South Side) 167%

City Railway (West Side) ex-div 163

City Railway (or per cents 105%

City Railway (North Side) 120

City Railway (North Side) 150

City Railway (North Side) 59

Traders' Insurance 107 stocks were very weak. The market kept settling down, and closed in a way suggestive of a further break. The Wall street manipulators are carrying out their programme, and putting prices down to a point at which they can reenter the market, and purchase to advantage. The present depression will certainly be followed. \*And interest.

COUN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

lowed by another bull movement, but how low prices will previously be forced no one can tell. t is certain that the market in its present shap is very dangerous to operators on ordinary margins. Michigan Central declined 1%, to 81%; Lake Shore 136, to 8334; Northwest common 136, to 7234; the preferred 136, to 9634; St. Paul 236, to 6236; the preferred 1, to 9434; Union Pacific 34, to 7634; Eric 36, to 1. to 94%; Union Pacific 14, to 76%; Eric 96, to 27; Wabash 136, to 36%; C., C., C. & I. 14, to 50%; St. Joe 14, 1834; the preferred 116, to 41; Delaware & Hudson 14, to 47; Lackawanna 14, to 57; Jersey Central 16, to 49%; Canada Southern 16, to 58%; Kansas City 16, to 21; the preferred 116, to 58%; Western Union 2, to 90%; Northern Pacific 14, to 26; St. Paul & Minneapolis 16, to 40 Minneapolis %, to 40.

Twenty marks
Five francs
Five francs
Foresian thalers
Holland gnelders
Kroners (Swedish)
Mexican and S. American doubloons

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,

104 Washington-st.,

BUYS AND SELLS

NOTES,

BUNDS.

LOCAL STOCKS.

CITY SCRIP.

GENERAL BROKER,

THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFI-

CHARLES HENROTIN,

City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.
Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.
Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.
West Division Raliway 7 per cent Certificates of In-

106 East Washington-st.

A. O. SLAUGHTER.

BANKER AND BROKER,

N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.

Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants. Member of New York Stock Exchange.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker,

No. 70 LaSalie-st., near Randolph. Pays the highest price for

CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.

GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK,

N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sta., RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 416 per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank. No notice required to draw money.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.

UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS

FOR SALE. CITY SCRIP FOR 1879 BOUGHT.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO,

WILLIAM O. COLE,

BUYS AND SELLE

ILLINOIS, IOWA, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, AND COLORADO.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,

HAS POR SALE:

CITY BAILWAY STOCK.

WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CERTIFICATES OF

INVESTMENTS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
40,000 Fulton Co., Ill., Sper cent Bonds.
\$35,000 Illinois 7 per cent School Bonds.
\$10,000 Hyde Park 7 per cent Bonds.

100 East Washing

Also FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

\$10,000 Hyde Park 7 per cent Bonds. \$4,000 Town of Lake 7 per cent Water B And buy and sell all the issues of U. S. BONDS.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers,

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Governments were weak

and lower. Railroad bonds were dull and ir-

regular; no sales of Columbus, Chicago & Indi-

ana Central. State securities were dull. The week opened on the Stock Exchange with

127 LaSalle-st.

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL BONDS of

WATER BONDS.
WEST TOWN BONDS.
COOK COUNTY 78
SOUTH PARK 68.
COOK COUNTY 58.
LINCOLN PARK 78.

Offers and inquiries solicited.

Q. M. WILSON, Cashier.

WASHINGTON-ST. Has for Sale,
SCRIP TO PAY TAXES, WEST TOWN BONDS,
COOK COUNTY BONDS.

There was no advance in any of the stocks quoted—a circumstance without parallel for many months. The opening and closing prices were the same for Illinois Central, at 86, Ohio & Mississippi at 16, Kansas & Texas at 16, San Francisco at 11%, the preferred at 16, Atlantic & Pacific at 85%, and Northern Pacific preferred

Northwest gold bonds were 1113, St. Paul 7 per cent sinking funds were 105 and 105%, Erie second 6s, gold, 75%, 74, and 74%, and Kansas & Texas firsts 73%.

The official statement of the earnings for the

week last year, \$18,506.59. Increase. \$4,369.65.

week in August increased about \$20,000.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Saturday,

twenty-five railroads, and only five show a de-crease as compared with the earnings of July mile of road.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle in

cent per year on their holdings without making this too palpable to the public. It says:

Should New York Central begin to pay 10 per cent per annum on its present stock, there would be an outery; but if the surplus earnings of Central should be applied to paying dividends on Lake Shore stock (held by the same parties), the matter would not be so palpable. Rock Island now pays 10 per cent per annum by a small subterfuge, and there has been much taik of a lease of the Missouri, Kanasa & Texas Road to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which would result in an application of the earnings of the latter Company to paying interest or dividends not carned on the leased line. In all these cases it is understood that the holders of the stock of the lessee company have purchased all they want of the lesser's stock or bonds before the arrangement is made. This method of increasing income by the Managers of leading railroads is worthy of notice as one of the features of the times, when plain 10 per cent dividends invite unfavorable comment and hostile legislation.

Saturday business was comparatively good, and there was a stronger tone. California was in a continuance of the depression which has been the feature of dealings for the last few days. The selling movement in Granger shares and Lake Shore was very pronounced through the day, and the whole list was unfavorably affected. At the close a slightly steadier feeling prevailed, but closing quotations, compared with Saturday, showed a decline ranging from ½ to 2½, the latter St. Paul common. Northwestern common fell off 2½; Lake Shore, 1½, and Western Union, 1½. Transactions were 166,000 shares, of which 7.500 were Eric, 26,000 Lake Shore, 83,000 Northwestern common, 11.000 preferred, 28,000 St. Paul common. 1.700 preferred, 28,000 St. Paul common. 1.700 preferred, 28,000 Michigan Central, 2,200 Union Pacific, 900 Ohio & Misaissippi, 5,200 Western Union, 2,000 Pacific Mail, 1,400 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern common, 3,000 preferred 2.000 St. Louis & San Francisco preferred, 1,200 first preferred, 1,000 Iron Mountain, 1,100 Kansas & Texas, and 2,400 Hannibal & St. Jo.

Money active at 5@7, closing at 5@6. Prime mercantile paper, 6.

Sterling exchange dull; sixty days, 481%; sight, 483%. 61, and Leadville at \$2,50@2.75, on the report of a rich strike in the mine. Otherwise the transactions were small. Transactions at the Mining Board for the past week were light.

47.70; Northern I	Belle, Aus	r. 6. 8	3,955,29:	Sterling exchange dull; sixty days, 481%;
ornia, Aug. 7, \$47,				sight, 483%.
				Imports of specie last week, \$1,078,416;
,455.52; and Hillsi				\$963,487 gold, the remainder silver. Silver at
e following gives	the fluct	uations	of the	London is 51 18-16 pence per ounce. Bar silver
ng stocks:			William William	here, 1124. Subsidiary silver coin is 1621 per
ks. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Clasing	cent discount.
. Central118	****	****	118	A Land Company of the
gan Central, 824	8214	81	81%	GOVERNMENTS.
Shore 8514	851/4	8314	83%	Coupons of 1881104   New 4 per cents 100%
Forthwestern 74%	74%	7214	72%	New 58 102% Currency 6s 120
referred 984			96%	New 41/48 105/4
St. Paul 65			62%	STOCKS.
referred 9514			9414	Control from the control of the cont
is Central 86			86	W. U. Tel 90% Wabash 36%
Pacific 77	7814	76%	76%	Quicksilver 144 Fort Wayne, ofd 114
27%	27%	26%	27	Quicksilver, pfd 37% Terre Haute 7
sh Railway, 37%	37%	36%	3614	Pacific Mail, ofd., 16% Terre Haute, pfd., 15
& Mississippi 16			16	Mariposa 105 C. & A., offered 91
., C. & Ind. 51%	****		50%	Mariposa, pfd 102 C. & A . pfd 115
& St. Joe 19	****	***		Adams Express 102% Onto & Miss 15%
eferred 4214		****	18%	Wells, F. & Co 98 Del., L. & West, 57
	****	****	41	Amer. Express 46% A. & P. Telegraph. 35%
& Hudson 471/2		****	47	U. S. Express 44 C., B. & Q 117
Lack. & W. 57%	57%	56%	57	N. Y. Central 116 H. & St. Joe 25
Central 50%	51	49%	49%	Brie 26% H. & St. Joe, pfd 41
la Southern. 59	****		581/2	Erie, pfd, offered., 4914 Canada Southern., 58
Kan. & Tex. 16			16	Harlem 156 Louisville & N 53
City & N 21%	21%	20%	21	Michigan Central 811/4 Kansas Pacific 57
eferred 55%	55%		53%	Panama
Tel. Co 92%	****	****	901/4	Union Pacific 77 St. L. & San Fran . 11.4 Lake Shore 83% St. L. & S. F pfd 16
&San Fran 1114			111/4	Lake Shore 83% St. L. &S. F., pfd 16
eferred 16	16%	16	16	Illinois Cent., ofd. 864 St L.&S. F., 1st pfd 35
tic & Pacific. 35%	****		35%	Cleve. & Pitteburg. 98% St. L., K. C. & N'n. 21%
ern Pacific 1614			16	Northwestern 731/4 St., L. K. C. & N. pfd 541/4
eferred 45	****		45	Northwestern, pfd., 98% Cent. Pac. bonds 108%
apolis 40%			40	C., C., C. & I 50% Union Pac. bonds. 109
GOVERNME				N. J. Central 50 U. P. Land-Grants 1124
	MI BUMD		NORTH DO	Rock Island 139% U. P. Sinking-F'ds . 113%
		Bid.	Asked.	St. Paul 62% Northern Pacific 16
6e of '81		104%	104%	St. Paul, pfd 88 NorthernPacific, pfd 44%
new 5s of '81, ex in	at	10214	102%	
new 41/48, ex int		105%	105%	STATE BONDS.
4 per cent coupons.			1011/2	Tennessee 6s, old 301/4 Virginia 6s, new 29
FOREIGN 1			Page 1	Tennessee 6s, new 27 Missouri 6s 105%
	Sixty	days.	Sight.	Virginia 6s, old 26

new 5s of '81, ex int 1024	104%	St. Paul, pfd 88 NorthernPacific, pfd 44%
new 41/4s, ex int 105/4	105%	
4 per cent coupons 100%	101%	Tennessee 6s, old 30% Virginia 6s, new 29
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	10178	Tennessee 6s, new. 27 Missouri 6s 105%
	Ol-ha	Virginia 6s, old 26
Sixty days.	Sight.	4 11 gillia 00, 010 20 [
dum 523%	48414 520%	SAN FRANCISCO.
ice 52314	520%	SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Following were the
zerland 523%	520%	closing quotations at the Stock Board:
nany 94%	95	
and 40	40%	Alpha 23% Mexican 35%
ria	46	Alta 7% Northern Belle 4
way	2736	Belcher 4 Ophir 361/4
ien	27%	Bullion 614 Raymond & Ely 334
mark	27%	California, ex-div. 41/4 Savage
COMMERCIAL BILLS.	4178	
Ol man dama	Sight.	Consol. Virginia 4% Union Consolidated 50%
ing 479	481	Crown Point 4% Yellow Jacket 16%
CS 5281/4	****	Eureka Con 15% Bodie 10%
LOCAL SECURITIES.	****	Exchequer 64 Potosi 5
Bid.	Asked.	Gould & Curry 11% Imperial 1%
ago Municipal 7s, 1892*113	•113	Grand Prize 314 Martin White 314
ago Municipal 7s, 1898 *11414	*114%	H. & N 1414 Mono 9%
go Municipal 7s, 1884	107	Julia Consolidated. 4% Independence 2%
ago Water Loan 7s, 1892*113	<b>114</b>	Justice 31/4 Consolidated Pacific 71/4
ago Water Loan 7s, 1895*114	*115	POREIGN.
go Municipal 68	*10714	
go West Town 7s	*10614	LONDON, Aug. 16.—Consols, 97 11-16.
go West Town 5s	•1021	American securities—Illinois Central, 901/4;
20 Water Loan 6s	*108%	Pennsylvania Central, 421/4: Reading, 201/4; Erie,
go Lincoln Park 78	•107	28%; preferred, 53.
go South Park 78	*1061/4	United States bonds-New 5s, 105%; 416s,

16.—Consols, 97 11-16.
rities—Illinois Central, 901/4;
tral, 421/4; Reading, 201/4; Erie, 

New ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 484%. BEAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Aug. 18: Oakley st, 100 ft n of Fulton, e f, 20x75 ft, improved, dated Auz. 6 (W. H. Kretsinger to W. S. Lasher)

wenty-sixth st. 252 6-10 ft e of Portland av. s f. 25x124 ft. dated July 29 (Christian Lundin to Henry Barcott). South Dearborn st. 69 ft sof Thirty-sixth. ef. 24x123 ft, dated June 21 (Monroe N. Lord to Thomas C. Eddy). North Halsted st. s w cor of Weed. e f. 33x126 ft. improved. dated July 12, (L. and M. Marx to August Marx). Selah st. 147 ft s of Division, e f. 25x126 ft. dated May 19 (Charles Butler to Johanna Wessman).

Lincoln av. 255 ft se of Sedgwick st, n e f. 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 13 (Bassett & Hammond to Eliza A. Powers).

Thirty-seventh st. 50 ft w of Butler, s f. 25x100 ft. dated Aug. 13 (B. Shurtleft to T. O'Donnell).

Blue Island av, n w cor Hope st. e f. 40% ft to alley, dated Aug. 16 (George Steel to E. A. Cummings).

Ashley st. 50 ft e of Leavitt, n f. 25x10 ft. dated Aug. 15 (Thomas O'Grady to Jeremiah Layden).

Warren av. 10. it w of Western, n f. 25x127 ft. dated Aug. 18 (M. and F. Bogershausen to Henry Schauze).

Maiher st. n e cor of Heach. s f. 167% x 120 feet, with 97% x 120 ft adjoining on Sebor st. dated Aug. 15 (George C. Walker to Peter Schuttler).

North Weils st. n w cor of Menomonee, e f. 150 ft to alley, improved, dated Aug. 18 (William H. King to Edward Lincoln av., 199 ft n w of Webster, n e f. 25x115 ft. dated Aug. 12 (J. M. McNulty to F. W. Elich).

on earlierwise. Geborathe Lea	COMMI	RCIAL.	ing services and
Latest quo	tations for	August deli	very on the
		last two bu	
one Trompies		turday.	Monday.
Mess pork		8,4734 \$	8, 475
Lard		5.70	5.70
Shoulders, be	oxed	8.50	3.55
Short ribs, bo	xed	4.65	4.7214
Whisky	*****	1.06	1.08
Wheat		84%	38%
Corn Oats	M. Hyprosi	284	2314
Rye	***	49	49
Barley (Septe	mber)	75	75%
Live hogs	3.10	@3.95	8. 15004.00
Cattle	2.00	05.25	2.00@5.25

lour, bris beat, bu orn, bu ats, bu ye, bu ariey, bn rass seed, lbs room corn, lbr	1879. 6,532 114,318. 325,920 83,249 19,983 1,900 116,740 897,024 20,000 432,745	1878. 5, 63# 148, 330 462, 333 180, 658 25, 188 5, 845 258, 784 667, 620	7, 992 97, 010 483, 246 77, 341 47, 985 3, 396 157, 592 690, 250 1, 370 2, 582, 271	69,000 441,948 79,079 16,002 400 115,711 1,670 16,419
heat, bu orn, bu ats, bu ye, bu ariey, bn rass seed, lbs. lax seed, lbs. room corn, lbs.	114, 318, 325, 920 83, 249 19, 983 1, 900 116, 740 897, 024 20, 000	146, 330 462, 343 180, 658 25, 168 5, 845 258, 784 667, 620	97, 010 483, 246 77, 341 47, 9\5 3, 396 157, 592 690, 250 1, 370	69,000 441,948 79,079 16,002 400 115,711 1,670 16,419
heat, bu orn, bu ats, bu ye, bu ariey, bn rass seed, lbs. lax seed, lbs. room corn, lbs.	825, 920 83, 249 19, 983 1, 900 116, 740 897, 024 20, 900	462, 898 190, 658 25, 168 5, 845 258, 784 687, 620	97, 010 483, 246 77, 341 47, 9\5 3, 396 157, 592 690, 250 1, 370	69,000 441,948 79,079 16,002 400 115,711 1,670
ats, buye, buarley, burass seed, lbsrass seed, lbsroom corn, lbs	83, 249 19, 983 1, 900 116, 740 897, 024 20, 000	462, 898 190, 658 25, 168 5, 845 258, 784 687, 620	483, 246 77, 341 47, 9×5 3, 396 157, 592 690, 250 1, 370	441, 948 79, 079 16, 002 400 115, 711 1, 670 16, 419
ats, buye, buarley, bnrass seed, lbs.lax seed, lbs.room corn, lbs	83, 249 19, 983 1, 900 116, 740 897, 024 20, 000	25, 168 5, 845 258, 784 667, 820	47, 945 3, 398 157, 592 690, 250 1, 370	79,079 16,002 400 115,711 1,670 16,419
rass seed, lbs. lax seed, lbs. room corn, lbs	1, 900 116, 740 897, 024 20, 600	5, 845 258, 784 687, 620	3, 396 157, 592 690, 250 1, 370	115,711 1,870 16,419
rass seed, lbs. lax seed, lbs. room corn, lbs	116,740 897,024 20,000	5, 845 258, 784 687, 620	157, 592 690, 250 1, 370	115,711 1,670 16,419
rass seed, lbs. lax seed, lbs. room corn, lbs	20,000	687, 820	1, 370	16,419
room corn, lbe	20,000		1, 370	16,419
room corn, lbs		282,600	2 592 271	16,419
	432,745	282,600	2 582 271	
. meats, lbs				2, 733, 134
eef, tes	********			2
eer, bris,		**** ******	382	372
ork, bris	81	159	284	632
ard, lbs	94, 855	20, 600	1, 311, 353	152, 443
allow, lbs	21,702	37, 703		24,000
utter, lbs	287, 414	242, 243	240,935	249, 652
ve hogs, No.	8,847	6, 490	5,313	4,686
attle, No	1, 133	324	1, 183	1,339
neep, No	149	31		857
ides. 1bs	55,742	118,050	105, 910	235, 800
ighwines, bris		50		131
ool, Ibs	68, 032	284, 621	817, 271	296, 550
otatoes, bu	384	2,773		954
oal, tons	12, 133	3,712	1,845	1,769
av. tous	30	20	*******	20
umber, mft	13,307	2, 123	3,370	2,932
ingles, m	15, 382	1,680	649	290
it. bris	2,008	2, 160	3,059	3,480
oultry, the	470	900	*******	********
ggs, pkgs	1,011	143	36	2
leese, bxs	4,402	14, 243	2.176	10, 126
apples, bris	458	308	200	28 42

Withdrawn from store during Saturday forcity consumption: 4,149 bu wheat; 8,186 bu corn; 500 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 5 cars No. 1 winter wheat, 45 cars No. 2 do, 30 cars and 1,100 bu No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (90 winter); 1 car No. 1 spring, 156 cars No. 2 do, 51 cars No. 3 do, 17 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade, 11 cars mixed (388 of all kinds of wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 230 cars highmixed 1 car new do, 409 cars and 126,850 bu No. 2 corn, 65 cars rejected (706 corn); 4 cars No. 1 oats, 47 cars No. 2 white, 27 cars and 4,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 48 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (130 oats); 8 cars No. 1 rye, 51 cars and 400 bu No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (64 rye); 6 cars No. 3 barley, 5 cars extra do, 2 cars feed (13 barley). cars), 675,000 bu. Inspected out: 38,885 bu spring wheat, 450,677 bu corp, 5,343 bu oats,

30,000 bu rye, 517 bu barley. The following statement shows the distribu-

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By rail	30, 430	246, 549	149,776	385, 303
By canal		23, 126		*******
To Buffalo	12,771		1,842,549	
To Erie	100	30,000	**** * * * * * * * * *	*** ****
To Oswego To Ogdensburg To Huron	*** ****	********	42,703	*******
To Ogdensburg	100	*********	41,395	*******
To Huron	200	*********	57, 660	
To Montreal			16, 500	
To Colborne		**********	34, 453	*******
To Kingston		43, 442	199, 352	
To Collingwood				
To other ports	280		18,040	
Totals,	40 001	1 199 003	0 410 400	909 170

The leading produce markets were moderately active vesterday, and averaged lower. Provisions were very steady, with rather light receipt of hogs. Breadstuffs were depressed by unusu-ally large receipts of grain, but wheat was sustained by the report of heavy rains in England. Mess pork closed 21/3c per bri higher, at \$8.47/3/ @8.50 for September and \$8.55@8.57/3 for October. Lard closed steady at \$5.70 for September or October. Short ribs were firmer, closing at \$4.55 seller September. Spring wheat closed %c higher, at 85%@85%e for September and 85%@85%e for October. Winter wheat closed %c lower, at 92c for No. 2 red. Corn closed %c lower, at 34c for September and 341/4c for October. Oats closed easier, at 231/4c cash, 235/4c for September, and 23%c for October. Rye was strong, at 49c cash and 481/@48% c for September. Barley was lifeless, at 75/075% c seller September. Hogs were fairly active and firm, at \$3.85@ 4.00 for bacon grades, and at \$3.15@3.65 for heavy. Cattle were dull, with common and me-

dium grades 10@15c lower. Sales were at \$2.00 
@4.60.

The reported movement of wheat is enor mous,—New York about \$73,000 hu, and other points in our table nearly 800,000 bu more. Of course these contain duplications of figures, as the grain received at Chicago and other points to-day appears on the seabord subsequently. But the grain is in motion freely, and so freely that buyers on the other side of the Atlantic have held aloof for further concessions, though have held aloof for further concessions, though has forwarded nothing up to date. Evidently the tardiness of farmers of that State is fully compensated by a worse crop yield of their own than has forwarded nothing up to date. Evidently the tardiness of farmers of that State is fully compensated by activity elsewhere.

Lake freights were dull and depressed about 1/2 by the fact of larger offerings, or rather the knowledge that there was a larger quantity of freight room ready to load. A shipper paid 4½c early for corn to Buffalo, but the later rate was about 4½c. The through rate to New England was quoted at 15½c, and the lake and canal rate to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 53.26 below. Compensated to See per 100 lbs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 53%c on flour and 61c on lard and meats.

The demand for dry goods was fair. A goodly number of huyers are pare from a distance, and the leading prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows:

Sales were reported of 50 tes avect-pickled hams (16 %s) at 7%c: 122,000 ms short the at \$4.55@4.67% spot, \$2.24%4.57% seller September, \$4.55@ dium grades 10@15c lower. Sales were at \$2.00

The demand for dry goods was fair. A goodly number of buyers are here from a distance, and the volume of mail orders is of liberal propor-tions. Prices remain steady and unchanged. Boots and shoes were fairly active for this period of the season, and the demand shows daily improvement. There was a free move-ment in staple and fancy groceries and a firm set of prices, several lines showing an upward tendency. No important changes were noted in the butter and cheese markets. The former was fairly active and firm, while the latter remained quiet and easy, Dried fruits were more than ordinarily active for the time of year, and were uniformly firm. Apples, currants, berries, and pitted cherries were higher. Fish were quoted quiet, with lake descriptions lower, and cod higher. Oils were unchanged. The leather, tobacco, bagging, coal and wood wasters also were without

Broom-corn was dull and easy. Hides were quoted stronger under a better local inquiry, and the prospect East was reported to be im-proving. The sales of wool were smaller than last week, the large orders having been filled, and stocks have been somewhat reduced. Seeds vere steady, timothy being stronger under a good inquiry. Green fruits were plenty and in

good city request at irregular prices.

The lowest price for October lard Saturday was \$5.65 per 100 lbs; and not \$5.60, as reported

in our columns.
St. Louis is reported to be bare of meats, and almost daily shipments are being made from this city to "that leading packing point." Does St. Louis exaggerate on her packing statistics as well as on population and bank clearings!

A discontented receiver of grain was yesterday counting up on his fingers some of the expenses of our present system of inspection. One Chief at \$3,500, one first assistant at \$2,500, and two others at \$2,000 and \$1,600, respectively, all supposed to be actively and usefully employed in bossing the men who actually inspect the grain; besides which there is a committee whose business it is to set the Inspectors right when they get wrong. It does seem that there is plenty of supervision, and, in fact, some people think the poor (actual) Inspectors have too much to do in having to keep track of the opinions of all their superiors as well as doing what they are paid to do.

It is understood that the meeting of Saturday requested the Board of Trade Committee on Inspection to try to obtain a reduction in the fees for inspecting grain in this city.

There was a little "white" frost in Grundy

County, Ill., both Friday and Saturday, and a good deal of anxiety was exhibited about the afety of the corn, but it seems not to have been injured. The corn in Southern Illinois is re-ported to promise a splendid yield,—some of it not far from 100 bu to the acre.

The Consolidated Off Company now comprises forty-five forms of crushers,-all that there are west of the Alleghanies. The three in this city use not far from 1,000,000 bu of flaxseed per year; and realize a good profit by the absence of competition, which was very sharp

previous to the consolidation.

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman is wrestling again with Chicago statistics, to fill up time. It now undertakes to explain that the Chicago reports on Aug. 1 showed that about 499,000,000 ft of lumber were unaccounted for. The apparent discrepancy on that date was about 399,000, 000 ft. Local dealers calculate that the shipments of lumber from Chicago this summer are 80@85 per cent more than the published statement shows them to be. Most of the lumber shipped is dry and much of it dressed; but the ratiroads, in furnishing figures for making up the totals, report this lumber as green, allowing 7,000 ft to the car, while the actual quantity is 12,000 ft, more or less, the stuff being forwarded by weight. This difference added to the home consumption will doubtless make up the missing feet that the Lumberman is so worried about. The error will doubtless be corrected when the final report is made up at the end of the year. EXPORTS PROM THE SEABOARD. The following were the exports from the four

	Week end'g	Week end'g	Week end'g
	Aug. 16,	Aug. 9.	Aug. 17,
	1879.	1879.	1878.
brls	84, 434	89, 150	70, 227
. bu	3, 480, 000	4, 238, 936	2, 480, 089
bu	605,000	864, 335	1,050,414
bu		3,042	105, 414
u		49,749	66, 872
bu	*******	160	1,000
brls	6, 756	5, 851	5, 221
bs	6, 197, 000	5, 032, 125	4, 030, 058
		13, 809, 024	

The following table shows the stocks of grain

	Aug. 16, 1879.	Aug. 9, 1879.	Aug. 17, 1878.	Aug. 18, 1877.
neat, bu	1.958,000	1,604,000		276, 908 551, 564
e, bu	859,000 68,700 38,000	65,000		589, 181 11, 370

The following shows		
ments of wheat at points	named yeste	erday:
	Received.	Shippe
Chicago	114, 318	97,0
Milwaukee		6,0
St. Louis		47.0
Toledo		86, 0
Detroit	90,000	21.0
New York	873,000	228, 0
Baltimore	111,000	85, 0
Philadelphia	185,000	63, 0
Total		635, 0

010 Aug. 18.—Receipts—Flour, 39,000 brls; wheat, 837,000 bu; corn, 166,834 bu; oats, 100,986 bu; corn-meal, 348 pkgs; rve, 11,756 bu; malt, 281,-000 bu; pork, 207 bris; beef, 6,191 tes; cut meats, 3,296 pkgs; lard, 114 tes; whisky, 454

Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 11,-000 brls: wheat, 238,000 bu; corn, 129,000 bu;

DUTIABLE GOODS RECRIVED
at the Custom-House, Chicago, Aug. 18: A. D.
Hayward, 5,866 railroad ties; N. K. Fairbank,
1 cask whisky; T. N. Bond, 41 crates earthenware; Hibbard & Spencer, 165 boxes tin plates; Moseback & Humphrey, 200 drums caustic soda: Jansen & McClurg, 1 case quill toothpicks; Benson Bros., 27 pkgs fish; Lyon & Healy, 23 case musical instruments; Fowler Bros., 44 casks saltpetre. Collections, \$6,185.98. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were in moderate demand, and averaged firmer in sympathy with a steady feeling at the Stock-Yards, and a reported advance of 3d in meats in Liverpool. Meats were the strongest article, the stocks having been well worked down by liberal shipments, and prices are now barely up to the current cost of production. The stock of lard in New York Aug. 15, 1879, was 126,003 tes of all grades, against 140,755 tes July 15, 1879, and 70,229 tes Aug. 15, 1878.

MESS PORK-Was quiet, and advanced 71/2010c

|Shoul- | Short |L. & S. | Short

	ders.	F108.	clears.	clears.
Loose	3.37%	4.55	4.65	4.724
Long clears quo boxed; Cumberis hams, &@8%c; for 18 to 15 averag 6%207c; green sh. Bacon quoted a 5c for short ribs, hams, all canvasec GREASE—Was quoted for good yellow, a BEEF—Was quote 10.75@11.00 for hams.  13.1.0w—Was nu 5%25%c for couni	sweet- ge; greer oulders, t 44@4 5@54c d and pa niet at 4 und 34@ iet at 8 r extra n	4@5c benickled hams, 3@3%c. %c for clecked. %@5c for beta for be 3.75@10 ness, an	same a shoulder cars, 8% or white, prown. 0.00 for d \$17.00	one cut 7%@Sc verages, 8, 4%@ @9c for 4@4%c mess, 9@17.50

were higher. Fish were quoted quiet, with lake descriptions lower, and cod higher. Oils were unchanged. The leather, tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood markets also were without change.

The lumber market was firm, under a brisk demand. The cargo market was little better than nominal, but one or two loads being at the docks. Receivers are expecting larger receipts this week, but they are selling a good deal of stuff to arrive, hence little lumber stops on the market. The demand for building materials continues good, and the market steady, brick being quoted firm.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was generally dull and tame. There was some trading in bagged lots for export, but shippers claimed that prices were some 15@20c against them, and did little. The local trade was quiet. Sales were reported of 770 bris winters, partly at \$5.00; 650 bris double spring extras, chiefly at \$4.00@5.00; 30 bris soring supers at \$3.87%; 100 bris winter do at \$3.50. Total, 1, 150 bris. Following were the closing quotations:

XX old winter ... \$4.50 @5.50
XX Messtern springs ... \$4.00 @5.50
XX Western springs ... \$4.00 @5.50

XX export in sacks ... 3. 75 @4.75 X springs ... 3.25 @4.00 X export. ... 8.70 @4.00 Superfines ... 9.25 @3.50 No grade ... 9.25 @3.00 Patents ... 5.00 @8.00 Rye four ... 2.90 @3.10 Brax—Was quiet, but averaged a shade firmer. Sales were 50 tons, at \$8.12½@8.25 per ton free on board cars and \$8.00 on track. CORN-MEAL-Coarse was nominal at \$12.75 per ton on track. SHORTS-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$9,50,

40@50c on track; and 800 bu at 50c free on board. Total, 6,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and unchanged. September was quoted at 75c bid, and September or October earlier at 75½c. There were no sellers. The receipts were larger, and more was done in samples, the sales including 400 bu No. 3 in store at 40c, and 2,400 bu by sample at 43@50c on track, and 800 bu at 44c free on board. Total, 3,600 bu.

MORNING CALL.

APTERNOON CALL.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was dull and easy. Small or-ders are billed at quotations, but concessions would robably be made for an order for several car-loads Fine green carpet brush, \$ 5 \ ... \$ \

ness, stocks not being as large as usual at this stage of the season. We quote:

 
 Creamery
 15%18

 Good to choice dairy
 13%15

 Medium
 9611

 Inferior to common
 46
 BAGGING—Was in fair request, and prices ruled steady and firm at last quotations. We repeat our

Stark	24	Burlaps,	4 hn .11	@13
Brighton, A	2314	Do, 5 bu	12	
Otter Creek	21	Gunnies,	single 13	@14
Lewiston	22	Do. doub	le 23	625
American	2114	Wool sac	ks35	@40
BUILDING MAT	PRDIA	T.C. Word	in mand	4
and steady. Bric	P are c	noted fire	in good	emand
of the advance in	the pr	aoteu nru	Onse	quence
Common brick, pe	the br	ce of lab	or. Quo	ations:
Pressed brick, per	m		10.00	(C) (D, OU
Lime, in bulk, pe	mb		12,000	
Lime, in bris, head	dad.	********	500	65 75
Cements, per bri.	aeu		1 05	@ 1.50
Portland cement,	one he	***** *	9 75	
American, per brl.	Det Di		0.70	a 4.00
Plastering hair, pe	p hn	******* **	2.50	@ 2.75
Michigan stucco,	non hal			20
CHEESE-A qui	ot and		1.30	Ø 1.40
prices ranging abo	nt the	easy ma	rket was	noted,
week.	at the	same as at	the close	of last
Full cream				
Part skim		******		COD N
Pull strim		*******		044
Full skim Low grades	*** ****	**** *****		(03%
COAL-The dem	and m	a amall		14 (0) 5 14
for the most part	to eur	as small,	being res	tricted
of small consumer	o W	phying th	e current	wants
Lackswanns all a	inne	wann que	ote:	4
Lackawanna, all s	IZCO	** *******	22.35	684.50

Lackawanna, all sizes\$4.25@4.50
Pittston, all sizes 4. 25@4.50
Brie 4.75@5.00
Baltimore & Onio 4.50
Blossourg 4.50@5.00
Minonk 3.25
Wilmington
EGGS-Were steady at 91/2010c, the outside for
purely fresh lots. Candled packages bring 9@
9%c.
FISH_Lake fish are in better supple and and
being noted. George's codfish is in scanty supply,
and has advanced 25c per 100 lbs. Trade con-
tinues quiet. We now quote:
No. 1 whitefish. 2 4-hel
FAMILY WHILEHAD, 14-DFI O 0500 0 50 1
Trout. 4-brl 2 500 2 en
Trout, ¼-brl 3.50@ 3.60 Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ¼-brl 10.25@10.50
No. 2 shore, 4 - bri
NO. 2 Day, %-Dri
Large family
Fat lamily, new, 4-hri
NO. I Day, Kits
Family Kits Transfer 750 1 00 1
George's coonsh W 1(0) the
Summer-cured cod 10 100 lbs
Dressed cod
Labrador herring, split, bris good e so i
Scaled perring. W box
California malmon bela
FRUITS AND NUTS-The demand for demantic
dried fruits continues unusually large for the time

4%@ 5 14 @ 15 6%@ 7 64@ 7 64@ 7 15 1.55 @1.60 1.90 @2.00 1.70 @1.80

12 0 14 946 10 5 0 54 346 4 346 4 446 44 444 NUTS. Wilminston peanuts, new ... 7 0 7%
Tennessee peanuts, new ... 54@ 6
Virginia peanuts ... 54@ 6
Virgini 

Mendaling, Java... O. G. Java.... Mocha .28 629 .24% 625 .24 625 .18 619% .19 619% .16% 617% .15% 616% Mocha
Costa Rica
Rio, far.cy golden...
Rio, far.cy
Rio, prime to choice.
Rio, good
Rio, fair
Rio, common
Rio roasting... 15 (a) 16 17 14 18 (a) 13 11 (a) 12 10 (a) 11 Patent cut loaf .... 9 6 94 8 6 9 8 8 9 840 84 840 84 740 74 640 74 California sugar-loaf drips.... California silver drips..... New Orleans molasses, choice . 18 @19 .43 @45 .22 @23 .14 @15 .95 @98 .83 @85 . 7 @ 8

True Bine SOAPS.

True Bine Illy
White lily
White lily
Savon imperial
German moutled.
Peach blossom.
Tea Rose
HAY—Was in fair local reques
quoted below. Old is saiable at bet
new, but is scarce.
No. 1 timothy.
Flo. 2 do
Mixed do. 540 54 \$11.00@11.50 10.00@10.50 9.00@ 9.50 8.50@ 9.00 7.50@ 8.00 6.00

Nough. 7.506 & 00

HIDRS—Trade is improving, and local competition has sent prices up about \( \frac{1}{2} \), the receipts being very small:

Light cured hides, \( \Phi \) 8\( \frac{1}{2} \) 9

Heavy do, \( \Phi \) B. 8\( \frac{1}{2} \) 9

Damaged do, \( \Phi \) B. 6\( \frac{1}{2} \) 7

Calf. \( \Phi \) B. 12\( \frac{1}{2} \) 413

Descens, \( \Phi \) 5

Descens, \( \Phi \) 5 Calf. \$ 10.
Deacons, \$ 10.
Dry flint, \$ 10.
Dry flint, \$ 10.
Dry flint, \$ 10.
Dry salted, \$ 10.
Dry sa

Upland prairie.

Whale, winter bleached

Dry salted, W B. damaged.
Green city butchers' steers.
Green city butchers' cows.
Sheep pelts, wool estimated.
OILS—Nothing new was noted. There fair movement for July, and prices again steady all around. We quote:
Carbon, 110 degrees test.
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test..
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test.
Carbon, Michigan legal test.
Lard, extra.
Lard, No. 1.
Lard, No. 2
Linseed, raw
Linseed, boiled
Whale, winter bleached.
500 MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 5,000 brls, at \$8.52\\ \times 85.57\\ \times 8.55 for September. \$8.57\\ \times 600 brls, at \$8.52\\ \times 8.05 for the year. Lard—1,250 tes, at \$5.70 for September and \$5.70\\ \times 5.70\\ \times 600 bus, at \$4.52\\ \times 600 for the year. Wheat—280,000 bu, at \$3\\ \times 65\\ \times 600 bus, at \$4.52\\ \times 600 for the year. Wheat—280,000 bu, at \$3\\ \times 65\\ \times 600 bus, at \$3\\ \times 60

Whent—240,000 bu, at 84%@S5c for September, 8514@8514c for October, and 8414c for the year. Winter wheat—10,000 bu at 9234c for October. Corn—150,000 bu, at 333%c for August, 34c for September, and 3414c for October. October. Oats—10,000 bu at 24c for October. Mess bork—1,500 brls, at \$8.4714@8.50 for September, \$8.024 for November, and \$8.10 for January. Lard—2,500 tes, at \$5.70 for September, \$5.70 for October, and \$5.45 for the year.

S.70 for September.

Or the year.

LATEST.

Wheat was firmer, closing at 85%@85%c for September and 85%@85%c for October. Corn was quiet at 34c for September, 34%c for October, and 33%c for August.

Whale, winter bleached 50% 53
Sperm 1.15
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure 70
Neatsfoot oil, extra 63
Niners 61
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity 12
Gasoline, 87 degrees, 15
Naphtha, deodorized, 74 degrees 11
Gasoline, 87 degrees, 18
West Virginia, natural, 29 degrees 30
West Virginia, natural, 29 degrees 30
West Virginia, natural, 29 degrees 150
West Virginia, natural, 29 degrees 150
Nest Virginia, natural, 20 degrees 150
Nest Virgini

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday.
4, 435: same time last week, 3, 640; total last week.
25, 136. It was not a very estisfactory marketday. The receipts were pretty large and of poor
quality,—consisting for the most part of Texasand Western cattle,—and reports from the Esswere unfavorable, though the latter fact can hardly
be said to have cut much of a figure in shaping the
tone of the market, as there was only a meely
nominal supply of shipping cattle. The cemand
from all sources was more or less restricted, and
sellers found it up-hill work to effect sales, eveat a considerable decline from last week's closing
prices. Leaving choice grades out of the question
(there were not enough of that class to
make a market), prices were "off"
fully 10%15c. That the local trade
did not take hold more generously is attributable
to the fact that they were looking for a pretty big
run of cattle for Tuesday and Wednesday, and
lower figures. There was some inquiry from any
lower figures, but there were no offerings of the class
sought by that trade. The few fair to choice
droves on sale were taken on Eastern account
\$3,50%4.60. Within that range there were sale
of about 500 head. Most of the trading was at
\$2,25%5.00 for native butchers' stock. at \$2,40%
2,76 for Texas through droves, and at \$2,70%2.35
for Colorado-Texans. A good many of the late
descriptions were left over, and the market clause
dull and heavy.

The London correspondent of the Dropers' John
and, under date of Ang. 4, writes as follows:

"The supplies to our markets during the
"The supplies to our markets during the

LIVE STOCK.

the thickness and weight of the thickness and weight of the readily bought at over the hithogo of other breeds,—an important to the wholesale butchers at when the offal realizes so low countries the consignments to and in fact out of season, nearly exclusively supplied Schleswig-Holstein. Impor-Schleswig-Holstein. Importati commenced on the 21st of last head of cattle and 3,000 sheep, shipments had been delayed the usual period, the cattle wer tion, and realized a low avers former years.

\*\*Consignments from thence
upon a smaller scale, and, as a upon a smaller state, and, as weather appears probable, it likely be held back for impro-favorable circumstances, the-best grazing land in Europe from Schleswig-Holstein is r £1 to 10a, but this rate will throughout the season." throughout the season."

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, we 1, 450 lbs and upwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-steers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 450 Good Beeves—Well-fattened weighing 1, 150 to 1, 300 lbs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fa weighing 1, 150 to 1, 200 lbs.
Butchers'Stock—Poor to common and-common to choice cows, siaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 08 tock Cattle—Common cattle, w 700 to 1, 000 lbs.
Inferior—Light and thin cows, 1 stags, bulls, and scalawag ste Texas Cattle—Through dr Veals, per 100 lbs...

CATTLE Texas Cattle—Through of Veals, per 100 lbs...

No. Av. Price.

22. 1, 347 4, 60

18. 1, 394 4, 55

65. 1, 312 4, 45

34. 1, 295 4, 424

16. 1, 269 4, 35

11. 1, 173 4, 274

34. 1, 289 4, 224

16. 1, 264 4, 124

76. 1, 271 3, 994

36. 1, 194 3, 75

20. 1, 061 3, 50

126. 1, 291 3, 35

74half bdsl, 102 3, 35

20. 1, 080 3, 25

20. 1, 080 3, 25

20. 1, 080 3, 25

10. 885 3, 1224

18 stek'rs 852 3, 10

94 Col. Trl. 052 2, 85

112 Col. Trl. 054 2, 85

73 Col. Trl. 034 2, 85

24 852 2, 85

29 Col. Txl. 034 2, 85

29 Col. Txl. 034 2, 85

29 Col. Txl. 034 2, 85

29 Col. Txl. 035 2, 70

HOGS-Received du HOGS—Received duriday, 8,206; same the total dast week, 54,66; Saturday there was a fai and the local trade, and be

month have been on a fairly lib the United States and Canada has important contributors.

important contributors. Englis sparingly to hand, and the bulk portsetions to Isington have are Portugal in excellent quality an animais always find a good den the thickness and weight of their

and the local trade, and be supply was readily taken \$3.85@4.00 for common and at \$3.15@3.65 for in weights. Most of the sale @3.00, and of bacon grad market closed steady. All sales are made subje-lbs for piggy sows and 80 

SHEEP—Were in light su 774 head) and in moderate per 100 lbs for inferior to cl BUFFALO, Aug. 18. -CATT BUTTALO, Ally. 18.—CAFFE BUTTALO, Ally. 18.—CA

NEW YORK, Ang. 18.—Beev making. 12,900 for the week: steers ruled firm and about \$460 car-loads of Texas and Coloramative steers, \$4,610 \$4c. with exporters used \$900 at \$9.610 \$4c. with exporters used \$900 at \$9.610 \$4c. with exporters used \$900 at \$9.610 \$4c. with exporters beef.

Siexe—Receipts, 12,200, m week; market easier for she week for lambs, the former sper 100 lbs, and the latter at 1bs; shipments for the week, 775 carcasses of mutton.

Swins—Receipts to-day at making 18,100 for the weel \$4.0004. 25 per 100 lbs, with fered alive, and one car-load lbs. NEW TOP BAST LIBER

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 18 since and including Friday through stock and 1, 131 for a week ending this day, 4, 601 local, against 3, 655 through a week before. The supply for the same as last week both in and all sold out at about last vabout 40 loads out of the 60 se balance, except about 6 loads sold to retail dealers here.

Hoss—Receipts, 9, 185 head 12, 925, against 12, 650 last 483, 90624, 00; Yorkers, 33, 755 Sherp—Receipta, 6, 600 head 18, 000, against 16, 800 last we ST. LOUIS, Ang. 18.—CAT only of common mixed stuff; grass Texans wanted, and vious prices; receipts, 1,60 100 head.

Hous—Higher: Yorks and 3.80; packing, \$3.00@3.40; heavy, \$4.50@3.75; receipts ments, none.

SREET—Steady and unchas muttons, \$2.50@3.50; extra \$3.75; receipts, 400 head; sheet; head; head; sheet; head; head; sheet; head; head; head; head; sheet; head; head

BALTIM Baltimore, Aug. 18.—Brairly active to-day and priquality: very best, \$5.006 4.87% 5.00; medium, \$3.: \$2.5063 00; medium, \$3.: \$2.5063 00; medium, \$3.: \$2.5063 00; most sales we seceipta, \$2.029; sales, 1.274 Swins—Light smooply, fair shade higher, quality consider quotations, \$4.7565.50.

SHEEF AND LANSS—Receipt sheep, \$3.5064.25; lambs, \$4.256.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Ang. Price Current reports receive 346; fair native shippers, stockers and feeders, \$2.56 \$2.2563.00. Hous-Receipts, 169; ship light shipping, \$3.4063.55; 63.40. CINCINN CINCINNATI. O. Aug. 18 frm; common, \$2,9003, 50 packing, \$3,55@3,75; but receipts, 1,243; shipments,

LUMBE The cargo market was again the being on sale. A cargo early, and a few loads were diffices were unchanged. Foil tions of lumber afloat:

NUTS. ices ranged the same as at the and were firm throughout the e for the season, and is stead 9 @ 94 9 @ 94 84@ 9 \$11.00@11.50 10.00@10.50 9.00@ 9.50 8.50@ 9.00 7.50@ 8.00 6.00 new was noted. There was a for July, and prices again ruled. We quote:

rees. 18
atural, 29 degrees. 30
atural, 30 degrees. 52
duced, 28 degrees. 15@18
Vere dull and easy at \$1.25 per
growers almost supply the city at
ry shippers cannot compete with.
ere \$4.50@5.00 per brl.
ID GAME—Was in fair supply and
ock brought full prices, but small
opp were slow and irregular in
chickens sold at \$2.50@3.00 per

a more active at the advance of the reported of 600 bris finished us of \$1.06 per gallon for high-

chieago.
chi LIVE STOCK.

month have been on a fairly liberal scale, to which the United States and Canada have been the most important contributors. English cattle have come sparingly to hand, and the bulk of European importations to Isington nave arrived from Spain and Portugal in excellent quality and condition. These mimais always flud a good demand on account of the thickness and weight of their hides, which are readily bought at over the half more money than those of other breeds,—an important consideration to the wholesale butchners at the present moment, when the offal realizes so low a price. From other countries the consignments to Islington are trifling, and in fact out of season. Deptford has been gearly exclusively supplied from the States and Schleswig-Holstein. Importation from the latter commenced on the 21st of last month, with 1,000 head of cattle and 3,000 sheen, but, although the shipments had been delayed a fortnight beyond the usual period, the cattle were in inferior condition, and realized a low average compared with former years.

tion, and realized a low average compares when former years.
"Consignments from thence have since been upon a smaller scale, and, as a favorable change of weather appears probable, these cattle will most likely be held back for improvement, which, under favorable circumstances, they soon attain upon the best grazing land in Europe. The cattle-freight from Schleswig-Holstein is reduced this year from £1 to 10s, but this rate will hardly be maintained throughout the season."

0 to 1,000 ibs...

gior—Light and thin cows, heiters...

ags, bulls, and scalawag steers...

1,75@2,25

gas Cattle—Through droves...

2,25@2,80

als, per 100 lbs...

CATTLE SALES.

2,1,347 4.60

25...,1,279 2.75

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16...,1,265 4.32

11...,1,31 4.27

18...,1,265 4.32

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29 Col. Tx 856 2.70 22 Tx. bl 1.046 2.25

HOGS-Received during Sunday and Monday, 8,206; same time last week, 6.143;
total last week, 54,666. In comparison with
Saturday there was a fair demand from shippers
and the local trade, and between them the moderate
supply was readily taken up at full figures, or at
\$3.85@4.00 for common to extra bacon grades,
and at \$3.15@3.65 for inferior to choice heavy
weights. Most of the sales of heavy were at \$3.35

@3.60, and of bacon grades at \$3.85@3.90. The
market closed steady.

All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40
lbs for piggy sows and 80 bs for stags. HOO SALES.

SHEEP—Were in light supply (the receipts we 774 head) and in moderate demand at \$2.50@4. per 100 lbs for inferior to choice qualities.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 2,193; consigned through, 198 cars; market moderately active; prices unchanged on best grades; common' steers 10@15c lower; offerings mainly fair to medium quality; only a light proportion of choice stock; fair attendance of buyers; sales of shippers' steers, choice to extra, \$4.75@5.17½; good do, \$4.40@4.65; fair to medium, \$3.90@5.25; light butchers', \$3.50@3.80.

Saszer and Lawns-Receipts to-day, 2.200; consugaed through, 10 cars; market dull and declining; offerings compare favorably with last week; prices fully ½c lower; fair to good Western sheep, \$3.90@3.90; choice, \$4.00@4.25; extra street, \$4.75; Western lambs, \$3.85@4.25; Canada lamos, \$5.00@5.40; 12 cars of stock remain in the yards unsold.

Hous - Receipts to-day, 3, 385; consigned through, 05 cars; market dull and slow; prices 25@30c lower; receipts of sale stock heavy; sales of Yorkers and good Michigan to best corn-fed, 13.80@4.00; heavy grades, \$3.70@3.90; mixed light and heavy, \$3.80@3.80; 5 cars remain unsold. offerings main

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Ang. 18.—Beeves—Receipts, 4, 700, making, 12, 900 for the week; all grades of native steers ruled firm and about ½c per \$\textit{D}\$ higher, but 50 car-loads of Texas and Colorado steers had to be sold at lower figures; Texans ranged from 6½% 7½c; Cherokee and Colorado cattle, 7½%8½c; native steers, 8½%210½c, with 2 car-loads at 10½c; exporters used 900 at 9½%210½c; shipments from this boint for the week, 2,450 live cattle and 3, 176 quarters beef.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12, 200, making 36,950 for the week; market easier for sheep, and decidedly weak for lambs, the former selling at \$4.00@5.65 per 100 lbs, and the latter at \$5.25@6.25 per 100 lbs; shipments for the week; 1, 165 live sheep and 775 carcasses of mutton.

SWINE—Receipts to-day and yesterday, 7,300, making 18,100 for the week; market steady at \$4.00@4.25 per 100 lbs, with three car-loads offered alive, and one car-load sold at \$4.30 per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY. NEW YORK.

BAST LIBERTY. EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts since and including Friday last, 3,768 head of through stock and 1,131 for sale here; total for the week ending this day, 4,601 through and 3,333 local, against 3,655 through and 3,231 local the seek before. The supply for yard sales was much he same as last week both in quality and quantity, and all sold out at about last week's best figures; about 40 loads out of the 60 sold went to York; the balance, except about 6 loads to the country, were sold to retail dealers here.

Hoes—Receipts, 9,185 head; total for the week, 12,925, against 12,650 last week; Philadelphias, 33,9064.0; Yorkers, 33,7563,90.

SREEF—Receipts, 8,600 head; total for the week, 18,000, against 16,800 last week.

St. Louis, St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 18.—Cattle—Supply consists only of common mixed stuff; shipping grades and grass Texans wanted, and would bring full previous prices; receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, Boc.

Hoss-Higher: Yorks and Baltimores, \$3.70@3.30; packing, \$3.00@3.40; butchers' to selects heavy, \$3.50@3.75; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, none.

SHEET-Steady and unchanged; fair to choice mutious, \$2.50@3.50; extra shipping would bring \$3.75; receipts, 400 head; shipments, none. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—BEEF CATTLE—Market fairly active to-day and prices unchanged as to quality; very best, \$5.00@5.25; first quality, \$4.87\&5.00; medium, \$3.25@4.37\\; ordinary, \$2.50\&3.00\; most sales were at \$3.87\\&4.50\; seceipts, \$2.02\; sales, 1,274.

Swinn—Light supply, fair demand, and prices a shade higher, quality considered; receipts, \$2,972\; quotations, \$4.75@5.50.

Subset and Lanes—Receipts, \$2.590\; quotations, theep, \$3.50\(\phi.4.25\); lambs, \$4.00\(\phi.5.00\).

KANASS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Honored Price Current reports receipts, 1,988; shipments, 946; fair native shippers, \$3.50@4.50; native mockers and feeders, \$2.50@3,25; native cows, \$2.25@3,00.

Hous.

Reserved Francisco Science S

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. O., Aug. 18.—Hoes—Active and firm; common, \$2.90@3.50; light, \$3.60@3.70; packing, \$3.55@3.75; butcher', \$3.75@3.85; receipts, 1,243; shipments, 140. LUMBER.

The cargo market was again quiet, very little run being on sale. A cargo or two left the docks sarly, and a few loads were disposed of to arrive. Frices were unchanged. Following are the quotations of lumber afloat: 

Lumber Manufacturers' Convention in this city on Sept. 2 is meeting the approval of the lumber pro-ducers of the Northwest, The retail market was firm and fairly active.
Fencing was called firm, and some dealers talked of raising the price-50c to conform with vance in other grades. Following is the revised list: Third clear, 14@2 inch, rough......

Third clear, inch.
First and clear dressed siding.
First common dressed siding.
Second common siding.
Flooring, first common, dressed.
Flooring, second common, dressed.
Flooring, third common, dressed.
Flooring, third common, dressed. Box boards, C.
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough...
B stock boards, 10@12 in.
C stock boards, 10@12 in.
D stock boards.
Fencing, No. 1.
Fencing, No. 2.
Common boards
Dimension stuff
Dimension stuff
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft.
Culls, 2-in. Lath, green... 1.40
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry 1.90% 2.10
Shingles, standard ... 1.80% 2.00
Shingles, No, 1... 665
The shipments of lumber from the Saginaw

The shipments of lumber from the Saginaw River from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1 were 297, 281, 619 ft, against 267, 285, 937 ft to same date in 1878. The shipments of shingles were 117, 093, 500, —the largest ever known. BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. The following were received by the Chicago LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18-11:30 a. m. -Flour, 9s 6d @11s 3d. Wheat-Winter, 9s@9s 2d; spring, 7s 10d@8s 8d; white, 8s 6d@9s 6d; club. 9s 5d@ 10s. Corn, 4s 9d@4s 10d. Pork, 48s. Lard, 31s LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18-1:30 p. m. -Lard, 31s 6d.

Rest unchanged.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18-5 p. m.-Lard, 31s 9d.
Rest unchanged. Rest unchanged.

London, Aug. 18—Liverpool.—Wheat firmer and held higher; corn inactive at 4s 8½d. Mark LANE-Wheat firm; corn quieter. Cargoes off coast-Wheat steady; corn quieter. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn quiet. Farmers' deliver-ies of English wheat during the past week, 20,000 @25,000 qrs. Weather in England—Heavy rain. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18-1 p. m.-Flour 12s. firmer and held higher; red winter, 8s 11d; No. 2 spring, 8s 7d: No. 3 do, 7s 11d. Cora dull and easier at 4s 8d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demrnd. Corn dull. Weather unsettled. Pork-Western P. M., 48s. Lard firmer at 1s 6d. Bacon firmer; long clear, 26s 9d; short clear,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No , 11s 3d; No. 2, 9s 6d. GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2,9s spring, No. 1, 8s 8d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 5d. Corn—New. No. 1, 4s 10d; No. 2, 4s 9d. PROVISIONS—Pork, 48s. Lard, 31s 3d.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—Corron—Firmer at 6% @6 7-16d; sales, 10,000 bales.
BACON—Short clear, 27s 3d; iong do, 26s 9d.
LONDON, Aug. 18.—BEFINED PETROLEUM—6% @

%d. Linseed Oil—£27 16s@28£. Antwerp, Aug. 16. —Petroleum—16%d.

NEW YORK. New York, Aug. 18.—Grain-Winter wheat-Dealings to a fair aggregate at irregular prices No. 2 red is in most urgent request at an improve ment of %@%c per bu, closing for near deliveries firm, and in the option line about steady; amber is comparatively moderate demand, but rather stronge in price; spring moderately sought, and essentially unchanged; cable advices of continued beaviness 20,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.00. Corn was offered with less urgency, and a trifle stronger on a somewhat freer inquiry, mainly for No. 2 mixed Western ungraded, at 46@47c. Rye habeen quite duli, but steady, including No. 2 Western, at 63@64c. Oats were generally slow, and quoted a shade easier, closing weak; No. 2 Chi cago quoted at 32@321/c.

Provisions—Hog products fairly active, but brine cheaper. Mess moderately active for early delivery at \$8.95@9.00 for new; forward delivery freely dealt in, closing at a slight decline; August, \$8.80@8.85; September, \$8.80@8.85; October, \$8.90@8.95. Cut meats in moderate demand; noted steady. Bacon very dull; long clear a 54c. Western lard attracted rather more atten tion for early delivery at firmer prices; 875 tcs a 6.00@6.05; for forward delivery less active; at the close weak; August option, \$6.021/2; September. \$6.02%@6.05.
Throw—Moderately sought; 90,000 lbs at 5%

SUGARS-Raw quiet on the basis of 6%c for fair and 6%c for good refining culls; refined moderately sought at previous quotations.

WHISKY-Offered at \$1.06%, with \$1.05% bid: market very dull.

FREIGHTS-A comparatively duil market in nearuse, though not at all liberal, rather in excess of requirements of shippers; tending to weak rates, though no further important changes to-day; for Liverpool, room for grain quoted at 71/4d, without

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 18.—Corron—Irregular; unsettled; 11%@11%c; futures weak; August, 11.55c; September, 11.55c; October, 10.54c; November, 10.28c; December, 10.27c; January, 10.33c; February, 10.41c; March, 10.50c.
FLOUR-Market dull; buyers' favor; receipts 39,000 brls; super State and Western, \$3,40@ 4.00; common to good extra, \$4.10@4.40; good to choice, \$4.50@6.25; white wheat extra, \$4.75 4.00; common to good extra, \$4.10@4.40; good to choice, \$4.50@6.25; white wheat extra, \$4.75@5.25; extra Ohio, \$4.25@5.75; 8t. Louis, \$4.50@6.25; Minnesota patent process; \$5.75@7.60.

Grain—Wheat—No. 2 red fairly active; other grades without important change: receipta, 873. 000 bu; No. 4 spring, 82%c; ungraded do, 88@90c; ungraded wnter red, 95c@\$1.08%; No. 2 do, \$1.08%@1.09; No. 1 do, \$1.09%; mixed winter, \$1.07%@1.08; No. 2 amber, \$1.09%; Mixed winter, \$1.07%@1.08; No. 2 amber, \$1.09%[d.1.08%]; No. 1 amber, \$1.09%[d.1.08%]; No. 1 amber, \$1.09.00 hit; ungraded white, \$1.03.10; No. 2 red, August, \$1.084@1.09; September, \$1.09. Rye quiet, but firm; No. 2 Western, 63%@64c. Barley nominal. Malt unchanged. Corn firm; receipts, 167.000 bu; ungraded, 46@47c; No. 2, 46%@46%c; No. 2 August, 46%c bid; 47c asked; September, 46%c bid; 47c asked; October, 47%c bid; 47%c asked. Oats—Market dull; receipts, 101.000 bu; mixed Western, 30%@33c; white do, 34@40c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.
Hors—Steadier; vearlings, 4@10c.
Groceries—Coffee quiet but steady; Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining, 6%@6%c.
Molasses dull and nominal.
PETROLEUM—Dull and weak; United, 67c crade, 5@6c; refined, 6%c.
Tallow—Steady and unchanged.
Rasin—Dull and unchanged.
Rasin—Dull and unchanged.
Rasin—Dull and unchanged.
Bags—Firm; Westero, 13@144/c.
Phovisions—Pork steady; new mess, \$8.95@9.00. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats quiet but firm; long-clear middles, \$5.12%; short do, \$5.37%. Lard a shade exior at \$6.00@6.05.
BUTTER—Market dull; Western, 6@17c.
Cueses—Unsettled; Western, 3%@5%c.
WHISKY—Nominal at \$1.06%.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18.—FLOUR—Dull and steady; Western superfine, \$2.85@3 50; do extra, \$3.75@4.50; do family, \$5.00@5.75. \$3.75@4.50; do family. \$5.00@5.75.

Grain—Wheat—Western firm; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and August, \$1.08@1.08%; September, \$1.08%(21.08%; October, \$1.09%(21.09%).

Loos—Western firmer; Western mixed, spot and August, 46@46%c; September, 46%(26.0ctober, 47%(24.7%); steamer, no offerings. Oats steady and fairly active; Western white. 30%

Coats steady and fairly active; Western white. 30%

Coats steady and fairly active; Western white. 30% @32c; do mixed, 29@30c; Pennsylvania, 33@32c. Rye quiet at 58@60c.

Hay—Quiet; prime to choice Pennsylvania at \$13.00@14.00. Provisions-Firmer, with an upward tendency Provisions—Firmer, with an upward tendency.

Mess pork, \$10.00. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders,

3%c; clear rib sides, 4%c; packed, 4½@5%c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4%c; clear rib sides, 5%c. Hams,

11@12c. Lard. 7c.

BUTTER—Quiet; prime to choice Western packed,

12@14c.

Roos—Steady at 12c.

PETROLEUM—Dul; crude nominal; refined,

6%c.

6%c.
COFFEE—Quiet; Rio cargoes, 11@14%c.
WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.08%@1.07.
FRRIGHTS—TO Liverpool, per steam, quiet and lewer for grain; cotton, 5-32d; flour, 2s; grain, 8d.
RECEITTS—Flour, 2, 643 brls; wheat, 111.000 bn; corn, 4,000 bn; oats, 13,500 bn; rye, 1,600 bn.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 855,500 bn; corn, 30,500 Sales-Wheat, 189, 321 bu; corn, 49,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

Ang. 18.—FLOUR—Dull for upper grades; low qualities steady and unchanged.

GHAIN—Wheat opened higher, declined, but reacted and closed firmer; No. 2 red fall, 94c cash; 94%@94c, closing at 94%c, October; No. 3, 87c. Corn unsettled and lower; No. 2, 31@31%c cash; 31%@30%c, closing at 31%c, September; 31%@31%c August; 30%@30%c No. 2, 21%@21%c cash; 23c October; 29%@29%c the year. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 21%@21%c cash; 23c October;

47%c.

WHINKY—Steady at \$1.06.
PROVISIONS—PORK firm and slow at \$9.00@9.10.
Lard—None offering; nominally \$5.65.65.70.
Bulk meats firm; clear ribs, \$4.65.4.70; clear, \$4.85.4.90.
Bacon firm; clear ribs, \$5.25.65.35; clear, \$5.50@5.69%
RECEIPTS—Flour, 11.000 brls; wheat, 132,000 bu; corn, 53.000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, 8,000 bu; barley, none.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11.000 brls; wheat, 47.000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Ang. 18.—Floure—Quiet and weak; supers, \$3.25@3.50; XX, \$4.00; XXX, \$4.25@5.00; high grades, \$5.25@5.50.
Gran—Corn steady; mixed, 46c; yellow, 48c; white, 56c. Oats quiet and weak; new, 33@35c. CON-MEAL—Dull, weak, and lower, at 22.00.

HAY—Market dull; ordinary, \$14.00@15.00; prime, \$17.00@18.00; choice, \$19.00@20.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at \$9.62½. Lard firmer; tierce, \$6.25@9.76; keg. \$7.00@7.25. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders. 4½c; clear rtb, 5½c; clear, 6c. Hams—Sugar-cured, small firm at 10½@11c; large dull at 8½@10c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05@1.10. (2010; large dull at 8%, 2010c.

Whissey—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05
(201.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11%2016c. Sugar quiet; common to good common, 6264; fair to fully fair, 64427c; prime to choice, 7%27%c; yellow clarified, 7%27%c. Molasses steady, with a fair demand; fermenting, 24230c; common, 25228c; fair, 28230c; prime to choice, 32235c. Rice steady, with a good demand; 644264%c.

Bran—Market dull; 60c.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18. - FLOUR-Demand confined to the wants of local consumers; Western supers, \$2.75; Minnesots extra family, \$5.00; medium, \$5.25; winter-wheat patents, choice, \$6.50@6.75; spring do, \$6.75. Rye flour, \$3.20 GRAIN-Wheat-Market dull; No. 2 red, in ele-

Grain—Wheat—Market dull; No. 2 red, in elevator, car-tots, \$1.08%. Corn less active; rejected, 47c; Western mixed, 47%(248c; yellow, on track, 48@48%c. Oats less active; white Western, old, 36@36%c; choice, 37@37%c. Provisions—Inactive, Prime mess beef, \$12.00, Hams—Smoked, 10@10%c; pickled, 7%@7%c. Lard—Western, 60%c.

Burres—Market dull; creamery, extra, 17@18c; Western Reserve, 15c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 12@14c.

EGGS—Strong; Western, 12@13c.

CHEESS—Steady; creamery, 5@5%c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 5c; refined, 6%c.

WHISKY—Wesk.

RECEIPTS—Plour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 186,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 65,000 bu.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.-Corron-Stronger

FLOUR-Firmer; family, \$4.60@5.75. GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher, at 90%95c; receipts, 15,000 bu; shipments, 35,-000 bu. Corn in good demand, and prices a shade higher, at 381/@391/c. Oats moderately active and higher at 25@26c. Rye in good demand at and higher at 25@26c. Rye in good demand at full prices, at 54c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions—Pork quiet but firm at \$8.75. Lard in good demand; current make, \$5.75. Bulk-meats strong; shoulders beld at \$3.50; short ribs. \$4.80 bid; short clear scarce; beld at \$5.75. Bacon in good demand and prices a shade higher; \$4.12½, \$4.37½, \$5.62½@5.70.

WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.05.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
LINSEED OIL—62c.

TOLEDO. Toledo, O., Aug. 18.—Grain—Wheat steady: No. 3 white Wabash, \$1.02; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.01; amber Michigan, spot, 98%c; No. 2 do 96%c; No. 2 red winter, spot, 98%c; August an September, 98c; October, 98%c asked; No. 3 red Wabash, 95c; rejected Wabash, 88%c; Western amber, spot, 984c; August, 98c; No. 2 am ber Illinois, 99%c. Corn quiet; high mixed, 38%c; No. 2 spot held at 38½@38c bid; rejected, 38c damaged, 32½c. Oats duli; No. 2, 25c; rejected.

221/c.
CLOSED—Wheat dull; No. 2 red. cash. 981/c:
August, 981/c: September, 971/c: October, 95c;
No. 3 red, 95c; amber Michigan, cash, 98c. Corn
and oats inactive. nd oats inactive.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 116,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 86,000 bu; corn, 52,000

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKER, Aug. 18 .- FLOUR-Duli and un changed.
GRAIN-Wheat firm; opened, advanced %c; closed steady; No. 1 hard, 93°; No. 1, 90; No. 2, 85%c28dc; Adgust, 85%c8dc; September, 86%c; October, 86%c; No. 3, 77c; No. 4, 71c; rejected, 64c. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2, 33%c. Oats easier; No. 2, 23%c. Rye steady and firm; No. 1, 49c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 spring, new,

Reptember. 70c bid, 71c asked.

Provisions—Quiet but firm.

8s. 50 cash. Prime steam lard, \$5.70.

Hogs—Dull and unchanged, at \$3,00%@3.65

Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.

Recultrs—Flour, 3,700 bris; wheat, 14,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu.

BOSTON Boston, Mass., Aug. 18. - FLour-Market dull; Western superfine, \$3.50@4.00; common extras, \$4.25@4.50; Wisconsin extras, \$4.25@4.50; Minnesota do, \$4.75@6.00; winter wheat Ohio and Michigan, \$5.00@5.50; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00 @6.00: St. Louis. \$5,50@6.00: Wisconsin and (96.00; St. Louis, \$5.30@6.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats, \$6.00@8.00; Winter wheats, \$6.00@7.75.

Grain—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 49%@ 50c. Oats in moderate demand; new, 32@37c; old, 39@43c. Rye, 68@70e.

Receiffs—Flour, 11,000 bris; corn, 16,000 bu; wheat, 66.900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,900 bris; corn, 16,000 bu; wheat, 4900 bu.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE. Aug. 18 .- COTTON-Nominal FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat quiet; red and amber, 90@93c. Corn steady; white, 45c; mixed, 39c. Oats-Market dull; white, 26c; mixed, 25%c. Rye steady

HAY-Quiet at \$12.00@15.00. Provisions—Porkstrong at \$10.00. Lard strong; choice leaf, tierce, \$7.75; do keg. \$8.50. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders, \$3.62%; clear rib\$ \$5.12%. Bacon stronger; shoulders, \$4.12%; clear rib, \$5.25@5.45. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9@

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—Grain—Wheat neglected and nominal. Corn quiet; sales 2,000 bu; No. 2 at 41c. Oats neglected and nominally unchanged.

Ryc neglected and nominally unchanged. FRENCHTS—Canal firm: 6%c for wheat, 5%c for corn to New York. Railroad nominally: 8c for wheat, 7%c for corn to New York.

KANSAS CITY. RANNAS CITI Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 18.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports wheat receipts 18,629 bu; shipments, 20,109 bu; higher; No. 2 cash, 87c; No.3,

cash, 80%c; August, 80%c. Corn—Receipts, none; shipments, 1,490 bu; lower; No. 2, cash, 28c; August, 28c. INDIANAPOLIS.
Indianapolis, Aug. 18.—Grain—Wheat firm: No. 2 red, 931/4@931/c. Corn firm at 351/4@36c. Onts steady at 23%@25%c.

Provisions—Shoulders, \$3.50; clear rib, \$4.75.

Lard, \$5.75. Hogs-Strong at \$3.00@3.75; receipts, 1,400 DETROIT. DETROIT, Aug. 18. -FLOUR-Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger; extra, \$1.00%; No. 1 white, 99%c august; September, 99%c bid; Oc-October, 99%c; milling No. 1, 96c; amber, 96c bid; receipts, wheat, 88, 800 bu; ahipmenta, 20, OSWEGO. OSWEGO, Aug. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; old No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.08: No. 2 do, \$1.00. Corn—Market dull; No. 2 Western, 43c.

PEORIA.
PEORIA. Ang. 18. Highwines Nominal at PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 16.—PETROLEUM—Standard white, 110 test, 6%c. OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 18.-PETROLEUM-Market opened quiet with 67%c bid, declined, and closed at 66%c; shipments. 81,000 bris; averaging 57,000; transactions, 124,000. Pittsnune, Pa., Aug. 18.—PetroLEUM—Quiet; crude, 72%c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6%c, Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—Corron—Strong; mid-iling, 10%c; low do, 10%c; net receipta, 59 bales; gross, 109; sales, 350; stock, 4,600. TURPENTINE.

-Rasy at 24%c. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Business was checked today by stormy weather, and the market was generally quiet. Cotton goods were in moderate request, and prices unchanged. Primis were in irregular demand, but leading makes are com-fairly. Ginghams are in steady request. Dress goods are in fair demand. Meu's wear of woolens are quiet and steady. Foreign goods are rather more active.

MARINE NEWS.

Crain freights opened rather weak for the carriers yesterday morning, and a further decline on Buffalo cargoes was reported, charters being made at 4c and 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) con corn, and as low as 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) con wheat. It was reported that several vessels were put in at the last mentioned figure, but it was contradicted by the statement that 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) c was paid. The day's business was large, and rates closed on the basic of 4c on corn and 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) c on wheat to Buffalo. The following were the engagements made: To Buffalo—Steam-barge Alcons and consort Russell, and schr Hannaford, corn at 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) c schrs Hazard and H. C. Richards and prop Starucca, corn, and prop Dean LAKE FREIGHTS.

Hannaford, corn at 4½c; schrs Hazard and H. C. Richards and prop Starucca, corn, and prop Dean Richmond, wheat through. Prop Montans, wheat through. To Collingwood—Schr Ada Medora, wheat at 3½c. To Ogdensburg—Schr Watertown, corn. To Montreal—Prop Scotia, corn. In the afternoon the schrs Michigan, Gardner, and Coyne, wheat at 4½c, and the schrs J. C. Richards and A. Vought, corn, reported at 4c. The schr Swallow, wheat to Black Rock. Capacity, 235,000 bu wheat and 445,000 bu corn.

Black Rock. Capacity, 250,000 bu wheat and 445,000 bu corn.

It was the steam-barge Alcona, and not the Graves, that was put in Saturday, along with the barge knasell, to load yesterday—charleree'to arrive—at 4½c on corn to Buffalo. The Graves tows the schr G. W. Adams, and it is due to the agents who control them that a correction of the item in yesterday's TRIBUNE is made. The Alcona and her tow arrived last evening. Although the charter was made at ½c off last Friday's rate, it was ½c better than was obtained by some yessels yesterday.

% better than was obtained by some vessels yesterday.

Capt. David Vance, of Milwaukee, who was in the city yesterday, reported that he had chartered the schr Moonlight to carry a cargo of iron ore from Escanaba to Cleveland at \$1.50 per ton, the highest figure that has been paid thus far this season, and which he considered better than sending the vessel here to take grain at the reduced rates.

ing the vessel here to take grain at the reduced rates.

While things are not so encouraging to vesselmen in the grain trade, the opposite is the case in the lumber carrying trade. Yesterday vessels were very scarce, and in urgent demand at \$1.37\% from Muskegon to this port, \$1.50 from Ludington, \$1.62\% from Manistee. \$1.75 from Menominee, and \$1.87\% from Oconto. The schr Gilbert Knapp was chartered for a Muskegon cargo, and the echr James Platt for a load from Menominee at rates above quoted. Advances will probably be obtained to-day.

THE CANAL. THE CANAL.

BRIDGEFORT, Aug. 18.—Arrived—Welcome,
Utica, 4,700 bu corn; Georgia, Utica, 6,450 bu
corn; T. Ryburn, Ottawa, 6,200 bu corn; Orion,
Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; North America, Morris, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; North America, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Lety, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Imperial, Seneca, 4,000 bu corn; Belle France, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Fearless, Morris, 2,900 bu corn, 2,200 bu onts; Montana, Seneca, 6,100 bu corn; Atlantic, Ottawa, 2,100 bu corn; Morning Light, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn; Morning Light, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn; Dannbe, Moriarty's Bridge, 5,300 bu corn; Montreal, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Nautilus, Utica, 6,200 bu corn; Zine City, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; Gold Rod, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Isabalis, Marseilles, 3,500 bu corn, 2,300 bu cats. 6,000 bu corn; Gold Rød. Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Isaballa, Marselles, 3,500 bu corn, 2,300 bu corn; 700 bu rye; Champion, Hennepin, 6,200 bu corn; Andrew Jackson, Hennepin, 6,100 bu corn; Ed H. Heath, Hennepin, 4,700 bu corn; Day Dawn, Hennepin, 4,300 bu corn, 1,000 bu wheat, 700 bu rye; Jack Robertson, Depue, 4,800 bu corn; Merchant, Depue, 6,000 bu corn; Monitor, Morris, 5,000 bu corn, 1,500 bu oats, 86 bu wheat. Cleared—A. Woolson, Joilet, 64,513 ft lamber; Fearless, Morris, 8,100 ft lumber, 100 m shingles.

FRIGHTFUL FALL FROM ALOFT. Gustave Carlsen, the Norwegian sailor who fell from aloft on the schr Potomac, in Grand Traverse Bay a short time ago, arrived here Sunday evening Bay a short time ago, arrived here Sunday evening from Traverse City, in charge of Mr. John L. Benson, of that place, who kindly cared for the sufferer. The schooner was beating up the bay. Carlsen was sent aloft to furl the fore-gaffbay. Carlsen was sent aloft to furi the fore-gaff-topsail, and while performing that duty the top-mast was carried away, causing the crosstrees upon which he was standing to break, precipitating him a distance of eighty-five feet. He struck upon the fore natch-cover, and, breaking through it, fell into hold. The tug Julia Driskoe took him to Traverse City, and through the kindness of the officers of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, and Superintendent Brown. of the Michigan Central Railroad, he reached this city, and is now at the Marine Hospital. His injuries are serieus, and his recovery a matter of doubt at present.

PORT HURON. PORT HUBON, Mich., Aug. 18. - Passed up-Prop Japan, Lowell, Colorado, Chicago, New York, Oscodah, D. Coffinbury and consort, Plymouthand barges. Olean and barges; schrs S. Lawrence, Flor ida, F. D. Barker, Sawana, Oriental. Arrived-N. W. Holt, M. I. Preston.

Down-Props Scotla, Porter, Chamberlin with Sam Cook, Flying Cloud and consort; schrs J. B. Recline.

Wind northeast, fresh; weather fine.

Pont Hunen, Mich. Aug. 18.—Up—Props Juniats, Oneida, Vienna and consort; schrs Reginia, Shandon, Corsican, Frank W. Gifford, Mary Colline.

lins.

Down—Props Newbury, Atlantic, Wavery, Bellic Cross and barges, Mavflower and barges, Oakland and barges, Wales and barges, Tuttle and consort. Cormorant with Goshawk and G. Sherman and consort, tug Ella Smith and barges.

Wind—South, light; weather fine.

BUSY SHIPYARDS. Ship-carpenters, shipsmiths, and calkers are very busy at present. At Miller Bros', shippard, on the North Branch, the schr Myrtle is booked for a rebuild,—new frames fore and aft, new celling, etc.; the prop Scotia (Canadian) was in the dry-dock yesterday, having a new plank put in in place of one damaged by contact with a rock in one of the St. Lawrence canals; the schr Floretta was waiting to be overhanded, the schr Little Bell is to have a new mainmast and the S. Bates a new foremast, the schr Niagara a new maingaff, the schr Mocking Bird a foretoomast, and the schre Delos De Wolf, American, and A. Boody new jibbooms. At Doolittle's dry-dock the schr Cascade was in for an overhauling, and the Four Brothers was having a new rudder-stock made.

The St. Catharines Journal makes a calculation of the difference in harbor dues and canal tolls on 100 tons of tin plates from New York on the on-100 tons of tin plates from New York on the one hand, and from Montreal on the other, to Chicago, via St. Lawrence route: The Montreal harbor dues are \$40.00: Lachine Canai toils, \$22.40; Welland Canai toils, \$44.80; total, \$107.20. Via New York route: Harbor dues. nil; Erie Canai toils (345 miles), \$19.32. Difference in favor of New York route, \$87.88.

PORT COLBORNE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Aug. 18.—Passed down-Steam-barge Lipcoln, Chicago to Kingston, corn; barge Gibraltrr, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; Lisgar, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; Up—Schr John Shuettle, Montreal to Chicago,

wind-Northeast, light. Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 13.—Vessel charters— Schrs B. Everleigh, coal, Cleveland to Amerst-burg, 30c; Peerless, coal, Cleveland to Port Stanley, 35c; Harvest, coal, Cleveland to East Saginaw, 35c; Quimby, Imber, Alpens to Cleve-land, \$1,75 on rail; Delaware, ore, Escanaba to Ashtahyla, on priyate terms. Ashtabula, on private terms.

THE GRAIN-TRIMMERS. THE GRAIN-TRIMMERS.
The grain-trimmers put their demand for an advance of 25 cents—making the rate \$1.25 per 1,000 bushels for trimming both sail and steam vessels—into effect yesterday, and carried their point without any difficulty. At the outset some vessel-owners were inclined to resist the demand, but the trimmers held out firmly, and the advance was paid, and no trouble occurred, so far as could be ascertained.

REBUILT VESSELS. The Anchor Line schooner Annie Sherwood arrived in port yesterday for the first time since she was rebuilt at Buffalo, and she is in first-class shape again. The steam barge G. P. Heath also arrived yesterday from Saugatuck, where she was rebuilt, and is in good condition again for the lumber trade, in which she is engaged.

A SEVERE STORM.

The storm of Friday last on Lakes Erie and Huron was a severe one, especially on the western end of the latter lake, where the wind blew a hurricane and the seas were fearful. No serious disasters have come to hand, and but few mishaps. The stmr Northwest, of the Detroit and Clevelard Line, had one of her wheelhouses stove in by the heavy sea. A SEVERE STORM.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

A Buffalo tug Captain now runs the tug Babcock.
S. K. Martin, the lumber merchant, has purchased the steam-barge Michael Groh from J. S. Wheeler. Wheeler.

The corner-stone of the new lighthouse to be constructed on North Point, Racine, was laid last Sunday, and a number of Chicagoans, who went down on the Grace Grummond, were present.

Capt. Harvey Woodruff, of the schr F. L. Danforth, received a telegram yesterday from his home

The old prop Mohawk has been converted into a lumber barge at Buffalo, and is ready for business.

The prop New York is a fast sailer. She made the run from Detroit to Buffalo in twenty-four hours, which is said to be the fastest time made by a freight-boat between those ports.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sail-ings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Prop Caba, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries, Rush
street.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries, Randetoh street.
Prop M. Groth, Grand Haven, sundries, State Prop N. Grots, Grand Inven, sandties, Street.

Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries, State street.

Prop M. H. Barnum, Buffalo, light, Rush street.

Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries, Rush street.

Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.

Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sandries, Randolph street.

Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph sireet.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries, Clark street.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.
Prop Alcona, Cleveland, light, Ashland avenue.
Schr Narragansett Cheboygan, humber, Mud Lake, Schr G. S. Haszard, Buffalo, light, Rush street.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Erie, light, Rush street.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Erie, light, Rush street.
Schr Hanover, Cleveland, light, Rush street.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Silo.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Maekegon, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Schr Thomas Ascott, Buffalo, light, Rush street.
Schr Thomas Ascott, Buffalo, light, Rush street.
Schr G. M. Filer, Ludington, lumber, Market.

Schr Thomas Ascott, Buffalo, light, Rush streschr G. M. Filer, Ludington, lumber, Market.

Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.

Stmr Alpens, Muskegon, sundries.

Stmr Alpens, Muskegon, sundries.

Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Schr Queen of the West, —, light.

Schr Bliza Day, Manistee, light.

Schr Bliza Day, Manistee, light.

Schr Bertel, Manistee, light.

Schr Bertel, Manistee, light.

Schr M. F. Merick, Owwego, grain.

Prop Mary Grob, South Haven, sundries.

Schr Gilbert Knapp, Manistee, light.

Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.

Schr Beindeer, Manistee, light.

Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.

Schr Topay, Muskegon, light.

Schr Live Oak, Ludington, light.

Schr Ciara, Manistee, light.

Schr Caledonia, Racine, light.

Schr Caledonia, Racine, light.

Schr James Platt, Menomisee, light.

Schr H. T. Church, Buffalo, grain.

Prop Granite State, Buffalo, grain.

Prop Granite State, Buffalo, grain.

Prop Buroce, Montreal, sundries.

Schr Glid Tidings, Muskegon, light.

Schr Glid Tidings, Muskegon, light.

Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, light.

Schr Selt, Ludington, light.

Schr Selt, Ludington, light.

Schr Selt, Ludington, light.

Schr Beloit, Kewaunee, light.

Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, light.

Schr Beloit, Kewaunee, light.

Schr Beloit, Kewaunee, light.

Schr Beloit, Kewaunee, light.

Schr Beloit, Grand Haven, light.

Schr J. Catchopole, Manistee, light.

Schr J. Den Mercer, — grain.

Schr J. Catchopole, Manistee, light.

Schr J. Den Mercer, — grain.

Schr J. Catchopole, Manistee, light.

Schr J. Den J. J. Manistee, light.

Schr J. Bean, Jr., Manistee, light.

Schr J. Bean, Jr., Manistee, light.

Schr George Steele, Manistee, light.

Schr George Steele, Manistee, light.

Schr George Steele, Manistee, light.

Schr Manistee, Li ACTUAL SAILINGS.

A Rebel Exile's Career—Judah P. Benjami

as an English Lawyer.

Jew Oriedns Democrat.

In 1865 the impoverished Secretary of State of the late Confederacy, after the downfall of the Confederacy and the dispersion of its Government, tramped on foot from Central Georgia, ernment, tramped on foot from Central Georgia, and escaped in an open boat to Nassau, with a single \$10 gold-piece in his pocket, which he gave to the negro who rowed the small boat that so safely carried him beyond the reach of the pursuing foe. In 1879, fourteen years afterward, this fugitive becomes the recognized head of an institution of all others the most exclusive and difficult in which to attain prominence and success—the Bar of England. One gratifying proof of the reality of this achievement is furnished by the fact, which we learn authentically, that Mr. J. P. Benjamin, Queen's Counsel, recently purchased a very elegant resi-Counsel, recently purchased a very elegant resicash. It is added that this large sum does not exceed one-half of his yearly income from his practice in the highest courts of Great Britain. practice in the highest courts of Great Britain. To these courts the large pressure upon his time and labor has compelled Mr. Benjamin to limit his practice. The briefs declined by him would double his income. But always accustomed to do well and completely everything he undertook, he has been forced to reduce the amount of his labor within the compass of his wonderful capacity and industry. We doubt if these have ever been equaled by any other aspirant for distinction and success at the English or American Bar. From gentlemen who have recently called on him in success at the English or American Bar. From gentlemen who have recently called on him in London we learn that his labors are incessantly prosecuted in his office for at least twelve hours out of the twenty-four, and that he still has a few hours to spare for enjoyment and recreation with his friends, to whom he is always welcome as one of the most joyial and vivacious of companions. So far from being affected by this intense labor his physique exhibits a scarcely perceptible change from that which he exhibited when he was a leader at our Bar, and at that of the United States Supreme Court, a Senator from Louisiana, and the most brilliant and effective orator and debater in that body twenty odd years ago, or when Secretary of State of the Confederate States fourteen years ago. His hair still maintains its raven hue, unfrosted by 67 years of trial and labor; his flashing eves have all their old brilliancy, needing no aid of glasses to perform their work, and flashing eyes have all their old brilliancy, needing no aid of glasses to perform their work, and his handsome face wears still that winning smile, which is rarely preserved by masculine countenances, and is one of the happiest constituents of womanly beauty. The only perceptible change observable in his manner is in the greater gravity and precision of his utterance, and in the restraint of a vivacity which, in his middle age, might be properly described as boyish in its freedom and gayety.



BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. This article is one which really possesses extrordinary meris. By consulting regiable physicia in your own locality, you will find that the above true. It is far superior to the ordinary porous plater, all the so-called electrical appliances and to external remedies whatever. It contains entire new elements which cause it to relieve pain once, strengthen and cure where other plasters who to even relieve. For Lameness and Weekness the back, discased Kidneys, Lung and Chess discutties. Rheumatism. Neglected Colds, Ferna Affections, and all local aches and pains, it is sin ply the best remedy ever devised. Sold by a Druggists. Price 25 cents.

Notice---Kankakee Company. The sale of the property of the Kankakee Company will be continued as per adjournment, at the Stewart House, Wilmington, Ill., at 2 p. m., on Thursday, Oct. 9, 1879. Terms as before. At this sale the Franchise and rights of the Company will be offered.

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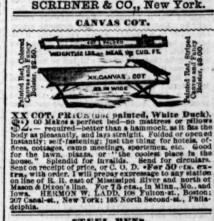
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is the title of a comical story in St. Nicholas for September. This number also contains a great variety of poems, stories, pictures, and interest-ing articles for children. It begins with a large frontispiece drawn by Addie Ledyard; gives young Napoleon's life history with a portrait; has eight short stories, all illustrated, about all sorts of things, such as floods and escapes, hunting a things, such as floods and escapes, hunting a sword-fish, the Pirates of the Chinese coast, the fortunes of a miner's orphans, "Bob's Missionary Work," elves, etc., etc. There are also neautifully illustrated descriptive articles on pottery, "wheels" (describing sedan chairs, and ancient styles of chatiots and wheeled vehicles), "The Frolicsome Fly," etc., etc. Poems by Lucy Larcom and others. Pictures, riddles, rhymes, and jingles. The October number will contain an article on the Elevated Railroads. Price 25 cents; \$3 a year.

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SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office antil 10 o'clock a.m. on the 30th day of August, 1879, for the construction of three cribs and three superstructures, more or less, at the harbor of Menomonee. Michigan and Wisconsin; and also separate proposals for dredging at the Barbor of Green Bay, Wisconsin.
For all information apply at this office. Proposals will be informed on the envelope: "Proposals for Menominee (or Green Bay) Harbor," and addressed to Major HENRY M. ROBELT, Corps of Engrs. PROPOSALS FOR HARBOR

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8esled Propossis, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Thuredway, Aug. 28, 1879, for the improvements of the following Harbors, vis.: Milwankee H., Wisconsin, Crib Work. Kennosha Harbor, Wisconsin, -Crib Work. For all information apply at this office. Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope: "Proposals for Milwankee (or other) Harbor," and addressed to D. C. HOUSTON, Major of Engineers.

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Leave. | Arrive

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No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

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Aurors Passenger	3:15 p m	7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	4:35 p m	7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	4:35 p m	8:55 a m
Aurors Passenger	5:30 p m	8:55 a m
Downer & Force Accommodation	6:15 p m	8:55 a m
Downer & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	9:05 p m	6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	9:05 p m	6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	9:05 p m	6:55 a m
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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

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All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pani and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown. La Crosse, and Wisons. CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES, Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 86 South Clark-st.

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ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, frot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. | Leave. | Arrive. 

o On Saturday night runs to Tolono only. IOn Saturday night runs to Peorla only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st-Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran-dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

| Leave. | Arrive. PITTSBUEG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canai and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices,
66 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pactic Hotel.

| Leave. | Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO. Depots, Exposizion Building and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | Leave. | Arrive.

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#### The Wallace Estate Again Up Before Knickerbocker.

Rush for Divorces-Record of Judgments, New Snits, Etc.

It is expected the decision in the Bielefeld case will be delivered this week by Judge Barnum. The opinion will be very long.

Friday will be the last day of service to the September term of the Superior Court. No new

DIVORCES.

Christians Anderson filed a bill for divorce yesterday from her husband Andrew, charging that he deserted her over fourteen years ago.

The hot weather must have an exceedingly exasperating effect on married couples, for durone for divorce have been filed. Still the evil in one direction is offset by the advantage erived therefrom by clerks of the Circuit and perior Courts, who smilingly rake in the 66 in each case, and only wish it was more. After Mrs. Anderson had duly filed her complaint, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Mooney came in and declared she would not live any longer with Villiam Mooney, "so now," on account of his ruelty. He sails the ocean blue, otherwise known as Lake Michigan, and is ever ready to strike a blow, even at his wife. She does not recognize the doctrine as laid down for the crew of the "Pinafore" as quite the correct thing, and asks for a divorce and the care of her four

Amy Gregory also asks for a divorce from ames Gregory, his fault being desertion. Bridget Canty also has a brute of a husband named John Canty, and she says she does not want to live with him any longer. He owns No. 1417 Butterfield street, and she asks that he may be compelled to support her while she lives away

THE WALLACE ESTATE. THE WALLACE ESTATE.

The litigation in the estate of John S. Wallace, deceased, was resumed yesterday in the Probate Court before Judge Knickerbocker. The widow of the deceased, Celia W. Wallace, presented a petition, as the mother of John S. Wallace, praying for the discharge of Albert Paul Smith.

Paul Smith.

The petition sets forth the facts in the appointment of administrators. It appears from this paper that a few days after the death of John S. Wallace, Frank R. Wallace and Cythera M. Rappleye made application for letters of administration to issue to the former in connection with Albert Paul Smith. In said application oath was made to the effect that Frank R. Wallace and Cythera M. Rappleye were children of the deceased, and were each entitled to a third part of the broperty. Letters of administration were granted in accordance with the application. The petition goes on to show that neither her son nor herself was notified of this application for letters of administration, although their whereabouts were well known to this application for letters of administration, although their whereabouts were well known to all concerned, and that she knew nothing of the proceedings until the letters had been granted. The petition goes on to state that the said Cythera M. Rappleye is not the legitimate child of John S. Wallace, as alleged in the application under oath, and is not, therefore, entitled to any share in the estate of deceased: and further, that this fact was well'known to Frank R. Wallace and Cythera M. Rappleye, as well as to their attoners, when the application above referred to was made. The petition further shows that Messrs. Small & Moore were the attorneys for the parties making application for letters, and that they, or one of them, informed her that the said Cythera M. Rappleye had for some time prior to the application for letters been trying in some way to get nerself acknowledged as the legitimate child of Mr. Wallace, in order to get some of his property when he should die.

The petition goes on to show that the said

ution goes on to show that the said The petition goes on to show that the said mith, appointed administrator in conjunction with Frank R. Wallace, is a son-in-law of ne and a brother-in-law of the other attorney or Miss Wallace and Mrs. Rappleye. It further alleged that the said Small, loore, and Smith took absolute control of the state and the said small, loore, and Smith took absolute control of the state and the said small specific and smith the said small specific and smith took absolute control of the state and the said smith specific and smith specif Moore, and Smith took absolute control of the estate, and that, although petitioner mide frequent visits to them, she was unable to learn anything in regard to the estate. It is further claimed that Mrs. Rappleye by herself and through her attorneys has made every possible attempt to divert the estate from the leritimate heirs and to give one-third thereof to Mrs. Wallace; and that this was done not only by the proceedings in the Probate Court, but also by endeavoring to pass a law through the Legislature covering the point. It is also charged that there has not been a full inventory, but that some of the assets have been concealed, and, further, that the management of the estate has been assumed by the attorneys above named and by Nicholas B. Rappleye, the husband of Mrs. Cythera M. B. Rappleye, the husband of Mrs. Cythera M. Rappleye. The petition closes with the statement that, as Messrs. Small & Moore are the attorners for the administrator and for Mrs. Rappleye, whose interest is adverse to Frank R. and John S. Wallace, there is great danger of the assets being diverted from the true heirs, and that loss will occur unless the administrator, Albert Paul Smith, be removed, and some disinterested person appointed in his stead.

The Judge, after hearing the petition, which was presented by Eldridge & Tourtelotte, refused to grant the dismissal, and an appeal was allowed to the Circuit Court on filing bonds in the penal sum of \$50.

superior court in brief.

The Antioch College of Yellow Springs, Greene County, O., filed a bill yesterday against Simeon and E. Ashley Mears, Lizzie D. Mears, R. E. Jenkins, Assignee, Stephen Arnold, The Kriby-Carpenter Company, W. E. Furness, H. O. Collins, W. S. Arnold, and Horace Carter, administrator, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$4.450 on fifteen acres of land next to and west of the S. ½ of the S. E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 17, 42, 13; another against the same parties to foreclose a trust-deed for \$5.700 on fifteen acres next to and east of the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 17, 42, 13; and a third against Simeon and E. Ashley Mears and others to foreclose a trust-deed for \$5,700 on the east fifteen acres of the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 17, 42, 13.

Peter Schoenhofen sued Frank Thoma for \$1,000.

The Northern Railway of Canada brought to for \$1,000 against David Vance and Eifsha

CIRCUIT COURT. A petition was filed vesterday by a young man who, for twenty-four years, has labored under the appellation of Robert Frydrychowicz, to be allowed to change his name. He claims that it is so difficult of pronunciation that even the natives of his own country of Poland have the ability to wrestle successfully with its barbaric compound of syllables, and his friends here have long since given up the task as hopeless. Being of a very obliging disposition, he proposed to change his name for the benefit of his friends to Fry.

FROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT. Yesterday was adjudication day, the first day of the August term.

In the estate of Herbert Wirt, minor, letters of guardianship were granted to George H. Kettelle, and bond of \$1,000 approved.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—William Smith et al. vs. Thomas Cogswell, J. H. Weber, and O. W. Wallis, \$2,606.84.—Same vs. Same, \$9,945.17.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 13.—At Cheyenne Depot may be seen a large number of storehouses, three fine private residences, and two neat dwelling-houses, and, last and least, the visitor will perhaps notice two insignificant little huts, which he will naturally suppose to be occupied by ides, however, is a mistaken one. These little huts are occupied by officers of the line,—by the Captains and Lleutenants belonging to whatever company may be stationed at Cheyenne Depot. company may be stationed at Cheyenne Depot. The large houses are, of course, occupied by the staff officers at the Depot; the medium-sized, comfortable buildings give shelter to the Quartermaster and Commissary employes; while the small huts, after serving their original purpose of affording homes to staff-employes, have been turned over to line-officers, or officers of the army proper.

the army proper.

Cheyenne Depot may be taken as a type of the present condition of the regular army of the United States. Strictly speaking, there is no United States. Strictly speaking, there is no army. The Nation supports an enormous staff, three times larger than is required; to which is attached an insignificent appendage termed the army. The term, "The army and its staff," is a misnomer. All the privileges, all the emoluments, all the advantages, of the service, attach to the staff. And the great proportion of the enormous expense of our military establishment is lavished upon this same staff. An efficient army of 40,000 men might be maintained upon the present military appropriation, were the staff reduced within reasonable limits. staff-officer costs mere than two line-officers and it is equally true that one line-officer does more to earn his salary than three of his staff-

All of the severe labor, all of the hard service, all of the dangerous indian fighting, are done by the line of the army. And what is their reward? It is simply to return to some

their reward? It is simply to return to some post during the winter, or spend a few weeks on leave after an arduous campaign; and, during their temporary stay at comfortable quarters, witness some staff-officer preferred before them and promoted over them.

The peculiar circumstances of the ease render all of this exceedingly irritating to the professional soldier,—the man who does the actual fighting. The staff is not composed of soldiers; they are simply citizens who are attached to the army as doctors, storekeepers, grocers, etc. They receive and issue clothing, food, wagons, horses, mules, etc. They are not fighting-men. They are not, in any sense of the word, soldiers. Their position does not entail danger. They need not hear, and many of them never have heard, a builet whistle or seen a hostile Indian.

never have, heard, a builet whistie or seen a hostile Indian.

I do not mean to intimate that a soldier's profession is more edgnified than any other; I do not consider it a whit more respectable than any honorable calling in civil life; but I do maintain that men attached to any profession, and not belonging to it, should occupy a subordinate position, and not absorb all the honors and ad-

## NEXT PRESIDENTIAL TALK

opposed to a Third Term, Thinks Well o Blaine, Passes Over Sherman, and Goes or to Washburne,
To the Editor of The Tribune

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 .- With the most profound ense of the services which Gen. Grant has ren dered to his country, I feel that, after the con inuous stream of adulation which has been showered upon him by the potentates and tir eled courts of the Old World, both civilized and barbaric, since his departure from our shores, he must be more than human if he has not lost some of his admiration for our simple and unostentatious republican institutions; if, ndeed, it has not weakened his attachment to

Such a change in his feelings, though, perhaps inperceived by himself, would have a tendency to reconcile him to a departure from the hereto fore unviolated rule, that no President should be elected for more than two terms, or eight years,custom which has by usage bed part of the unwritten Constitution of our country. Once having broken through the part of the unwritten Constitution of our country. Once having broken through this barrier, the suggestion of the Duke of Argyle that he be not only "re-elected for a third term, but re-elected for life," would not be impossible; and by this means pave the way for an elective Monarchy, to be followed ultimately, perhaps, by the adoption of the hereditary principle. Such thoughts may be laughed at by the unthloking and sneered at by the machine toadies, who never look beyond what will bring water to the lown mill, and who are ready at all times "to crook the pregnant hinges of the knoe where thrift doth follow fawning." But the careful observer cannot fall to see that there are induences at work which may gradually undermine our free institutions, and leave History to record the last great failure of self-government among

men.

Thousands of our people, having acquired sud-Thousands of our people, having acquired sudden wealth, flock over to Europe, and seeing the deference paid to position there, and being, as wealthy Americans, admitted into the upper strata of society, become, with few honorable exceptions, exceedingly snobbish, and return to this continent to prate of the excellence of Europeap customs, and to denounce the tameness and vulgarity of American society as the legitimate offspring of our simple republican forms. Added to these, there is not wanting a large element in the foreign immigration, especially among those who have ranked a little above the peasantry in their native land, who cherish a asantry in their native land, who cherish s of the bind them, and who heartly affiliate with the snobs to the manor born.

Man, in the abstract, loves power; and, when

possessed of large wealth and commanding in bossessed of large weath and communing littleliect, with moderate benevolence, or love of his race, will not fail to exercise whatever power may be permitted to him by the laws and cnatoms of the community in which he lives. And there are always multitudes, who, with equal selfishness but less capacity, will follow equal selfishness but less capacity, will follow in the wake of their more able leader and shout his praises, and work for his advancement, that

All these and more are fully understood by All these and more are fully understood by the aristocracy of Europe; and hence their warm esponsal of the cause of the cotton-lords in their rebellion sgainst, and attempted overthrow of the Government of the United States. An hereditary aristocracy is ever vigilant and jealous of the success of any system of Government which contrasts with its own. It seizes upon any point of vantage and works for effects which may not be realized for many generations;

ment which contrasts with its own. It seizes upon any point of vantage and works for effects which may not be realized for many generations; and the very remoteness of the objects to be attained is one of the vantage points, for it enables it the better to conceal its purposes.

Think you that the appointment of the British Queen, to the Governor-Generalship of the Dominion of Canada has not is view some remote possibilities? Should that Dominion tire of its vassalage, and demand a separate existence, how convenient to have a scion of royalty, berhaps born upon the soil, ready to be invested with regal powers and privileges on this side of the Atlantic, with the additional remote hope of becoming the hereditary Emperor of North America. Such results could only be effected by slow and gradual steps, especially in a country where republican institutions have substantially existed for more than 250 years. We may, however, rest assured that no step in that direction will tail to be taken whenever it can be done with impunity.

The first step in this country is a Presidential third term; the second, a fourth term; and the third a Presidency for life. From that the transition to heredity would be easy and natural. Such views may be treated as the lucubrations of a disordered brain; but are they not worthy of the consideration of the coolest of our statesmen and patriots who in the exigencies of the present should never lose sight of the future consequences of their acts?

But it is urged that the threatening aspect of a disloyal and solid South makes it necessary that we should have a tried soldier at the helm. Was Lincoln less fitted to cope with the Rebellion than a military chieftain would have been? Are there not a hundred American statesmen as talented and patriotic as Gen. Grant? Could not any one of them, if President, command the services of Sherman and Sheridan if military talent were required? But what could a General for a President. Give us a Congress that will grant us but a skeleton army or without appr

North, will vanish like a morning mist before a cloudless summer sun.

But whom can we elect? It is much easier to sav whom we cannot elect. Four-fifths of the intelligent voters of the United States are in favor of the metallic standards of value, which existed from the organization of the Government until the clandestine demonetization of sliver in 1873, and no candidate can be elected who advocates an exclusive gold standard, and much less any one who would flood the country with irredeemable paper flats.

Mr. Blaine, notwithstanding his votes against the remonetization of the siver doilar, could probably command very nearly the full Republican vote if he, were nominated upon a bimetallic platforth, and heartily accepted the nomination upon such platform, as he undoubtedly would, fift will be recollected that during the debate on the Silver Remonetization bill he took the broad ground that the Constitution made gold and silver legal tenders, and that it was unconstitutions to demonetize either of those precious metals, and none of the goldites successfully refuted his point.

Secretary Sherman, owing to his persistent mono-metalism, would fail to poil anything like the Republican strength west of the Allegheny Mountains, if, indeed, he could command its full strength east of them. Roscoe Conkling is scarcely less available now than he was before the escapade at Narragansett Pier. His election would have been hopeless even when his skies were unclouded. Grant's pronounced mono-metalism, together with the anti-third-term feeling, and his unfortunate surroundings after the absence of Washburne and the death of Rawlings, and when Belkmap, Delano, et alomne genus, held high carnival in a Cabinet where Mr. Fish almost alone stood erect, and thus begrimed the escuteneon of the honest soldier, all combine to render his candidacy exceedingly impolitic, if not absolutely inviting defeat at the polls. Bristow, whose lovality is unimpeachable, would draw heavily upon the conservative men of all parties, but the oppositi

lucated; removed to the West in early man ood, with which he has been identified for

educated; removed to the West in early manhood, with which he has been identified for a whole generation; the compeer of Lincoln, Douglas, Hardin, and Baker; fourteen years the honored Representative of his district in Congress, and for several sessions the "Father of the House"; Grant's first Secretary of State, and for eight years our Minister Penipotentiary at the Court of St. Cloud, where he not only won the hearts of the French, but absolutely captivated the affections of Germans everywhere by the services he rendered to their nationality during the Franco-German War, and the memorable siege of Paris: ripe in years, and rich in experience; honest and true to every command in the decalogue,—he not only commands the sympathy of Republicans generally, but compels the respect of political adversaries. There may be, and no doubt are, other Republicans who would unite the loyal voters of the Nation, but there is no name which now suggests itself which seems to so fully combine all the elements of strength as that of Eithu B. Washburne.

It may be proper to add that the writer never met Mr. Washburne but twice in his life.—once at his house in Galena in October; 1858, and once for a single minute since his return from France.

SEVENTEEN SEVENTY-SIX.

nce for a single minute since his return from SEVENTEEN SEVENTY-SIX.

#### KANSAS CITY.

The Great Metropolis of the Missouri Val-ley—Her Railroads, Improvements, Manu-factories, Business, Society, Growth, Etc.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15 .- This city to-day as no superior west of Chicago, and well deserves the name of "Little Giant." Forty years ago (1838) there was a little hamlet of 200 people where now stands the enterprising City of Kansas; and for years she plodded slowly along, with no prospects of ever becoming any thing more than a town of a few hundred inhab itants. Her location among rough and rugged hills appeared to be sufficient to deter her from ever becoming an important point. Natura advantages she had not, but unforseen circum stances threw some enterprising men with in her borders, and gradually she gan to show signs of a vigorous life. From a small village a proserous town grew up. The War for awhile stopped her growth, and apparently the City of the Hills had died, never to be resurrected,-so that in 1867 she had only about 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants. When some Eastern capitalists, who were casting around for a place to invest their oney, decided to build a bridge across the Big Muddy at this point, their propositions were accepted by the people of the city, and a railroad and wagon bridge was soon constructed.

Here was the starting-point of her rapid increase in possitation and wealth. Capital commenced coming in, railroads commenced centering here, and to-day it is the terminal point of twelve railways, with others building to the place as rapidly as possible. Her roads reach out to every point of the compass, tapping the very richest agricultural districts, the coal-fields of Missouri and Kansas, the iron and lead mines,—supplying her numerous manufactories, and filling her immense elevators with grain from the West, South, and North. Her stock-yards are the largest in the West, except those of Chicago; and the business in that line is increasing so rapidly that they are making preparations to collarge their yards. The Merchants' Exchange building, which was completed a short time Muddy at this point, their propositions were ac

enlarge their yards. The Merchants Exchange building, which was completed a short time ago, has few equals. The Union Passenger Depot is not surpassed by any other. Waterworks, which were built by the Nanonal Water-Works Company of New York, by contract with the city, are a combination of the reservoir and Holly systems, with a capacity for a city three times as large. They are able to throw fifteen times as large. They are able to throw fifteen one-inch streams at a time, 100 feet high, from the hydrants on the most elevated points in the city; which makes her one of the best protected cities against the fire-fiend in the world. Manufactories of every kind are in full operation. Numerous large packing-houses are located here; one—Plankinton & Armour's—said to be the largest in the world. The wholesale houses of all descriptions carry immense stocks of goods, and supply the trade as far west as Denver, Colo., and Sauta Fe, N. M.; also north through Nebraska, and south into Texas; and are owned by live, wide-awake men, times as large. They are able to throw fifteen Texas: and are owned by live, wide-awake men.

Texas; and are owned by live, wide-awake men, with plenty of capital to back them. Twenty-five hundred building-permits have been issued since the 1st of January, 1879; and still they come. The sidewalks and streets are obstructed in all parts of the city with material used in the buildings going up. Many business-buildings and private residences are being erected that would be a credit to New York or Chicago.

The city to-day contains a population of over 60,000 people. When we take into consideration the disadvantages that they labor under bere to make a city, every one will be compelled to exclaim, "It is wonderful!" Some of the streets have been cut down to the depth of streets have been cut down to the depth of quently the building-lots have to be graded down,—so that the tops of the hills have been taken off, and the dirt either made into brick, or dumped into the valleys to bring them up to grade. The

proper name would be the "City of Many Hills." It is undoubtedly the roughest-looking city in the Union. Many of the streets are crooked and narrow, poorly paved, running up hill and down hill, reeking with filth and directions. Ponds of green, stagnant water, filled with dead cats. doga, and fowls, can be met with at every turn; the gutters and allevs are filled with decaying and foul matter of all kinds; and apparently nothing is being done to abate these nuisances; and, with all these disadvantages, the death rate is less to receive for the near the death-rate is less in proportion to the population than that of any other city in the United

The morals of the city are as good as could be expected of a live and growing Western place. The police-force are efficient and watchful, keeping the roughs well in hand, so that there keeping the roughs well in hand, so that there are very few depredations committed. Mayor Shelly is a gentieman well suited for the place he occupies, dispensing justice to friend and foe slike. As for hotel-accommodations, we are far behind other cities. Street-car and bus lines furnish cheap transportation to any part of the city. In the resident part of the city can be found many elegant homes, surrounded by handsome grounds. The society is equal to that of any other city of its size. As a matter of course, old man Shoddy and wife, and the numerous younger shoddles, have crept into society here, as well as in other places: but there are a great younger shoddles, have crept into society here, as well as in other places; but there are a great many substantial society people also. The press is ably represented by four daily and numerous weekly papers. The dailies are the times, Journal, Mail, and Pioneer,—the two latter being evening papers. The Times and Journal are model morning papers in every respect. Property of all descriptions is changing hands every day, and advancing in price rapidly. Kansas City's growth is not of the musbroom character, but is solid and substantial. She has got the start, and will keep it. She has a bright future opening up before her, and will more than double her present population in less than five years. The leading railway lines of the East and West are making this their headquarters. The great railway-magnets of the world—Jay Gould and Vanderbilt—have recognized this as the future great city west of Chicago, and are centering all their interests in the West and South at this point.

Chicago is well represented here, some of the leading houses having Chicago men at their heads; and every day can be heard the remark by strangers that Kansas City is a young Chicago. The City Council did away with the Board of Health two weeks ago, and the prospects are that something will soon be done towards cleaning up.

In other articles I will speak at length of the various railroads centering here; also, of the stock-yards and other important matters.

Gen'l Bick.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sumner County, Kas., Aug. 14.—I have read he letter of A. W. Grisman in your last week's paper, copied from the Louisville Courier-Joural, and must sav, as will hundreds of others in this part of Kansas, that his letter is false, un-fair, and malicious from beginning to end. Now, I have been in this part of Kansas for eight years, and have never yet seen any prairie-grass that would burn at this time of the year, unless t had been cut for hay. I shall not deny his statements in detail, but would only say in regard to fruit, that it is of as good a quality as in any place that I have ever been; apples are of good flavor and free from worms, but to insure good crops they must be protected from the wind by rows of forest trees. Peaches usually bear in abundance fruit that cannot be excelled eitner in size or quality by any section in the Eastern States. Small fruits all do well except the currant; it has so far proved a failure. To those that have read Mr. Grisman's letter, I would say, if you want to come to Kansas come and see for yourselves; travel among the farmers, and J think you will be convinced that Mr. Grisman is the champion liar.

This part of Summer County (that is, about Belle Plain) is nicely located in regard to keepstatements in detail, but would only say in re-

rowing wheat through the winter with very tile expense. Hogs are perfectly healthy here, here are some farms for sale at very reasonable gures, some of them partly fenced, with good bigures, some of them partly fenced, with good buildings, nice young orchards, timber, and water, but the owners are probably in debt and unable to get out, and cannot stock their farms and complete their partly-built fences, and thereby make their farms profitable. The majority of the farmers in this part of Sumner County are contented, do not want to seil out, and appear to be doing well.

The Cowley, Sumner & Fort Smith Railroad is completed and the cars running to the Arkansas River, five miles northeast from Belle Plain, and only waiting for the bridge to be completed, when the track will be laid to Belle Plain and from thence to Wellington at the rate of about

from thence to Wellington at the rate of about two miles a day. No person visiting this part of Kansas should omit seeing the country about Belle Plain and Oxford, and especially that lying along the Ninnescah River. S. L.

#### WATER TRANSPORTATION. Extracts from the Report of Horatlo

mour, Jr., Engineer of the State of New

To the Editor of The Tribune CRICAGO, Aug. 18.—Short crops in Europe and their great abundance in this country, especially in the West, excited an expectation among our farmers that they would find a ready market and realize remunerative prices for their products. This bopeful view is fast fading away. While prices for grain are advancing in Europe, they are receding in Chicago, and the enhanced cost paid by consumers is being diverted by some inter vening agency from the producers, the parties who are fairly entitled to it. The price of grain at the place of production is its price at the place of consumption, less the cost of placing it there and the charges incident to the final sale of it. The railroads east of Chicago have, during the last few weeks, raised their tariff of freight over 100 per cent, and the indications that this rise will continue with the increasing demand of the East for Western produce. The carrier is taking from the farmer the fruits of his industry. . How producers are to be relieved from these unjust exetions, and rescued from the grasp that now so firmly holds them, is the great problem now before us. It cannot be accomplished through the intervention of our Legislatures. The out come of an appeal to that department of our Government to regulate railroad charges will be a final adjustment dictated by railroads. Effectual relief can only be found in the use of water-transportation. This subject is of supreme importance to Chicago and the whole Northwest. It is so fully and ably treated by the accomplished Engineer of the State of New York, the Hon. Horatio Seymour, Jr., in his last annual report to the Legislature of that State, that I trust you will publish the following extract from that report. Great interest will surely be taken (for it concerns us deeply) in that part of the report which relates to the Brit ish route through Canada. H. G. M.

"The opinion held by many that canals and water-routes have lost their value for internal commerce has proved to be unfounded. Never commerce has proved to be unfounded. Never in the history of our country have they been of greater use. Only in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, when the Mississippi River and other routes were closed against Northern commerce by the War, have the Eric and Oswego Canals carried as much grain as during the past season; and this has been done in the face of the lowest prices ever charged by railroads in their efforts to control the carrying trade. In 1874 their lowest rate for carrying a bushel of wheat from Buffalo to New York was 8 cents. This season the carrying the season that the description of the season that the season th falo to New York was 8 cents. This season they cut this down at one time to 4½ cents. This shows that our canals have not only carried large amounts at a low price, but they are to be credited with the fact that they have benefited the public by forcing the railroads to reduce their rates to a point that they have either lost money, in order to break down canal competition, or their charges heretofore have been too high.

competition of their charges heretotore have been too high.

"But the amount saved in transportation is not the full measure of the benefits to all class-es of our citizens of low toils and chaap trans-portation. These have enabled us to send vast portation. These have enabled us to send vast quantities of grain and other products to the markets of Europe, which could not have been sold there if they had been burdened with the pooling rates of railroads. They form combinations; for, by doing so, they help many roads to make dividends which could not be carned if there was free competition. The policy of railroads is to make their profits by combinations, we have concentration. ot by competition. By a division of comm among them, each tries to make dividends, not by the amount they shall carry, but by the rates of their charges. In this way undue amounts of their capital stocks or investments in unwise enterprises are made profitable at the public cost. By this system, the more railroads we have, the greater will be the tax upon transportation. This defeats the very end for which they were incorporated, and the objects sought to be gained by our State, when it gave up its right to charge canal tolls upon some of them. The water-route during the last two summers has checked this system. The cost of carrying our products to the markets of the world has been so much reduced that the balance of trade has been turned in our favor; the currency of our country has been lifted up to a par with specie, and the wealth which it has yielded to our producers gives hopes to all classes of more prosperous times. No one can study the statistics of the past two years who will not see that the better state of years who will not see that the better state of things and the hope of the future which now dawns upon us are mainly due to our canal and water routes, without which we should not have had such a volume of exports, nor such a wide margin in our fayor in our commerce with the

water routes, without which we should not have had such a volume of exports, nor such a wide margin in our favor in our commerce with the world.

"This truth is made more striking by the fact that it has enabled us to sell our products to Europe, although low prices ruled there. Heretofore we have only looked for markets abroad when war or famine have made for them unusual demands. This year we have been able to sell them more than ever, although the prices of grain, and so forth, have fallen off. In the first week in October, 1877, the price of English wheat in Great Britain was 6s 7d to 6s per bushel, and in the corresponding week in 1878 it was 5s 8d to 5s 5d per bushel. We have a right, therefore, to hope that hereafter we can produce and carry so cheaply that we shall gain permanent instead of accidental markets. This hope is strengthened by the fact that herefore, when there has been a call from Europe, the carriers have put up their charzes so high that they have made most of the profits, and at the same time have lessened the amount that we have sold. But during the past year we have seen what has never before happened in our history, the largest exports with the lowest prices for carrying. If we can hold to this cheap transportation, new life will be given to all kinds of business. This is not a fact which concerns commerce alone; the money it brings us circulates from hand, to hand and reaches every form of labor, and diffuses general prosperity. It touches the great problem upon which the progress and wealth of our country depends,—'How are we to sell our products to the people of other lands?' This can only be done by means of cheap water-routes which control railroad charges. We see that the moment the canals are closed by winter the railroads put up their rates far beyond any difference the season can make in the cost of their business. Last summer the railroad charges from Buffalo to New York at times were 4% cents bushel for wheat; now they are about 10 cents. Railroad Directors are trustees for their duty to cheapen transportation for the public welfare. This should be done by helping public welfare. This should be done by helping our boatmen by giving them facilities for com

"While there is much reason for congratulation about the improved commerce of our State, it is threatened from a new quarter. Our canals and railroads allike are endangered in the near future by the water-route through the Valley of the St. Lawrence. In three or four years from this date British steamships of nearly 2,000 tons will lie at the docks at Chicago and other lake ports, unloading their merch indise or receiving their cargoes of grain, provisions, and so forth. While we have undervalued and neglected our water channels, the Britist. Government has steadily pursued a policy which will give it a water-way into the heart of our country, and which will make seaports of our great lake cities, with which it can hold direct commerce by a route under its sole control through the St. Lawrence River.

"Few commercial events of this century equal the importance of the completion of this design. At Cleveland and Toledo, in Ohio, British vessels will approach near to the centre of the population and production of our Union, which is now north of Cincinnatt. This centre, as is shown by the census-reports, is steadily moving westward toward a point between Chicago and St. Louis,—two great cities, which even now are of more commercial importance than any in our country except New York. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are marginal towns lying upon the eastern edge of our continent, and remote from the great centers of population and production.

"From Chicago to the foot of Lake Erie, on the western borders of this State, the British petition.
"While there is much reason for congratula

will have the use in common with ourselves of the lakes, through which the past season grain has been carried for less than two cents a bushel. They will not have to tranship or ele-vate their grain as Americans must do, who vate their grain as Americans must do, who send it through the Erie Canal or by the railroad; they can continue their voyages through Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence, and the ocean to Europe, without making changes of cargo, and free from all charges of storage, elevating, and so forth. They will only have to pay tolls at the locks on the Welland Canal, and on the river above Montreal. On the other hand, the products that go through our State must be transhipped at Buffalo or Oswego, must pay elevating and canal or railroad charges, and, in New York, must be warehoused and put into vessels. In the present condition of the Lake and Erie Canal route, the cost of carrying grain from Chicago to New York is not eir grain as Americans must do, who through the Erie Canal or by the railof the Lake and Eric Canal route, the cost of carrying grain from Chicago to New York is not less than 8 15-100 cents eer bushel, while the cost of carrying it from Chicago to Montreal, when the Welland Canal and other locks are finished, will not be more than 6 cents. At Montreal the vessels will be nearer to London than at New York, they will have their cargoes on board, and will be on their way to Europe.

The British and Canadian Governments are so confident that they can wrest the trade of

. . . The British and Canadian Governments are so confident that they can wrest the trade of the West from us that they have nearly completed works which will cost more than thirty millions of dollars. This is in addition to about twenty-four millions spent in earlier improvements, making about fifty-four millions paid out to gain the great prize they seek—the control of the carrying trade from the heart of our country to the markets of the world. They do not fear our railroads. While we are neglecting our water-routes, they spare no cost to perfect theirs. The following extract from Mr. Evershed's report shows that they not only spend freely to gain their ends, but that every dollar is well and honestly used, and that the work done is of the most perfect kind. 'I would say a few words in praise of that the work done is of the most per. 'I would say a few words in praise the very excellent exgineering abilities dis-played both in their location and construction: the very excellent exgineering abilities displayed both in their location and construction;
of the massive character of the various structures both in the old work and in the new
which is replacing it; and of the admirable
state of repair in which the old work has been
kept, under the same effective engineer department, which is entirely removed from
politics, and has yet to be accused of having
abused the confidence reposed in it. Three
years from now, when the whole enlargement
is finished, Canada can boast of having the
most complete, as well as the largest and
most substantial, canals in the world.'

"The diversion of trade through the British
route is not merely a thing to be feared in the
future. At this time, before their work is done,
it is shown by reports that every step in these
improvements has been followed by an increase
of trade. What has been done since 1866 has
made the grain-carrying trade nearly four times
as much as it was before that date. Even with
the present size of the Welland locks, vessels
loaded with lumber in Wisconsin and Michigan
sometimes pass through them to the English
market."

## LOOCHOO.

Gen. Grant Asked to Use His Good Offices in a Quarrel Between China and Japan.

Correspondence New York Herald.

PEKIN, June 15.—Prince Kung returned Gen. Grant's visit to-day, and, in the course of the conversation between the two, the Ch agent asked the General to use his good office in Japan, whither he was now going, to secure a settlement of the question pending between China and Japan in reference to the sovereignt of the Loochoo Islands.

Gen. Grant-How far have the Japanese rone in Loochoo? Prince Kung-The King of the is ands has een taken to Japan and deposed. The sovereignty has been extinguished. A Japanese official has been set up. We have made a study of international law as written by your English and American authors, whose text-books are in Chinese. If there is any force in the principles of international law as recognized by your nations, the extinction of the Loochoo sovereignty is a wrong, and one that other nations should

Gen. Grant-I know nothing of the merits of the case. 1 am going to Japan, and I shall take pleasure in informing myself on the subject in conversing with the Japanese authorities. I have no idea what their argument is. 'They, of course, have an argument. I do not suppose that the rulers are inspired by a desire to wan tonly injure China. I will acquaint myself with tonly injure China. I will acquant myself with the Chinese side of the case, as your Imperial Highness and the Vicerov have presented it, and promise to present it. I will do what I can to learn the Japanese side. Then, if I can in conversation with the Japanese authorities do anything that will be of service to the cause of peace, you may depend upon my good offices. But, as I have said, I have no knowledge on the subject and no idea what opinion I may enter-tain when I have studied it.

Prince Kung—We are profoundly grateful for this promise. China is quite content to rest ber case with your decision, given, as we know it will be, after care and with wisdom and justice.

case with your decision, given, as we know it will be, after care and with wisdom and justice. If the Jacanese Government will meet us in this spirit all will be well. I shall send orders to our Minister in Japan to wait upon you as soon as you reach Japan and to speak with you on the subject. Your willingness to do this will be a new claim to the respect in which you are held in China, and be a continuance of that friendship shown to us by the United States, and especially by Mr. Burlingame, whose death we all deslore and whose name is venerated in China. Gen. Grant—What action on the part of Japan would satisfy China?

Prince Kung—We would be satisfied with the situation as it was.

Gen. Grant—That is to say, Loochoo paying tribute to Japan and China.

Prince Kung—We do not concern ourselves with what tribute the King of Loochoo pays to Japan or any other Power. We never have done so, and, although there is every reason why an Empire should not allow other nations to exact tribute from its vassals, we are content with things as they have been, not only under the dynasty of the Mings. We desire Japan to restore the King she has captured and taken away, to withdraw her troops from Loobhoo, and abandon her claims to exclusive sovereignty over the island. This is our position. Other questions are open to negotiation and debate. This is not open, because it is a question of the integrity of the Empire.

Gen. Grant—If I can be of any service in adjusting the question and securing peace I shall be rejoiced, and it will be no less a cause of re-

justing the question and securing peace I shall be rejoiced, and it will be no less a cause of rejoicing if in doing so I can be of any service to China, or be enabled to show my appreciation of the great honor she has shown to me during my visit, and of the unvarying frienship she has shown our country. shown our country.
THE LOOCHOO ISLANDS AND THEIR HISTORY—

DOMESTIC AND POLITICAL LIFE AMONG THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC—HOW A PEOPLE OF JAPANESE STOCK LENDS ITS SYMPATHIES TO

DOMESTIC AND POLITICAL LIFE AMONG THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC—HOW A PEOPLE OF JAPANEES STOCK LENDS ITS SYMPATHIES TO CHINA.

The chain of islands in the North Pacific, between latitude 24 deg. and 29 deg. north, and longitude 123 deg. and 180 deg. east, stretching from Japan to Formosa, 400 miles from the coast of China, and known as Loochoo, or more properly Liu-kiu, has hitherto been very imperfectly known, since foreigners are not allowed to visit them, Japanese strangers being merely tolerated by the natives, and the Chinese being treated with the same suspicion and inhospitality as Europeans. They contain a population of 234,369. The population consists mainly of two races, the foreign Japanese and the Loochooans proper, who are of the same stock and much resemble each other, though the Loochooans are more effeminate and less intelligent. The books, learning, and religion are for the most part Chinese, and the higher classes are well instructed.

Their principal occupation is agriculture; but a coarse sugar, sait, sake (a beer brewed from rice), cotton and grass cloth, paper, bottery and lacquered ware are also manufactured. Rude paintings and sculptures are found among them, and the bridges, viaducts, and roads show some architectural skill. They appear to have no monogey of their own, but understand its use and value. They export sake and sugar to Japan. The Government is administered in the name of a King, and is in the hands of an aristocracy consisting, as in China, of the literary class, who appear to live in idleness, while the coor are greatly oppressed. The land all belongs to the Government, which lets it to large tenants, who sublet it to small farmers. The system of cultivation is princitive, the implements are rude, and the soil is generally tilled by hand. Rice is one of the staples, and among other productivation is princitive, the implements are rude, and the soil is generally tilled by hand. Rice is one of the staples, and among other productivation is principal samples. The whole cluster w

ing vessels that pierced the thin gunwale and sunk it, and then, establishing himself upon the island, became the father or Sunten, the first historical ruler of Loochoo. Mendez Pinto, the Portuguese adventurer, fought the corsairs of these island. Treyaso, the Mikado, head of the proud Shimsduz family, considered them in 1603 the finest of his noble possessions. Their ambassadors in flowing costume swelled the triumphant procession of the Mikado through his Empire in 1872. But it happened in the same year that a Loochoo junk was wrecked on Eastern Formosa. The crew were killed by the savages, and, it is said, eaten. The Loochooans appealed to their tributary lords, the Jananese princes of Satsuma, who referred the matter to Tokio. The Mikado professed himself unable to help them, and an envoy was sent from Okinawa to refer the matter to the Emperor of China.

Tokio. The Mikado professed himself unable to belp them, and an envoy was sent from Okinawa to refer the matter to the Emperor of China.

This was the first appeal of the islanders to the Celestial Empire, and it was the origin of their recent troubles. They were growing too strong, too crosperous, too Chinese. A Chinese population had been steadily creeping into the southern islands; the language had become corrupted with Chinese idioms; a node of education was being introduced that was wholly Chinese. China had been trying for hundreds of years to annex the islands, the last vigorous attempt having been made in 1291 by the Emperor of Yuen. in Mongolia, who belonged to the dynasty of Khoublia Khan. With Japan, on the other hand, and particularly with Satsuma, Loochoo had entertained cordial commercial relations from 1451 until 1495, when disagreements arose between Satsuma and its King, in consequence of which Josi-Fise, Damio of Satsuma, led an army to Okinawa in 1609, took the King prisoner and made the islands tribute and tokens of submission. Three Loochooan envoys were accordingly sent to the Japanese Court, who proffered tribute, which, with much ceremony, was accepted.

The Mikado fondly hoped that this ceremony would decide the political status of Loochoo once and forever. He was mistaken. The appeals of the islanders to China, begun in the case of the Formoac cannibals, became matters of monthly occurrence, so that on March 1 of the present year Japan threatened to make them a department of the Empire instead of a tributary dependency, and armed a body of soldiery to serve against them. Loochoo immediately invoked the assistance of China and the foreign Powers. On April 11 the islands were officially proclaimed a prefecture of Japan, under the title Okinawa Ken, and the King was deposed. Being summoned to the Capital, he pleaded illness, and sent his eldest son, who was 15 years of age, in his place. The lad was received by the Mikado and ordered to await the arrival of his father at Tokio, where both ion was first mooted.

## NEWMAN HALL'S DIVORCE.

The Conclusion of Mrs. Hall's Testimony-Co-Respondent Bichardson Tells the Story of His Acquaintanceship with Mrs. H.

London News, Aug. 4.

The trial of the divorce suit, Hall vs. Hall and Richardson, was resumed in the Divorce Court

on Saturday. Sir H. James resumed the cross-examination of Mrs. Hall-"You said yesterday that you

kissed Richardson in the presence of Mr. Hall?" "I should imagine I did so. It was a matter of perfect indifference to me whether he knew or "Miss Richardson came to live with you, I believe? When you had been sitting up late, did Miss Richardson go to bed or sit in another

oom?" No, she did not remain down-stairs with the servants." "Never?" "Tell me to what lodgings you

Sir H. James-" Answer my question." Respondent-" He is taying to trap me into elling a lie." Mr. Willis-" Really, Mrs. Hall, you must

eave that to me. Answer the questions put to Respondent-"Forgive me and I will try." The Judge-"Remember, Mrs. Hall, that if you do not answer the questions put to you it will be greatly to you disadvantage." Respondent-"It does seem so unfair for these things to be said by a man who ought

know better. I ought to be protected." The Judge-"There is nothing to protect you The Judge—"There is nothing to protect you from."
Respondent—"And he [pointing to the petitioner] is turning round and staring at me."
Mr. Willis here put in a letter from Mr. Hall to his wife, dated Oct. 25, 1883, in which he spoke of her as having a diseased brain, and said: "Jesus will not blame you. He will only pity you."

The respondent burst into tears, and exclaimed: "He wants to put me in an asylum. Do prevent him from doing so. He has so much money."

The respondent burst into tears, and exclaimed: "He wants to put me in an asylum. Do prevent him from doing so. He has so much money."

Mr. Willis—"Before you left home on the Tuesday did you write to Mary Wyatt?"
Respondent—"I did."

"And did you get an answer to that letter?"
"I did; which Ftore up, but my mother picked it up." (The respondent here completely broke down, and, hysterically appealing to his Lordship, exclaimed, "Do protect me!")

Mr. Inderwick resumed reading; Mrs. Hall stooped and whispered to the foreman of the jury.

Mrs. Hall—"I am asking the jury if they can bear. I can scarcely hear what he is reading."

The Judge—"If you do not feel capable of remaining in the court, madam, I must request you to leave it."

The re-examination of Mrs. Hall was then resumed. Mr. Willis—"Have you noticed anything between Mr. Hall and Miss Wyatt? Kissing?" "Often; night and morning."

Miss Richardson was the next witness. She said: "I am the sister of Frank Richardson. Mrs. Hall have known from a girl. I never knew of the slightest impropriety between my brother and Mrs. Hall."

Cross-examined by Sir H. James—"When your brother came what would he be doing so late as 2 or 3 in the morning?" "Doing little things for her. Very often he had to stay to attend to me. To assist me in taking care of Mrs. Hall."

"What was the attention required from a man that a lady could not give?" "He has written letters for her and made up her accounts."

"What was the necessity for doing it at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning?" "Doing little things for her. Very often he had to stay to attend to me. To assist me in taking care of Mrs. Hall."

"What was the necessity for doing it at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning?" "Doing little things for her. Very often he had to stay to a stay to a fever saw any familiarity.—

To say you dever saw any familiarity.—

To say so you dever saw any familiarity.—

"Yes, often. That is not a familiarity,—not more than brother and sister?"

"This was when he was 33 years of age; how often did he kiss he?

"Only on birthdays and such occasions."

"Were there any other days—I was going to say such as bank holidays—[a laugh]—when he kissed her?"

"When there was occasion for it,—the anniversary of anything. I suppose it was the friendship almost of a mother to a son."

Mr. Frank Richardson was examined by Mr. Kenp. "I am 33 years of age. I first became acquainted with Mrs. Hall at Tring, when I was about 15 years old. In 1868 I came to London to establish myself in business, and shortly afterwards I went to visit at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Hall. I was treated as an ordinary guest both by Mr. and Mrs. Hall. I remember the smoking-room. I was in the habit of going there for the purpose of smoking. Mrs. Hall would go down with me."

"At any time did you ever lock the door, or was the door locked?"

"Never, to my knowledge."

"At any place of at any time has any impropriety taken place between you and Mrs. Hall!" "Never, on my oath!"

Cross-examined by Sir H. James—"Up to Oct. 8, when you had the interview with Mr. Hall! had you any difference with him?" "No."

"He asked you to lessen your attentions to Mrs. Hall. Did you understand what were these attentions?" "He mentioned something about his popularity suffering through some gentleman having previously been spoken of in an unbleasant way in connection with Mrs. Hall."

"Yes; I did not give an emphatic promise; I felt that I must not stand between man and wife in that relation; I thought that a young man like myself ought not to be the recioient of such a communication from a man like Mr. Hall."

"You say in this letter that you decline to exhibit any coldness to Mrs. Hall. Whatever may have been Mr. Hall!" request you did not intend to comply with it?"

"You say in this letter that you decline to exhibit any coldness to Mrs. Hall. Whatever may have been Mr. Hall!" request you did not intend to comply with it?"

Mr. Halt and his wife I intended to leave Mr. If the judge of her own conduct."

Why did you not intend to comply with

"Why did you not intend to comply with that request?"

"As a rule one's feeling of chivalry"

Witness—"One would feel bound to comply with the lady's request in the matter."

"Did you kiss Mrs. Hall while at Brighton!x"

"I may have done so."

"Did you do so when alone?"

"I think it very improbable. I may have done so. She was a very nervous, suffering woman. She required very tender treatment in every way."

"Do you think there was no harm in it?"

"It depends uoon circumstances, I do not think there was any harm in it."

"Did you ever kiss ber 'n your own room in the stables?" "I don't think so. I don't take a note of everything of that kind. I think it most improbable I should have done so."

"Did it seem so unimportant a thing whether you did or did not kiss her in your rooms that you cannot remember?" "Decidedly. On my honor."

Sir H. James—"Never mind about your hon. Sir H. James-" Never mind about your hon-

or."

"How soon after vou came to London in 1803 did this practice of Mrs. Hall kissing vou commence?"

"I do not remember. Mrs. Hall is very impulsive, as you know. It was probably owing in the first place to some feeling of gratitude for my attentions to her in riding."

"She never objected?"

"I did not offer any objectionable attention to Mrs. Hall. I suppose she did not object."

"Did you ever object whenever she wished?"

"No."

"No."
"Did you think that was a right and proper thing to do?" "I may not have given it the stern consideration that I should have done?"
"Have you continued this kissing up to the present day?" "Up to within a few days ago. I should think no more harm of it now than I did then."

"What was the reason of this? Was it en-dearment?" "For protection sometimes when Mrs. Hall has felt nervous or poorly. She is very much dependent upon such assistance as that." "Do you suggest that this was the kissing of a mother to her child?" "I, am sure it had

much of that intention."

"Did she ever address you as 'Frank, darling'?"

"Did she ever address you as 'Frank, darling'?"

"I do not think so. If she has done so it has been under the influence of great mental trouble, or it has been from gratitude."

"Did you call her by her Christian name?"

"She was usually addressed as 'the missis,' a

"Did you call her by her Christian name?"
"She was usually addressed as 'the missis,' a
name she has had for a long time. I did not
call her anything. If I called her anything it
was usually 'missis.'"

"What was your object in being so much with
this lady? For nine years you have been almost
daily her companion. What unites you to her?"
"Mrs. Hall has a great fascination for people.
She is a charming companion, and she has shown.

"Mrs. Hall has a great fascination for people. She is a charming companion, and she has shown me kindness in different ways."

"Do you reciprocate her love?" "I have every affection for her as a friend."

"Have you any other married woman as a friend whom you kiss?" "I have not. I have very few friends; indeed, scarcely any. It is an isolated case as far as I am concerned."

Mr. Willis—I am not going to ask the jury to say Mr. Hall had been guilty of adultery. So far as I am concerned that charge is entirely withdrawn.

## FROZEN IN MIDSUMMER.

Iow New York Marketmen Propose to Keep New York Commercial.

During the summer months, and especially the recent heated term, the wholesale fish market

at Fulton Ferry has at times been glutted with fish, many classes being of the finer character, and at other times high in price. Among these may be mentioned the sheepshead, salmon, Spanish mackerel, and others, which in many ther seasons are so scarce as to command almost fabulous prices. When these gluts had formerly taken place, as fish is one of the market regulations require that no stale fish shall be offered for sale in the wholesale fish narket under very heavy penalties, the loss under ordinary circumstant great, for the overplus of the fish supply must must be destroyed. In either of these cases the loss to the fishermen and marketmen is often very great, and many have to suffer sequence. To guard against heavy loss has long been a matter of grave consideration with the Fulton fish market men, and to supply epicure with rare fish during the season when everything is frozen to has also been a question of some importance. The combination of both these must therefore be considered valuable and desirable. To accomplish this it was first deemed necessary to find a method of presering the rarer kinds when they are plentiful, thus avoiding the necessity of reckless or compulsory destruction of the edible fish on the one hand, and at the same time furnishing the supply for winter use when the finny inhabitants of the deep are usually scarce at this market. The work first required the construction of freezing houses which in the heat of summer could keep the fish at a temperature very little above zero, thus entirely checking decomposition. The wholesale fishmen at Fulton Market have succeeded in fitting up one of such houses, and private enterprise has led to the construction of others, so that there are now three freezing houses in New York having stored within their limits over sixty tons of fresh fish, or over 100,000 pounds of the finest and most desirable kinds ever brought to this market. These fish are kept in gigantic refrigerators, which, even on the hottest day, have a temperature far below freezing point. The largest of the freezing houses is located on Front street, and belongs to the members of the Fish Market Association. When there is a greater supply of fish in the market than is likely to be sold curing the day, the wholesale fish dealers select the best and set them apart for freezing; remove them before daylight from the vessel to the freezing houses, where each fish is cleaned and prepared for the refrigerator. The whole of the Front street house is devoted to the work; the first story from front to rear and the entire width of the building from floor to ceiling is one riganus refrigerator, divided into three sections, each capable of being subdivided into six compartments or boxes. The whole of the Front street house is devoted to the work; the first story from front to rear and the entire width of the building from floor to ceiling is one riganus ref some importance. The combination of both these must therefore be considered valuable and desirable. To accomplish this it was first

Bound to Throw Off the Shakula.

The Philadelphia Sunday Press thus advocates and puts into practice the phonesic system of spelling: "It is our desir to 4ward the caus ur spellin reform in every possibl wa. The discushon in our vera midst, az it wur, has convurted us. It must be apparent to the dulest inteligunce that mena letters are wasted by the prezent method, which so mena peopul have found it almost impossable tu lern. A fonetic sistem is the kurect thing, but which sistem shall we fix on? The retormers are not agreed upon the rite thing, sum inclinin to wan was sum to anuther. We are not sure that we have hit the rite thing ourselves, but we are bound to throw off the shakulas which have fetturd the fredum uv expression 4 so mens thous inds average was the standard of the shakulas which have fetturd the fredum uv expression 4 so mens thous inds average was the shakulas which have fetturd the fredum uv expression 4 so mens thous inds average was the shakulas which have fetturd the firedum uv expression 4 so mens thous inds average was the shakulas which have fetturd the firedum uv expression 4 so mens thous inds average was a shakulas which have fetturd the firedum uv expression 4 so mens thous inds average was a shakulas which have fetturd the firedum uv expression 4 so mens thous inds average was a shakulas which have fettured the firedum uv expression 4 so mens thous inds average was a shakulas which have fettured the firedum uv expression and the firedum uv expression an

There are two vacant thrones on the West African coast,—those of New and Old Calabar,—the voidance in each case naving been caused by death. A number of petty chiefs are sisting for the supremacy in both places, the result being much quarreling and shedding of blood and the loss of many lives; but when the last steamer left the coast none of the combatants had succeeded in making good his claim to the allegiance of his fellow-chiefs.

Clarke, Friend,

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VOLUME X

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This rule shall be unds for No.

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